

A Grammatical Sketch

of the

Akra - or Gã-Langue.

with some Specimens of it from the mouth of
the natives.

And

a Vocabulary of the same.

with an Appendix on the Adama-Dialect.

By Rev. J. Nimsen.

Two Volumes.

Vol. II. Gã-Vocabulary, with an Adama Appendix.

London, 1858.

Printed for the General Missionary Society.

By J. Nimsen.

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By Rev. **J. Zimmermann.**

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Vol. II. Gã-Vocabulary, with an Adãñme Appendix.

Stuttgart, 1858.

Printed for the **Basel Missionary Society**
by **J. F. Steinkopf.**

Vocabulary

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Stuttgart, 1858.

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Not a Vocabulary

of the

Alta or Ga-Langue

with an Albanian Appendix

By Rev. J. E. Smith

Vol. II. of the Alta or Ga-Langue

Stuttgart, 1868

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Explanation of the Abbreviations.

Ad. Adñ., Adñme.	gr. Gr., greek.
adj., adjective.	Hebr., Hebrew.
adv., adverb.	imperf., imperfect tense.
acc. accord., according.	i. e., id est, that is.
aor., aorist tense.	impers., impersonal.
art., article.	imperat. impert., imperative mood.
augm., augment.	ind., indicative mood.
aux., auxiliary.	ind. indefinit., indefinite.
Akwp. Dial., Akwapim Dialect (of the Otyi-Language).	inf., infinitive mood or form.
Ay., Ayigbe (language).	init., initial.
b., body; s. b., some body.	int. interj., interjection
C. Dial., Coast Dialect.	interr., interrogative.
coll. collect., collective noun.	irr. irreg., irregular.
com., common noun.	iterat., iterative mood.
comp., compare.	lat. Lat., latin.
conj., conjunction.	m. masc., masculine gender.
dan. Dan., danish.	m. k., moko (some body).
dem. demonstr., demonstrative.	n., noun.
Dial. D., Dialect; Kr. D., Krobo Dialect.	neg., negative (voice).
dim., diminutive.	neutr., neuter.
engl. Engl., english.	n. pr., proper noun.
eur. Eur. europ., european.	n. v. } neuter v.
etc., et cetera.	v. n. }
Fab., fables.	n. k., noko (some thing).
f. i., for instance.	nom., nominative, nominal.
f. fem., feminine gender.	num., numeral.
fig., figuratively.	Ot., Otyi (language).
frequent., frequentative mood.	obj. object., objective.
fut., future tense.	pl., plural number.
Germ., German.	pl. f., plural form.
gen., generally.	perf., perfect tense.
	pers. prs., person, personal.

pos. posit., positive (voice).	sc., scilicet, nämlich; namely.
poss., possessive.	sec., second.
pot., potential mood.	sec. prs., second person.
pres., present tense.	sing., singular number.
prs., personal, person.	subj., subject, subjective.
prob., probably.	Tab., Table.
pr. n. and n. pr., proper noun.	th. s., the same.
pron., pronoun.	v., verb.
pr. prov., proverb.	v. n. and n. v., neuter verb.
red., reduplication, reduplicated.	v. a., a. v., active verb.
rel., relative.	v. imprs., imp. v., impersonal verb.
refl., reflexive.	voc., vocat., vocative (case).
s., see.	verb., verbal.
s. b., some body (moko).	=, like, the same as.
s. th., some thing (noko).	(?), not sure.

A.

(Words beginning with A and not found under A must be sought, after separating the initial „a“ or the pronoun „ame“ under the next following consonant.)

a-, first letter of the Alphabet, initial augment of many nouns, especially of impersonal individual character; indefinite pronominal augment = they; their (man; ihr); or init. augment of the pot. mood and fut. tense posit. contracted from „ba“ to come. Comp. Gram. § 13.

ã (or hã, hẽ) adv. yes.

aa-, init. augm. of the indefinite 3. prs. pl. of the fut. tense, = aba-, ameba-, they will or shall-.

abaflo, n. a fragrant kind of wood used by women to wash themselves.

abalá, abla, n. sail. Adanme th. s.

abantoli, n. an eatable yellow fruit.

abasa (Otyi), n. the length of both outstretched arms; a fathom; ta abasa, v. to bet.

abasata, n. betting.

abentia, n. grave-yard; redoubt (the Government-grave-yard and a small redoubt are in one and the same place in Osu, wherefore the one name for both).

abe (Ad. and Ot. th. s.) n. proverb; bu abe, to use a proverb.

abebu, n. use of proverbs.

abebulo, n. speaker of proverbs.

abei, n. butter-fly.

abedei, amedei, n. a kind of shalls.

abéku, n. the left (side or hand). Ad. th. s. Ot. benkum.

abékulo, n. a left handed person.

abēle, n. a pair of tongs, snuffers or pincers. From be, to pinch.

abete, n. a kind of food.

abibribi, n. a kind of necklace.

abifao, pl. -fabii, n. a little child. Ad. th. s. comp. fufoo and foo and gbekẽ.

abisa, n. a kind of lot; fōto cast lots. Ad. th. s.

abisafõ, n. casting of lots.

abla, n. falsehood.

ablā, n. (Ot. abrowa) european woman; lady, also used of mulattoes.

ablabutu, n. a large kind of beautiful coloured straw-baskets.

ablade, n. a nobleman.

ablana (Ot. abrana, Ad. ablana), n. gallery.

ablanano, n. place on the gallery.

ablé (Ad. blefo, Ot. abro), n. corn, maize; kũ able, to break corn, gble-, to grind it roughly; wyie-, to grind it (wetly for bread).

ableba, n. corn-leaf.

ablebutu, n. ablabutu, a straw-basket of various colours.

ablefo, n. half-ripe corn; when roasted a favorite food of the natives; s. fo, v. and foo, adj.

ablekpamo, n. maize-harvest; fr. kpa able, v. = able kuomo.

ablekpā, n. the peeling of the corn-ears; s. kpa able, v.

ablekplamo, n. the same.

ablekulí, n. eel. Ot. aberekuri.

ablékuli, n. single grain of corn; s. kuli, n.

ablekũomo or ablekũmo, n. corn-breaking, corn-harvest.

ablekulo, n. corn-breaker.

ablekũomobe, n. time of the cornharvest.

ableñmõñ, and

ableñmõši, n. corn-field.

able-obutu, n. a load of corn.

abletši (Ot. aberikyi), n. goat, male or female; comp. to and to kpakpo, n.; and to gwanteñ, n.

abletšo, pl. -tšei, n. corn-stick; corn-ear.

ablo, n. hardness; fe m. k. —, v. to be hard against s.b.; = wa yi, v. and tfa m. k. šiší, or fe m. k. šišitfā, v.

ablofelo, n. hard person.

ablofemo, n. hardness, cruelty.

ablógwa (Ot. abrogwa, Ad. ablogba), n. european chair (s. bro and blo = european).

ablogwafélo, and

ablogwakpélo, n. chair-maker.

ablógwatše, n. chair-man.

ablóño, Ad. th. s. n. a kind of pudding of the natives.

ablonwá, Ad. th. s. n. white oil; tallow.

Ablotširi, Abrotširi and Ablotšili, Ad. th. s.; Ot. Abrokiri, n. pr. Europe, in general: country of the white people, also sometimes used of Amerika, and even of Sierra Leone.

ablotširi-abla, n. a european woman, lady.

- ablotširi-wiemo, n. any european language = bloföwiemo, n.
 abo, n. refuge; ba abo, v. to take refuge.
 abo (and avo), n. (s. bo) field, garden. Ad. th. s.
 abo, n. suspension, s. ye abo, prv. 65.
 abo, n. number; s. bo.
 aboá, n. a kind of swelling in the body; abuá, th. s.
 abobā, n. refuge.
 abobalo, n. person to whom refuge is taken.
 aboboi, n. (fr. bo, to multiply), ground-beans and other
 beans (comp. akwei), when boiled, a favorite break-fast.
 Ot. and At. th. s.
 abodiamo (Ot. and Ad. th. s.) bottle, esp. common round
 green bottle; comp. atunkpā.
 aboká, n. a kind of cloth brought from the East (bokā).
 Abokobi, pr. n. of a village.
 aboló, Ad. th. s., n. bread baked of maize (Ot. abodó):
 comp. komi.
 aboloba, n. leaf in which bread is baked.
 abolobatšo, pl. -, n. the tree from which this leaf is taken.
 abolobatšo-nū, n. male-bread-leaf-tree.
 abolobatšo-yō, n. female dto.
 abološālo, n. baker.
 abolosubo, n. loaf of bread, s. akwábo.
 abompé, n. precocious person; efe abompé, he is preco-
 cious; especially used of children.
 abompéfemo, n. precociousness.
 abóño, n. barn, to preserve the corn till it is used. It
 stands generally in the middle of the „ñmõñ“ or plan-
 tation, and as this is every other year removed must
 often be rebuilt again.
 aboñoši, n. place under and round about the barn.
 abonsám, pl. -sami (Ad. abušam, Ot. obonsam and abon-
 sam), the devil; a bad person.
 abonsam-dše, or -dšeñ, n. hell.
 abonsám-la, n. hell-fire.
 abónua, n. lemon, lime; lime-colour; adj. lime-coloured.
 abonuanu, n. lemonade.
 abonuatšo, pl. -tšei; lemon-tree.
 abotiá, n. goat; she goat. Ad. th. s.
 abotiri, abotri, n. wrestle; fõ-, to-. Ad. th. s.
 abotrifõ, n. wrestling.
 abotrifölo, n. wrestler.
 abotše, n. planter, plantation-possessor; comp. ñmõtše and
 kosenyo.

aboyeli, n. swinging in the air; suspension; fr. ye abo, v. abro-, s. ablo-.

abui, n. needle (Ot. and At. diff. comp. bue, Ad. v. to open; bu, n. hole; gbu, v. to make a hole etc.)

abui-hĩnmei, n. eye of a needle.

abuló, s. aboló.

adabañ, s. adebañ.

adáde, 'dáde, 'ade-, Ot. and At. th. s. n. iron.

Adáde, n. pr. of a Fetish in Osu.

adadekramã, n. (Ad. and Ay.) comp. adope and asamãnu-kpa, chimpanse.

adadenkwa, adenkwa, n. summerset.

Adadentam, n. pr. (Ot. = iron-middle) of a Gã-Village.

adafi, n. (perhaps from the Otyi: ade, thing and fi, to come forth) news; only used in the phrase tfa adafi, v. to announce some news.

adafitfã, n. annunciation.

adafitfáló, n. annunciator.

adaka, n. Ad. and Ayigbe and Ot. = adeka, box.

Adãnme, Dãnme, n. pr. Sister or mother-language and tribe of Gã, from Tema till Adã, at the mouth of the river Volta and from this seacoast to the Akwapim-mountains, with the Agotim-branch beyond the river Volta, containing the people of Tema, Kpon (Pony), Gbugbrã (Prampram), Niño (Nuño, more properly) and Adã at the coast; and the Asadšale- or Ašidšale-, Osudoku-, Šai- (or Siai)-, Krobo- and Agotim-people in the interior, together about 50—60,000 souls. About the language (lit. Adã-gbē, voice or language of the Adã-people) see Appendix.

adãnme, n. Adã-nut; tiger-nut.

Adánse, n. pr. (Ot. witness) of a Gã-Village.

adawroma! (Otyi expression, s. daw, dao) your grace!

adawtšo, pl. -tsei, n. = kada, jaw-bone.

ade, n. (Otyi, = nō in Gã, thing and dše, world, s. these).

Used in many Gã-phrases, f. i. bō ade, v. to begin existence, to come into the world, to live somewhere, Gã-Hist. 2.

ade, n. a kind of corall.

adebo, n. beginning (s. dšenbo), existence.

adē, adei, n. or adv. only used in the phrase: wō adē, wō adei, wō dei, to sleep sweetly, espec. used of children.

adeiwo, n. sweet sleep.

ade-ákpa, n. good, precious corall.

- adebáń (= adadebań), v. iron-bar.
- adebáńka, n. iron-clow, crow.
- adéda, n. bill-hook.
- adedeńkrúma, n. castor-oil-shrub.
- adéka, n. (s. adáka), box.
- adeká! adekań! n. (lit. „the thing in advance, sc. how is it?“) Salutation of people who come later than others. The answer is: „Yā, adšo!“ „It is quiet!“ The salutation answering to this in Gã is: „Hāmo fē?“ which see.
- ademańkě (s. mańkě), adv. (Ot. ahimadaki) early before sunrise.
- adeká, n. time, muse, s. deká.
- adéńkũ, n. a kind of callabashes with a narrow pointed mouth; s. fao, n.
- adesā, n. a human being, coll. mankind. It is more definite than gbomo, mo, man, person and therefore often put in apposition to this: gbomo adesā, a human person, gbomei adesā, men. The origin seems to be Otyi, though the word is not used in it with this signification. Ad. th. s.
- adesā, n. (Ot. = evening), an evening or a touched (Ot. sã, G. tã and sa, to touch) tale, fable (in Otyi: ananse-sem, spider-tale, because the spider plays a principal roll in them). Tã adesā, to make or give out such a tale (which is mostly done in the evening by moon-light, when the people are assembled around the central fires of their yards). See Gã-Specimen N. IV. Ad. nyāsā.
- adesātāmo, n. tale-telling.
- adesātālo, n. tale-teller.
- adfamań, n. (Ot. agwamań); whoring, fornication; pl. -mańi or -maĩ; whore, whoremonger; bo-, to whore.
- adfamańbi, n. bastard.
- adfamańbo, n. whore-dom; fornication.
- adfamańbolo, n. whore-monger, whore.
- adfamań-yō or yō-adfamań, n. whore.
- adī, n. dolphin; s. also atī, n.
- adiatširi, n. (Ot. Fanti dial. comp. di ekyiri, to be the next after s. b.), store-keeper, steward, s. semo, n.
- adóa, n. (pleasure?), Ad. th. s. a kind of dance and music. (Ot.), the smallest kind of antelopes (Zwerghirsch, dwarf-hart), only about one foot high and long.
- adobe, n. a kind of palm-trees with very large, leaves or branches.

- adodón, n. a yellow fruit of a tree, similar to a plum, but egg-shaped.
- adodón, pl. -dōdši, n. fly; fleshfly.
- adodongbāne, n. large fleshfly.
- adoku, n.
- adope, n. chimpanse, see: asamanukpa.
- adro, n. unripe coconut.
- adšanali, n. a kind of wasps; s. asagba, n.
- adšanmalate, n. apple of the eye.
- adšato (or adšoto from the Ot. gyato), n. yaws; a kind of pox which many natives get and with which some purposely infect their children, because they consider themselves afterwards safe against the infection. They are not or seldom mortal, but very lingering and of weakening effect. They seem to be the result of animalculae in the skin, as the itch, and are considered so as well as the latter by the natives themselves; ye —, inf. adšatoyeli, to have yaws.
- adšatofo, n. (Ot.) a person infected by this sickness.
- adšatoyelo, n. th. s.
- adšatoyeli, n. yaw-sickness.
- adšendšen or adšentšen (O. denkyem), n. a smaller and more slender kind of crocodiles than the „bā“, with pointed heads and long tails and of a reddish colour, living together with the others in the same waters (Comp. also: dšen).
- adšensu, n. (Ot. agyensu, n.) received water from flatt housetops.
- adši (sometimes ayi?), perh. an old fut. tense of „dši“, v. to be; = it will or may be; added to sentences stating something doubtful; = perhaps, may be etc.
- adšinā, n. (Ot. agyina, lit. standing), private counsel (comp. gwabo); ya-, to go to counsel.
- adšināfo, adšināfonyo, pl. -foi, adšinālo, adšināyalo, n. counsellor.
- adšināyā, n. going to counsel, consultation.
- Adu, n. pr. of men.
- adu, n. monkey; a kind of monkeys.
- aduatšo, n. confirmation, in the phrase: mā wiemo nq aduatšo, to confirm a word; inf. aduatšomā.
- aduawa, n. Otyi = the Gā = tšoyibii; n. fruit of trees.
- adudón, s. adodon, n. fly.
- adufudé, n. (Ot. adefude; comp. ade, n. and fu, v.) intemperateness excess; ye-, to be intemperate.

- adufudénii, n. pl. intemperate doings or things.
 adufudeyeli, n. intemperateness.
 adufudeyelo, or -yelilo, n. intemperate person.
 adukpei, n. (Danish); dagger.
 adyenkuma, n. a kind of seafish.
 afã, n. half; part; side; adj. half; adv. apart, a side; shortened: 'fã (comp. fã, v. to take out).
 afa, n. a small kind of bellows; s. sōnme, n. (Ot. = bellows).
 afãbañ, n. fence; wall; enclosure.
 afásew, afáso, afásu (Ot. th. s.), n. an inferior kind of yams (s. yere); sometimes white, but mostly of a blue reddish colour; therefore adjectively used: violetblue or -red; compare above „abóma“.
 afeĩ, afi, n. a kind of itches in the skin.
 afi, 'fi, n. (Ot. afi, afe, afrihia), year; nye se-, last-; wo se-, next year; ye afi 10, to be 10 years old; ye afi, to keep anniversary. Ad. dšeha.
 afi, n. a kind of partridges.
 afibe, n. an other kind of partridges.
 afiyéli, n. age (of a person); anniversary, festivity.
 afiyelo, -yelilo, n. guest of a feast.
 afla, n. sling; to-, to make a sling.
 aflaŋgá, n. flag (from the Portuguese, Danish or English language); ši-, v. to hoist up a-;
 aflaŋgáši, n. hoisting up of a flag.
 aflaŋgašilo, n. person doing it.
 àflaŋmé, n. a kind of berries, like bilberries.
 àflaŋmétšo, pl. -tšei, n. the shrub of them.
 aflata, n. a kind of pap made of corn.
 aflatō, n. slinging; see: to afla, v.
 aflímata, n. the sparrow; a kind of itch.
 aflukpoŋgo or afũkpoŋgo (Ot. afũnũkpoŋgo), n. back- or hump-horse or belly-horse; either the mule or the camel (both not much known here); but probable the former.
 afofro, n. blossom; gba-, to blossom.
 afofrobã, n. blossoming; -mo, n. th. s.
 afole or afore (Ot. afore), offering, sacrifice; šã-, to burn a-.
 afolešã, n. offering; sacrifice.
 afolešãhe, n. place for sacrifices.
 afolešãnō, afolešãlate, n. altar.
 afolešãlo, n. sacrificer.
 afoto (Ot. afá), n. bellows; s. afa and sōnme, n.
 afũ, n. back, hump (Ot. efũ).

- afua, n. mist, fog; large mass, f. i. trema-, a large mass of cowries; nu afua, a large mass of water, flood.
- afuī, n. foam; kwē —, to foam.
- afuīkwē, n. foaming.
- afūkpoŋgo, s. aflukpoŋgo.
- afūtše, n. humpback.
- afutufata, old Gã: aputupata, n. bat, flittermouse.
- afutuoko, n. an animal like the rabbit or hare; see kpeñ-kpeñ, n.
- afai, n. miracle; wicked art performed by fetish-priests (s. okomfo); fe —, and ye —, to perform such a miracle. Comp. also ñkōnyá.
- afaiyeli, n. performance of miracles.
- afaiyelo, afaiyelilo, n. performer of such miracles.
- afene, conj. and adv. then; now; s. agbene.
- afife (Ot. afyefye or afife from fye or fe, to look), n. looking-glass; glass-pane; glasswindow.
- agã, n. a kind of grasshoppers or locusts (comp. balabii and gogōnigogó); a very small fly, animalcule; a small particle of any thing; nothing, not a bit; adv. with negative voice, not at all; ehããmi agã, he gave me nothing or not at all.
- agba, n. a small scaffolding to dey things on.
- agbadša, n. a kind of dance.
- agbaku, n. honey-comp.; s. wo, n.
- agbãmi (= agbãbi, s. § 25, 3.) or agbomi, n. fig (of which there are different kinds, but scarcely any eatable);
- agbãmitšo, pl. -tsei; n. fig-tree; wild fig-tree, generally used as shadow-trees in the street; therefore also called „dšanotšo“, market-tree; and mambrobitšo (Otyi.)
- agbãmu, n. eatable fruit of cactus.
- agbeena, or agbiena, n. the large rainy season from about May till July (s. gbō).
- agbene or agbene (comp. the verb gbe and the pron. ne, Ot. afeyi), adv. now; conj. then.
- agblama, n. lime; chalk.
- agbo ('gbo), n. door, gate; agbo na, before the gate.
- agbo, adj. strong, powerful, mighty; n. a powerful person; to-agbo; ram.
- agbomi awōroke, n. anise-shrub.
- agbroke, n. a kind of vegetables.
- agégēnu, n. a kind of pap or thick beverage made of water, bread and honey.
- agō! interj. ho! hoa! -giving notice of approach.

- agolo?, n. wheel.
- agorgo, agolgo, dan. n. cucumber. (vulgar: pēnis).
- Agotim, pr. n. of a land and tribe beyond the river Volta, speaking Adanme.
- agwaseñ, n. politeness; polite society; an assembly of respectable people; society; *Gesellschaft*; ya —, to go into society.
- agwaseñ-gbomo, n. a polite person.
- agwaseñ-wiemō, n. a polite word or language; language of conversation.
- ahabia, n. a plant bearing a beautiful red flower and red seeds. Sometimes arrowroot is called so from its similar leaves. The seeds, it is said, are used to weigh gold-dust.
- aharabata (a foreign word), or ahalabata, n. the harmatan, harmatan-season, from about January till about March or April. A dry cold wind from the North or East is blowing at this season, so that things and even the skin cracks.
- aharabatábe, n. harmatan-season.
- ahī, n. (comp. hī, to abhor and ahī in Otyi), only used in the phrase: ye m. k. ahī, to mock s. b. to boast against, to instigate envy (comp. ye he feo; gbe he guo; li th. s.); inf.
- ahīyeli, n. mocking, boasting against.
- ahīyelo, n. a person doing so.
- ahimá (Ot. fr. ahyeñ-ba, small vessel), n. fishingcanoe.
- ahimánka (europ. word), n. hammock.
- ahimánkatšo, pl. -tšei, n. hammock-stick.
- ahin̄kese (Otyi); n. canoe, s. an̄lese.
- Ahódome (Ot.), n. pr. of a Gā-village.
- ahofi (or awofi, Ot. ahofi), debauch, debauchery, lavishness, prodigality; bō —, v. to live debauchedly.
- ahofibō, n. debauchery.
- ahofibolo, n. debauchee.
- ahora, n. reproach, blame; bō —, to blame.
- ahorabō, n. blaming.
- ahū, n. treasure, concealed treasure; tu —, v. to find such; inf. ahūtu.
- āhū, adv. (the „ā“ can be lengthened at pleasure) a long time, very long; continually; very much. Comp. dā, dāne; tūtu, tšō, naakpa, pam, tam etc.
- ahūahū (Ot.), n. fear; wo ahūahū = wo gbeyei, to frighten.
- ahubō, n. pr. 68; wonder, astonishment; Ot. bo ahu.

- ahúm, n. storm.
- ahüntō or ahōntō, n. (Ot.) urgency; trouble; fe —, to be urgent, trouble-some.
- ahurutiá (Ot. = spring-short), n. a short kind of springing snakes, very poisonous.
- ahūtū, n. discovery of a treasure; s. tu ahū, v.
- ahūtulo, n. person finding a treasure.
- ahwānyā, n. blossom; leaf; sprout, shoot; gba —, v. to blossom; to sprout; to shoot.
- ahwānyāgbamo, n. blossoming; sprouting, shooting.
- aikō! (or eiko!) pl. ānyeko! Salutation to working people or people coming in work. Answ. Yā ēé! Yā, ata! Owura! etc. Signif. unkwon. Comp. Daholo! and mo!
- aka —, initiating form of the pot. mood, neg. voice.
- akadšinam (Ot. akagyinam), n. surety; ye —, to „stand“ (for a debt, „kaw“ as) surety.
- akaka, n. crust of bread.
- akañ, n. struggle; ši —, to struggle = ši mple and ple he, v.
- akañe, n. a fruit of a tree.
- akañetšo, pl. -tšei, n. the tree of it.
- akañma, n. a bird of prey; the carcion kite; s. akpāna, th. s.
- akañsī, n. struggling; vying.
- akañšilo, n. struggler, vier.
- akasā, n. a kind of pap made of corn, s. aflata.
- akase, n. a kind of indigo; s. amati.
- akataiwyia (Ot. fr.) kata, v. to cower, and awyia, n. sun; sun-cover, n. umbrella.
- akatomanso (Ot. = „people“ or „towns-cover“), n. a very large umbrella, such as the chiefs of this country use, when settling a great palaver in the free air or when appearing in state.
- ake, conj. (from the verb ke, to say, = people say; saying, לאמר) that; often only used like a colon or notes of quotation; for; because; as how; whether; than (see also take and tamō). Ot. se, se; Ad. kē, kã (Comp. also edšake).
- ake aleeno, that perhaps, with neg., lest.
- ake beni, that when; sometimes: as, how.
- ake boni, as, how (commonly take boni).
- ake-lo; whether; whether-or.
- ake noni, that what; as, how.
- akeši, conj. that; for; because.
- ake — — hewo, and
- akeši — — hewo; that-because . . .

- akekre, n. a ring or wreath of cloth, flowers etc., crown (*στέφανος*), comp. kakra, tako, mañtšefai, n.
- akitafo, akitawifo, n. cactusplant, s. aklati.
- aklabatša, n. s. akrabatša; fence.
- aklati, akrati (Ot. akrati), n. cactus-plant; blofö -aklati, euphorbia.
- aklonta, n. fork of a tree; fork.
- aklontia and akontia, n. pin.
- aklonto, n. horn. Comp. koñ; aklonto seems to indicate more the curved form of horns (as those of rams); for which are to be compared words like: koklo, kutru-ku; kokrolonto etc. and roots of other languages, as: קֶרֶן (*qeren*, horn); כֶּרֶן, גֶּל; *κερας*; cornu, genu; circus; carcer; circle, *Kerfer*; corner; horn; *Kugel*, *Regel* etc. etc.
- akluku, akuku, n. a kind of braid of hair.
- akō, n. parrot (the blue one).
- ako or ako, n. a swelling of the eyelid.
- akoble, europ. word, n. copper.
- Akoi, n. pr. of males.
- akoklo, n. a small kind of shells.
- akoko, n. Guinea-corn. Ad. th. s.
- akokobesã, n. (Ot.) a kind of spiced bark; Pr. 163.
- akokos, europ. word, n. cocoa-nut.
- akokos-tšo, pl. -tšei, n. cocoanut-tree.
- akokosu, n. Ot. = wonu, n. fowl-soup; used in proverbs.
- akomfode (Ot. lit. soothsayers property), n. a company of a quarter of Osu (comp. asafo and akutšo).
- akono, (Ot.) desire; adj. or adv. ye akono, to be desirable; comp. ba tšine.
- akonta (Ot. th. s.) perhaps europ. word; n. account (but comp. nta and ko); bu —, v. to make an account, reckon.
- akontabū, n. account; reckoning.
- akontabulo, n. reckoner; cashier.
- akotiá, n. short person, dwarf; (Ot.) adj. short.
- Akotiá, pr. n. of a fetish in Osu.
- akotoa, n. keg, powder-keg. Ot. th. s.
- akotoklo, n. a wooden fork to bear up the thatch.
- akotoku, n. fist?
- akotontših, n. prepared crab.
- akpá, n. a trap for beasts; a small scaffolding before houses to dry things on (comp. ágba and Ot. apá th. s.); a bridge.
- ákpa, adj. (shortened from *ekpakpa*, *kpakpa*, Ot. *papa*); good; f. i. gbomo ákpa, a good person; common, f. i.

abolo ákpa, common bread of the natives, not european (s. akpano); lele ákpa, a common vessel, not a steamer etc.; real; genuine etc. adv. = naakpa or pam, very much.

akpā or apā, n. block, on which prisoners are fastened by an iron cramp about the wrist; bō m. k. akpā, to fasten s. b. on the block.

akpābō or apābō, n. fastening on the block.

akpābōlō or apābōlō, n. stock-master; jailor.

akpagaī or akpakaī, n. (Ot. apakañ) travelling basket; a long basket in which travellers are carried.

akpake (Ot. apakye), n. lameness (s. kpa), infirmity; a lame person; s. next word.

akpaketše, pl. tšemei, n. a lame, mamed or crippled person.

akpaki (Ot. apaki), n. a larger callabash for measuring things.

akpakpa, n. the papaw-fruit.

akpakpatšo, pl. -tšei, n. the papaw-tree.

akpaku, n. honey-comb.

akpale, n. rafter (of a thatch).

akpanō (Ot. pāno), probably a portug. word, from the lat. panis, n. european bread; biscuit.

akpāna = akāñma and opete, n. the carrion kite, 𐏃ašgeier.

akpāñma, n. = adufudé; excess; ye —, s. to eat to excess without paying for.

akpanmayeli, n. excess; spunging.

akpāñmayelō, n. spunger.

akpatramō, n. a large kind of spinning beans; comp. yō, n. abōbōi, n.

akpatša, n. an eatable root.

akpatuá, n. foolish person, see bulu, kolo, kwašiá.

akpé, pl. akpei (numeral), n. thousand (Ot. apim); comp. kpe, to meet; mei akpé, 1000 men.

akpei ényo, two thousands. etc. etc.

akpetše, pl. -tšemei, n. possessor or leader of thousand.

akpetekplebi, n. a curious fruit of a tree or shrub growing in the plain or savanna only, used for fetish-business.

akpetekplebitšo, pl. -tšei, n. the tree or shrub of it.

akpiti (Ot. apiti), n. unleavened bread.

akpitikpiti, n.

akplō (Ot. peaw), n. spear; lance; dū —, v. to spear; wo m. k. akplō, v. lit. to lift up the spear to one, to threaten him; wo akpoi, v. th. s.

akplōdūmō, n. spearing.

akplōwō, n. threatening.

akplōnō, n. s. akpanō.

akploto, n. a large kind of apes (comp. kploto, pig?)

akpo, n. order command, degree; wo —, to give an order;

wo akpoi, v. to threaten.

akpōnō, n. s. akpanō.

akpowo, n. order; ordering, commanding.

akpowolo, n. commander; lawgiver.

akpoiwō, n. threat.

akpokplonto, n. the land-tortoise; see hala.

akproke, n. a kind of vegetable.

(What is not found under akr- s. under ākl.)

akrabatša, n. a fence or grove holy to a fetish.

akrati (Ot. akarāte), n. cactus.

akratu, n. a kind of beans.

akromiá, n. sling, swing; fō —, v. to sling.

akromiáfō, n. slinging.

akromiafōlo, n. slinger.

akronti, n. a seafish.

Akron (Ot. nine, the ninth) pr. n. of the ninth son.

akrowa (Ot. th. s. from korow, town and ba, iittle, dim. termination) village, plantation-village.

aku (Ot. eku) = adu, n. a kind of monkeys.

Akuete, pr. n. of the second of male twins; of a hill near the Sai-mountain; see Akwete.

akuku = akluku, n. a kind of hair-braiding of the women.

akuntá, n. s. akontá.

akutšo (comp. ku, kuku, weku and tšo), pl. -tšei, n. tribe (Stamm); quarter of a town; s. akwašon, mañ, asafo, weku etc.

akutšonbii, n. plur. the members of an „akutšo“.

akutšon-onukpa, n. and

akutšonukpa, n. the elder of a tribe or quarter.

akutšontše, pl. -tšemei, n. th. s.

akutšontšemei, n. pl. = akutšonbii.

akútu, n. (Ot. th. s.) orange; adj. orangecoloured.

akututšo, pl. -tšei, n. orange-tree.

akwabo, n. loaf (of bread).

akwadu, n. Ot. th. s. banana.

akwadutšo, pl. -tšei, n. banana-tree.

akwamfonyo, -fo, pl. -foi, n. canoeman, rower; sailor.

akwamfoiatše, n. canoe-leader; captain.

Akwāmu, pr. n. of a tribe speaking the Otyi-language, their land, situated at the river Volta about 50 miles from its mouth, and their dialect.

Akwāmunyo, pl. -mumei, pr. n. Akwāmu-man; -people.

akwašon, n. assemble of the whole town, tribe or nation,
s. mān and ta, n.

akweī, collect. n. ground-bean; a kind of beans growing
under ground in a husk, like the groundnuts. Comp.
kwē, to grow (Otyi: atwyē). Cooked they are called
„aboboi“, n.

Akwele, pr. n. of the first of female twins; s. Akwoko or
Akuoko.

Akwete, pr. n. of the first of male twins, and of one of
two similar hills near the Šai-mountain. See Akuete.

Akwoko, pr. n. of the second of female twins, s. Akwele.
alágba, or

alakpa, n. jest, joke; ke m. k. dše alakpa, to jest with s. b.

alakpadšē, n. jesting, joking.

alakpadšelo, n. jester.

alali, n. interruption; wo alali, v. to interrupt, s. „dšedše“.

alaliwō, n. interruption.

alaliwolo, n. person interrupting.

alañmáli, n. small lobster.

àlanté, àlamté, àlonté, àtonté, (Ad. th. s.) cat; comp. áya,
šīagbōlo, dšramoa, dšanta, dšata; etc., epithets of the cat.

alató, n. hook; s. kpon; the latter more used in Osu, the
former in Gã.

Aláta, pr. n. of a quarter of Osu, where the people of the
king live; s. Kiñkawe, Ašinteblohū.

aladša, n. a long stick with a prick at the end, to move
canoes; mā —, v. to move canoes with such a stick; inf.

aladšamā, n. moving a canoe by a long stick.

aleenō (s. le, to know) lit. „it is not known“, adv. per-
haps; especially used to make a whole sentence doubtful,
f. i. aleenō nì mei le fē baa, perhaps that not all the
people will come. (Comp. ekole, kule); ake aleenō with
follow. neg. voice, lest, lest perhaps, haply.

Alema, n. pr. of males born after a brother or sister who
died, see gbobalo, Owu, Ogbo etc.

alemle, n. name of the season between the second rainy
season (s. gbo, n.) and the harmatan (s. aharabata).

aleñmle, n. a kind of thick honey.

aleñmlebi, n. the bee-like insect producing it.

aleñenmē, n. trying to stand (of children), fr. ñmē aleñe, v.

alō (fr. lō, to take up) and lō (Ot. ana, ana se), conj. or;
„alo“ is only used when initiating a sentence, else al-
ways „lo“. Ekole -alo, either-or; f. i. Ekole midientše

- maba alo matšu mibofo, either I come or send my messenger. S. also dšio —, and dšio-dšio.
- alokpli, n. wo alokpli, inf. alokpliwō.
- alomté, s. alanté etc. cat.
- aloga, }
alodša, } n. hypocrite? see opasafo, osatofo.
- aluguntugūñ, and
- aluguntugū, n. an eatable fruit, called soursap by the Europeans at the Coast, as large as a child's-head.
- aluguntugūtšo, pl. -tšei, n. the soursap-tree.
- alule, n. unripe corn-ear (?).
- alului, n. a bird.
- Amā, and
- Amā, n. pr. of males and females.
- amā, n. pitch; lime; glue.
- amāte, n. asphalt („pitch-stone“).
- amadā, n. plantains.
- amadātšo, pl. -tšei, n. plantain-tree.
- amade, n.?
- amagā, perh. of europ. origin, n. image, idol (Ot. th. s.).
- amagātumu, n. idol-heap before towns, to take away „mu-su“, s. this.
- amale, n. lie (fr. male, to lie).
- amalemo, n. lying, irreg. infin. form of male; s. also malemo.
- amalelo, malelo, n. liar.
- amane, old. amande (Ot. amane), n. trouble, suffering;
na —, v. to get into troubles.
- amanehūlū, amanehūrū, amanehūnū (Ot. th. s. from hū
amane = Gā: na amane), n. trouble; suffering; affliction.
- amanehūnūfo, n. (Ot. th. s.) sufferer, afflicted person.
- amanya, n. lint, pledget of lint.
- amanye aba! or: hā 'manyē aba! Let peace come! Salutation, especially used by Fetish-priests, speakers in public etc. Answ. manyē ba! or: amanye ba! peace has come! See „omanye“ and Gā-Speeches.
- amañfo and amamfo, n. (Ot. th. s.) ruins, ruined houses or town. Etšō amamfō, v. it has become a ruin.
- amantaka, n. interruption; wo —, v. to interrupt, inf.
- amantakawō, n. interruption; comp. matañ, n.
- amāti, n. indigo, indigo-colour. See also akaši. Wo —, to colour with indigo.
- amātiwō, n. colouring with indigo.
- amātiwolo, n. dier (with indigo).

amātšo, n. pitch-tree; tree of which bird-lime is extracted;
a kind of shadow-or umbrella-tree.

amāte, n. pitch-stone, i. e. asphalt.

ambé, n. a kind of childrens play or dance similar to a
cock-fight; ampe, amme, th. s.; tu —, v. to play it.

ambetumo, n. the playing of it.

ame, pron. def. 3. pers. pl. they; them; their; see § 34
(Ad. subj. and possess. a. obj. me).

amedei, n. s. abedei, n. a kind of shells.

amflao or anflao, n. a beautiful bird of the size of a dove;
said to indicate the hours with its call, therefore here
called clock-bird.

ametsrobi, amitsrobi, pl. -bii, date; Dattel.

ametsrobiitšo, n. Dattelpalme; date-palm.

amim (comp. the Ot. anim, face), n. unrighteousness,
wrong; only used in the phrase: ye m. k. amim, v. to
over-reach, to defraud, to cheat; ye hie, v. th. s.

amimyeli, n. over-reaching; cheat, fraud.

amimyelo, amimyelilo, n. cheater, defrauder.

amlakunyo, amlekunyo, pl. -kui, n. probl. europ. word;
sailor.

amlebo, n. a water-frog.

ampa, adv. (Ot.) well; s. odšogbā, dšogbā. ampa, adv. =
leleñ, truly.

amralo, amrado, amlalo (Ot. amrado), prob. a europ. word, n.
Governor (but comp. also: mra, mla; law).

Amrahia (Meeting-place, Ot.) n. pr. of a Gã-Village be-
longing to Lā.

amramo, n. cave.

amrõ, adv. soon, quickly;

amrõ nì, conj. as soon as.

amrõ pe nì, just as soon as.

amrõ non, adv. immediately (Ot. amonomara).

amrõmrõ, reduplication of the former, expressing the same,
but with more emphasis.

àmugúi, n. a kind of berries, growing on a tree, of red
colour and shape like the raspberry, but in taste like a
cherry and with stones or seed like them, therefore here
called „cherry“.

amugúitšo, pl. -tšei, n. the amugui-tree.

amuma (about the diminutive term. ma s. Ot. ba, young
one; Gã: bi, mi), n. a kind of blackberries.

amumatšo, n. amuma-tree.

aňã, pl. aňãmei, n. wife; only used with the init. augm. „a“ in an address (vocat. case), if without possess. pronoun. Comp. ñã; see also awu, anyemi; ata, awo.

anai, n. west; comp. yiteŋbe; th. s., bokã or nãdšiaši, east; nšongbe, south; koyigbe, kogbe, north.

anaigbe, n. west-way; west-ward.

anaiwyei, n. lit. western pepper; a kind of black pepper used for medicine, s. wyei, n.

Anaň (Ot. four, the fourth), n. pr. of the fourth son.

ananaňšabi or collectively -bii, n. a kind of berries.

ananaňšabitšo, n. their tree or shrub.

anani, Ad. n.

Anaňkaňñmeona, n. pr. of a Village.

anansé, anananse, n. a kind of flax prepared from a wild kind of the pine-apple-or ananas-plant.

ananu (Ot. ananse), n. spider. This animal is the subject of many superstitions; f. i. that it has a bad influence upon children sleeping in the same room; it plays moreover a principal roll in their fables in which the acting personages are mostly animals, whence these fables are called in Otyi spiderstories (anansesem). It is represented as speaking through the nose (as also the devil and other demons are) and its hopping walk etc. is correctly imitated by voice and gestures of the relater.

ananukpã, n. spider-thread; cobweb; s. also: lašinyanyelã, n.

ananukomi, n. spider-bread; a blue berry growing at a low shrub and resembling in taste, shape and colour the blackberry (of brambles).

ananukomitšo, n. the shrub of it.

anawyei, n. a kind of blackpepper, s. wyei and gbowyei.

It is used for medicine; s. anaiwyai, n.

anawyeitšo, n. shrub of it.

ani, interr. part. at the head of questions (not); lat. ne; s. § 43.

aninanse, s. ananse, n.

andēle, n. a fine flat sea-fish.

Anē, n. epithet of God (from ñē, Adñ. v. to be).

anflao, s. amflao.

ani, interrog. particle initiating questions, s. § 43 and comp. aso, nto: ló, be etc.

anihao (Ot. th. s. face-trouble?), n. laziness; fe —, to be lazy.

anihaolo, n. lazy person; s. hedšö, hedšölo.

anim, n. Otyi = face; s. anum-, anim and hie.

- aṅlěnlě, n. a kind of milk-thistle, Mary's thistle.
- Aṅla, stle Aṅwālá, pr. n. of the tribe, language and land of the Slave-Coast.
- aṅlese, n. common (larger) canoe, s. ahima; ahĩnese and ahĩnkese, n. th. s.
- aṅmadã, n. a kind of berries.
- aṅmadãtšo, n. shrub of them.
- aṅmaṅma, n. a kind of fruits of red colour and as large as a dove's egg, being eatable.
- aṅmaṅmatšo, n. shrub of it.
- aṅmenme, n. a kind of sea shells.
- anokwa (Otyi), n. truth, f. i. anokwa wiemo, a true word; interj. truly! see: leleñ! yeñ! amalee!
- anokwafo, -fonyo; pl. -foi (Ot.), n. a true, faithful person; gbomo —, a faithful man.
- anokwale (Ot. anokware), n. truth, faithfulness; ye —, v. to be faithful.
- anokwañ! = anokwa ni! it is true!
- anokwaleyeli, anokwayeli, n. faithfulness.
- anokwayelo, n. a faithful person.
- anowatere or watere, n. the water-melon.
- ansám, n. Guinea-fowl. Ot. th. s.
- ansoĩ, collect. n. brain, brains.
- antěle, s. anděle, n. a sea-fish.
- antruma, n. a kind of birds.
- antšě, n. a play or game with small sticks.
- Anum (Ot.; five, the fifth), n. pr. of the fifth son.
- anumnyám (Ot. anuonyam), n. glory; grace (comp. ani anim, Ot. eye, face and nyam, Ot. and Gã, glory, beauty); wo m. k. anumnyam, to glorify, to honour s. b.; to be gracious to s. b., wo m. k. hĩe nyam, th. s. also kpã anumnyam. Comp. הַסֵּד and קְבוֹרָה, χάρις, gracia.
- anunnyámwo, n. glorification; favour, grace.
- anumnyám-gbomo, n. a glorious person, a person who is graceful or gracious.
- anununsá, n. a kind of large red ants feeding on sweet things, see also gbese.
- anyansé, s. anansé; and aninanse, n. a kind of flax.
- anyemi, pl. anyemime, n. brother, sister (Geschwister), only used with the init. augm. „a“ in an address without possess. pronoun, s. „nyemi“ and comp. „aṅã, awu“ etc.
- anyenyéli, n. an eatable kind of fruit or berries.
- anyenyelitšo, n. shrub of it.

ao! hao! interj. woe! also used to express amazement (comp. ao, awo, mother).

ao, s. awo, n. mamma, mother (vocat. case).

Aoñla, n. pr. = Añla, country, language and people of the slave-coast.

aoñme, s. awoñme, n. a kind of nuts.

apá, 'pa, n. hire; Ot. th. s.; bo —, to hire; ye apa, to do hire-work.

apābo, n. hiring.

apabolo, n. a person who hires.

apabonii, n. pl. wages for hire.

apafonyo, apafo, pl. -foi, n. hireling; hired person.

apapam, apabohō (Ot. from papa, popa hō, to wipe one's self), n. towel. See also papam and hañkle.

apayeli, n. hire-work; s. ye apa; stipulation, condition.

apayelo, n. hired person, s. apafonyo.

apayelilo, n. th. s.

apasa, n. (perhaps of Otyi-origin, from pasa, v. to commit falsehood, be false, lie) falsehood, lie; comp. amale, n. a similar form with the same signification.

apasafo and opasafo, n. a false person, liar, hypocrite; see osatofo.

aputupata (= afutufata), old pronunciation, still in use, esp. in Teši and by old people; n. bat.

asá (sa, to prepare), Ot. th. s., n. hall; central room of a house, when shut; when open: kpatā. Eye asā le nō, he is in the hall.

asa, asañ, asañ hū, conj. and adv. again, afterwards, once more (comp. the iterative auxiliary sa, to repeat, the Adñ. v. kpa; the Ot. verb sañ, and the adv. ekoñ). Tšutšu le eke ake: Eyeñ; asa eke ake: Ebeñ; at first he said: It is so, then he said (again): It is not so.

Asabi, n. pr. of a Niño-Village.

asabla, n. distemper of children.

asafo, n. Otyi, company; division of an army; mass of men; asafo yū, a large multitude of people, toi asafo, a flock of sheep or goats.

asafobii, pl. n. men of a company.

asafotše, asafoatše, asafoiatše, n. leader of a company or companies, headman; officer, captain.

asafoiatšenukpa, n. headleader; general, chief-captain.

asafokañ, Ot., n. head of an army, van, vanguard.

asafoku, n. part of a company, division; herd, flock.

asafonyo, pl. asafobii, n. member of a company; comrad.

- asāgbā, n. a kind of wasps; s. adšanali, n.
- asamañ, n. Ot. samañ, ghost; asamañ, hades; s. sisa and gbohīadše.
- asamanukpa (asamañ, Ot. hades; ghost, specter), n. chimpanse, living on the islands of the river Volta, where the „sisai“ or ghosts are said to have their towns (s. gbohīadše, hades), whence the name: headghost. Comp. adadekramā.
- ašana, n. a kind of food prepared from a kind of wheat, ñma, and country-beer.
- asāne, pl. -nei (old: asande), n. boil, sore, ulcer, abscess.
- asañma, n. a large kind of blue wasps.
- asañmatšu, n. their nest.
- asanokwa! int. truly!
- asayere, n. a dance of the women, when the men are gone to war.
- asēglēmtete, n. and
- asekplemtete, n. a plant with an eatable fruit.
- asēkreme, n. a kind of berries.
- asekremetšo, n. their shrub.
- asemsro, n. Ot. curious story, strange matter, — palawer; hint, information.
- asera, asra, n. snuff.
- asese, n. Ot. th. s., small hut made of branches, in war or other exigences.
- asetao, n. a kind of beads or coralls.
- asipatre, n. shoe; see aspatre.
- asisā, n. civet; s. kañkañ.
- aso, initial interrogative particle, s. § 43 (comp. ani, nto):
Aso mibe neke hegbe ne? Should I not have this liberty? Expected answer: Yes! I have it.
- aso, n. cart, playing card; fe —, to play at —.
- asofelo, n. player at cards.
- asofemo, n. playing at carts.
- asoi, n. razor.
- asoso, n. tinder; spunk.
- asoso, n. (Kindesblase), dfa —, die Blase sprengen.
- asoyi (?), s. asoi.
- aspatre, Ot. th. s., very probably a europ. word, n. shoe, boot; s. tokotai.
- aspatrekpelo, n. shoemaker.
- aspatrekpē, n. shoemaking.
- aspatrewolo, pl. -wodši, n. shoe-leather.
- asra, n. (Ot. th. s.) snuff; fū —, to snuff.

asra, n. a kind of fever, said to be the consequence of poisoning, also called

asratutruī, n. th. s. (Comp. atruidī, atridī.)

asrafū, n. snuffing.

asrafūlo, n. snufftaker.

asrato (Ot. asratoa), n. snuff-box.

asrafonyo, pl. -foi, n. soldier (comp. sra, to watch; and nsra, camp). Ot. osrani, pl. asrafo.

Asrēma, n. pr. of a Village.

asu, n. (Ot. comp. nsu, water) a kind of religious washing or baptism, connected with feasting, generally after a recovery from a sickness; bo asu, n. to perform this ceremony; Ot. th. s.

asubo, n. the performance of this ceremony.

ašāmañ, s. „sisa“ and „gbohīadše“, n.

Ašante, s. Ašinte.

Aši, n. pr. of males and females.

ašifo, n. (an obscene word) whore; whore-monger; see adfamañ.

aši, n. west s. anai and yiteñgbe; Adñ. wosi, n.

ašigbe, n. westward.

ašinaw, ašinaõ, n. a kind of beads.

ašiñ, europ. word, n. vinegar; &ššig.

Ašinte, n. pr. Asanti.

Ašinteblohūñ, Ašintebrūm, -bloñ, n. pr. (Ašanti-Street) of a quarter in Osu.

Ašintényo, pl. Ašintémei, n. Asantiman, Asanti-people.

ašitū, n. stupidity; fe —, to be stupid.

ašitufo, n. a stupid person.

ašitufemo; n. stupid behaviour.

Ašiye or Ašiye (Ot. = asiye), n. pr. of a village („Wel-built“, „welsituated“; „Wohlgelegen“).

Ašoñ (Ot. asoñ, seven), n. pr. of the seventh son or daughter.

Ašoñmañ, n. pr. of a village (Ashongs town), also called Tilamiñ.

(Words beginning with ašu — see under af —.)

Ata, Ot. n. pr. of twins (a twin, s. nta; and comp. hādši;

Akuete, Akwele, Akwete and Akwoko).

ata, pl. atamei, n. Papa, father; address to married men in general, but only used in the vocative case, initiating a sentence and without possessive pronoun; in all other cases „tše“ is used; f. i. Ata, ba bie! Father, come hither! — Mítše, ba bie, my father come hither! See also „awo“; and „tšatše“ in Adāñme.

Ataboniaye, n. pr. of a village.

atade, atale (Ot. atade), n. european dress; wo —, to put on or wear dress (see mama, bu mama); dšie —, to undress.

atadebii, pl. n. the little ornamental things belonging to dress and dressing espec. of women; f. i. comb, sweet odours, brushes etc.

atadedšiemō, n. undressing.

atadewo, n. dressing, wearing of (europ.) dress.

atānme, n. (s. adañme), adānut; a kind of sweet oily nuts, tiger-nut? of which the, here so called, „elephant's-milk“ is prepared.

atatu, n. firmament; single cloud; atatu ewo, the firmament is covered, cloudy; see also oblotu and omukuñ, omlugu, n. afua, n.

atatuwō, n. cloudiness.

ateke, adj. short = teketeke.

atēñ, n. (Otyi?) in the phrase bu atēñ, to judge, to decide, pass sentence. But compare the Gã-word: te, middle; teñ; atēñ, their middle, bu atēñ, to decide (between them?); ye atēñ, to judge; yi —, and yiyi —, th. s.; also Ot.

atēñ, n. s. te, middle; atēñ, in their midst.

atēñbu, atēñbu, n. judgement, decision. Comp. kodšo.

atēñbuhe, n. place of judgement.

atēñbulō, n. judge.

atēñbusa, -buasa, n. judgement-hall.

atēñyeli, n. judgement, decision.

atēñyelihe, n. place of judgement.

atēñyelō, -yelilō, n. judge.

atēñyilō, n. judge.

atēñyimo, n. judgement.

atfele (Ot. ntwere), n. stairs of wood, ladder comp. atrakpe.

atfere, n. fist; bō —, to make a fist; comp. koko and bō koko; mǎ —, v. to strike with the fist (Ot. bō —, v. th. s.)

ati, n. a large kind of seafish, mermaid (?), dolfín (?).

atī, n. a kind of peas growing on a shrub; chickenbeans.

atīlšo, n. the shrub of them.

atīa, n. a kind of apples with a nut at their end, which, if roasted, is eatable and tastes like walnut. The apples are in form and taste very similar to some kind of european apples; cashew-nut. There are two kinds: mei-didši-atīa and blofō-atīa.

atīatšo, n. the tree of them; cashew-nut-tree.

- atibi, n. a country hoe.
- atidī, atiridī, Ot. th. s., n. s. atridi.
- atifo, n. colour, paint; wo —, to paint; to colour; to die.
- atifowo, n. colouring, painting.
- atifowolo, n. painter, dier.
- ato, n. ladle (here generally carved of soft wood).
- atō, n. a small bird.
- ato, n. a kind of mice.
- atómo, n. sweet potatoes; batatas; also used of vagabond persons; s. sidšelo, n. perhaps on account of the weedy nature of the batatas.
- atrakpe, n. (Ot. ntraboa) step, steps, stairs (if made of stone; comp. „staffel“ and „stiege“ in southern Germany); comp. also atfele.
- atridī or atruidī (comp. atiridī, Ot. lit. the eating or aching of the head, head-ache), n. fever.
- atšánali or adšanali, n. a kind of wasps. See asāgbā.
- atšanalitsu, n. their nest.
- atše, n. a kind of fang-net, used in smaller brooks for fishing.
- atšentšen, s. adš., n. unripe palmtree a kind of crocodiles.
- atšikidōdoi, n. (perhaps natural sound imitating the voice of the bird named) a water bird, white and black speckled, with large bills.
- atšoke, n. a lame or halting person. Comp. tšo, v. to halt; and otšolo, tšolo, n. th. s.
- atšuā, n. scar, cicatrice.
- atū, n. or adv. (Otyi?) used in the phrase: here m. k. atū, to embrace one, to receive one joyfully (ñō yitšo fō m. k. kue nō, v. th. s.); lo —, s. th. s.
- atūheremo, n. embracement.
- atūlomo, n. th. s.
- atūa, n. revolt; tšē —, to revolt, to rebel.
- atūatšēmo, n. rebellion, revolt, revolution.
- atūatšelo, n. rebel, revolter.
- atui, = atī, n. a large kind of sea-fish, dolphin. (Pronunciation of the Teši-people.)
- atófo, and
- atufu, n. the pillow worn by women on the back, where they carry children on; ši-atufu, to put on this pillow; comp. ši otofo, v.
- atufuši, n. wearing of this pillow or putting it on.
- atule, n. (Fanti dial. of the Otyi) blossom of country-wheat (ñma).

atunkpã (Ot. atumpaṅ), n. square bottles, gin-bottles, used at this coast; s. abodiamo.

au! int. s. ao, hao!

avo = abo, n. field, garden.

awále, n. spoon.

awisã, áyisã, n. (Ot. perh. = awuisã, left by death), orphan.

awie, n. a kind of sea-fish.

awo, n. (Ot. from wo, to bear), pl. awomei; mother, mama; only used vocatively and without possess. pronoun, but in address to any married woman of middle age. See nye; ata; ni; na etc.

awoba, ahoba (Ot.), n. bondman, bondwoman, people serving some body for a sum of money, which their owners, parents or they themselves owe.

awoši, awofi, s. ahofi.

awofibo, s. ahofibo.

awui (Ot.), n. murder (s. wu in Otyi); ye awui, n. to murder, hurt, wound; comp. gbe; pila.

awuisã, n. (s. awui, death, and sã, to be done in Otyi; comp. also awisã) orphan.

awuiyeli, n. murder; wounding.

awuiyelo (Ot. awudifo), n. murderer; kolo —, a beast of prey; loflõ —, a bird of prey.

awulewule or awilewile, n. a bird (so called from its call).

awuñã (comp. wu and ñã, n.??), n. jealousy; ye —, to be jealous, envious; ke m. k. ye —, to be jealous of s. b.

awuñâyeli, n. jealousy; envy.

awuñâyelilo, -yelo, n. a jealous or envious person.

awyere, n. Ot. (= „mī“ in Ga. S. this) chest.

awyereho (Ot. from wyere ho), n. sadness, grief; fetogrieve; s. do; wyere ho he, v. to be grieved; awyereho ehã m. k., th. s.

aya, n. cat; s. alante etc. Aya is seldom used.

ayawa, n. (Ot. ayowa) brass.

áye! int. (s. ye, v.) be it! let it! all right! laß gut seyn!

aye (Ot. ayeñ and baifo), n. hag, witch; sorcerer. It is said that these people are able, to burn like a torch at night-time and to do many other curious things; ye m. k.

aye, v. to bewitch s. b.

ayekpemò, n. the shining of a witch.

ayeyeli, n. bewitching.

ayefare (Ot. fr. fa ye or yire, to take away a wife), n. adultery of men; punishment or fine for adultery.

ayeforo, ayemforo, ayeñforo (Ot. ye foro = yere —, new wife), n. bride. See siyire, th. s, before the wedding; ayeforo used at the wedding.

ayemforoba, n. bride-leaf, a plant used for wreaths.

ayemforokpemo (s. kpe), n. wedding.

ayemforowu (s. wu and awu), n. bridegroom.

Ayigbé, pr. n. of the so-called Krepe-or Eipe-people, their land in the east and west of the river Volta and their language. They call themselves Ewe and their language Wegbe; s. gbe and Adãñme.

Ayigbenyo, pl. Ayigbemei, pr. n. Ayigbe-man; -people.

ayilo (Ot. hyirow), n. white clay used for white-washing etc.; ye ayilo, to be justified; s. this verb.

Ayere, n. pr. of women.

ayirebii, coll. n. a kind of berries.

B.

Ba, v. imprt. s. bá, inf. bā, to come (Ot. th. s. Ad. ma, Ay. fa), used very extensively, also of things, f. i. able eba, corn has come, grown or ripened; niyenii ba, food came; fāleeba, the river is swollen; neke nu ne baä, this water is spring-water; kakla le na ba, the knife is sharp. Sometimes it is transitively used, f. i. šikpoñ eba nii, the earth has produced food; ba m. k., to make s. b. come, ba n. k., to make something come; to bring; but generally the auxiliary v. ke or ñō is connected with it to make it transit.; ke n. k. ba, to bring s. th. Peculiar sentences connected with it are: „Mīya maba!“ „I will go (and come again)!“ or „May I go and come (soon)“. Answer: Yā ba! Go and come! also used as a parting salutation „Miyá ba!“ „I am going!“ „Good by!“ Answer: „Ya ba dšogba!“ „Go (and) come well!“ Ya-ba, v. to go to and fro; „ēya ēba ēya ēba,“ he is going to and fro; a peculiar use of it is: „eba momo eto, as he had ordered it to come. Still more extensive is its use as an auxiliary verb to express various relations of direction, place, time and manner. It is as in Otyi and Ad. the auxiliary of the future tense pos., and in Gã, besides that, of the pot. mood pos., but in both cases the „b“ is changed into wa or mostly lost. About the other uses of it see § 28 and the tables.

ba, v. imprt. bá; inf. bā, prs. n. balo; to beg, to petition (perhaps only a modification of the former v.); s. kpa fai and sisē.

- ba, n. leaf; vegetable; dšie bai, to produce leaves.
- bā, n. coming; advent.
- bā, n. the largest kind of crocodiles, of blackish colour and unwieldy form; comp. adšentšen and mampam, n.
- bā, n. a figure on playing-cards.
- bā, pl. form, inf. and impert. sing. pos. bāmo, v. to cut, to lance; amebāmo klante, they stroke with the sword. Bāmo neke tšo ne hewo, cut some off round about this stick. Comp. fo; to; gbu.
- ba dšen, v. to behave. See dše, dšen and dšenbā.
- ba he ši, v. reflex. to humble one's self. S. ba ši and hešiba.
- ba mli, bañ, v. to come to pass, to be fulfilled, to come in (Ot. bam).
- ba ši, v. lit. to come down; to incline; to be humble, to be lowly; s. also hie ba ši, th. s.; v. tr. to humble, mibale ši, I humbled him; but generally: ke m. k. ba ši, v. to humble one; s. šiba.
- ba tšine, v. to produce desire; see tšine, palate; lo ba mi-tšine, meat comes to my taste, I have a desire after meat. Comp. dše tšine and akono; hie kō etc.
- ba yi, v. tr. to spare, to save; to care for, to be attentive to some body or some thing. Eba eyi, he spared him.
- baba, n. water; only used in childrens language; s. nu.
- baba, n. a kind of leprosy or sickness of the skin; s. adša-to, kpiti etc.
- baba, redupl. of ba, to come.
- babao, adj. and adv. much, plenty, many (but without plur. form). Babao nì mike le babao nì mife dši no, as much as I said, as much I did also. S. pī, pii (Ot. bebrē).
- baduruntšo, n. mortar for pounding „fufui“, s. this; fufui-tšo, th. s. Ot. woduru.
- baduruntšomlibi, n. the pounder, s. fufuitšomlibi.
- bafolo, n. (fr. fo ba, to cut leaves), leafcutter, despisably used: poor fellow, hungry fellow.
- bakpalo, n. th. s.
- bage, n. (dan.) waiter.
- bai, inf. mo, to enlarge, extent, = goi, v.
- bala, pl. balabii (scarcely used in the sing.) locusts, which sometimes destroy the plants along the coast. Comp. agā, gōgōnigōgō. Ad. th. s.
- balō, n. comer; petitioner (beggar? s. sisēlo); irreg. imperative of ba, v. = nyebaa, come ye.
- bam, adv. and

bambambam, adv. very probable a natural sound imitating strokes; f. i. eyile bambambam, he beat him bambambam; then: vehemently, hastily.

bami, n. cakes or bread of cassada.

bañ, n. kind; character; see „su ke bañ“ and subañ.

bañ n. k. na, v. to hem s. th. in with a ribbon; s. kante na, v.

bañkū, n. a kind of pap, made of wheat (ñma).

basabasa, adv. and n. (Ot. the s.) hubbub; disorder; disorderly; fe —, to be in a bustle; s. bisibasā etc.

base, n. dan. jailor.

batafo, n. wild hog. (Ot. th. s.).

batarā, n. cutter, boat with one mast.

bayā, = leketē, adj. and adv. wide, broad; -ly.

bayare, bayere, n. lit. leaf-yams, an inferior kind of yams.

bayelo, n. leafeater, a kind of beautiful antelopes as large as a roe, with regular white lines on their back, of a reddish colour.

bayisā, n. a plant („orphans' plant“) = gbekē-bii-amadā, n. senna?

be, n. to be boiled, done, hot enough (of iron); to be ripe (ironically used of men).

bē, v. to quarrel, strife, dispute; inf. bē; prs. n. belo; eke-mi be, he quarrelled with me; ebē ehāame āhū, he disputed for them a long time.

be, n. time. About the pronominal and adverbial use of this word see the following words and Gr. § 33, 34.

bē, bēi, n. quarrel, strife, dispute; Ad. pei.

bē, v., inf. bē, to pinch, to squeeze, to cramp, to bite (of ants etc.); to fasten between two sticks (building exp.); used of the face etc. of old men: ehie ebe, his face is contracted, mida ebe, my mouth is contracted by age; bē gū-gō — wie, to speak through the nose. Comp. abele, tongs.

'be, s. abe, n. proverb.

bē, irreg. neg. voice of ye, v. to be somewhere, to have etc. defective v. to be absent, to have not (or nothing), to be untrue; to want; interrog. part. at the end of questions = is it not, f. i. Osumomi, be? Thou lovest me, is it not? also used in the beginning, f. i. Be, eke? Is he not long (grown)? About ō at the end s. § 17. A. th. s. with be, v.

bē, inf. bēmo, prs. n. bēlo, v. to sweep.

bē, m. k. hīñmeii, to beckon to s. b. with the eyes.

be moko wo mli, double v. to have prejudice against s. b.

be mli, neg. of ye mli, v. to be untrue, s. be and ye.

bēbe, n. (redupl. of be, time) long time; adverbially used:

ke-dše blema bēbe, from old times already; nye se bēbe, already some days ago etc.

bedē, bedebēde, adj. weak; fe —, to be weak. S. bōdo-bōdo.

Bedekpo, n. pr. (Ad. „hyen-hill“) of a village.

bedeo, n. a basket made of palm-leaves.

beglo, n. coopers work, -trade.

beglofonyo, pl. -foi, n. cooper.

bēi, n. strife, s. bē; Ad. pei.

bele or be le (be, time and le def. art.), conj. then, consequently, therefore; adv. consequently. Comp. no le, keke le, le le, ene, agbene etc.

belekē, be le kē, conj. then-still; then.

bele, bele ši, v. to run, to creep (of plants, as gourds etc.).

belo, n. quarrelsome person; disputant; enemy.

bēlo, n. sweeper (comp. also blo).

bem (Ot. th. s.), n. right; satisfaction; adverbially used:

bu m. k. bem, to justify s. b.; hã bem, v. give satisfaction; ye bem, v. to be in the right, to be just (s. dša); comp. bu atēñ, bu fo, ye fo etc.

bembū, n. justification, acquittance before judgement.

bembulo, n. justicator.

bemhāmō, n. satisfaction, giving of satisfaction.

bemyeli, n. justice, right; s. also ye ayilo, v.

bemyelo, n. justified person.

bēmō, n. sweeping.

bene, be ne (s. bele), conj. then (lit. this time), therefore; adv. consequently; this time, now, perhaps etc. Comp. agbene. Ad. th. s.

beni, pron. and conj. (be nì) when. Ad. th. s. Generally this word is followed by the pron. le at the end of the sentence it initiates; s. § 34 and comp. moni, noni heni, boni, koni. Sometimes it is used = boni, how and noni what; f. i. beni yo dši no, so it is (lit. how it is, it is)! beni mike ne, this is what or how I said.

beni afe nì, conj. sentence, that, therefore that.

beñ, v. s. be mli and ye mli.

beñke (Ot. beñ), v. to approach; to be or come near.

beñkemō, n. coming near, nearness; neighbourhood.

bentuá (Ot. th. s.), n. callabash used as a clyster-pipe.

beo, n. an animal with a very hard skin, resembling a hog.

beste, beste, dan. n. brush.

bi, n. child; young one; little one; member of a community etc., diminutive, plur. and collective termination etc. S. Gr. § 23, 48. Sometimes, if a mere termination, it becomes mi, s. nyemi, ñulami, gōgomi etc. (S. Ot. ba, ma, wa, a and Ayigbé vi, th. s.)

bi, v. inf. bimo, imprt. sing. bi, prs. n. bilo, to ask, to question, to demand; to salute or have s. b. saluted; f. i. mībiame, I salute them, said to persons sent to s. b. Comp. the Aku, Ayigbe and Otyi.

bi m. k. na n. k., v. to ask something from some body (lit. to ask the mouth of s. b., as in Hebrew).

bi ši, v. to ask after or for.

biáne (s. bie), adv. immediately, in this moment, just now; dsee — not just now.

biánebiáne, adv. th. s. but strengthened.

bialo, n. guest, wedding-guest; friend; dse m. k. —, v. to befriend s. b.

bibiō (s. bi), adj. and adv., pl. bibii (Ad. bōboio), small, little; by old people pronounced: fifio. The plur. is sometimes reduplicated: bibii-bibii, very little (things or persons). See also fiō.

bie, n. and adv. this place; here, hither; bie ke bie, here and there.

biegbe, n. and adv. this way; here, hither.

bienye, pl. -nyemei, n. fellow-wife (used by the different wives of one husband).

biianye, pl. -nyemei, n. lit. childrens mother; mother, a woman who has children, female parent. Also used of animals. See nye. Also used by husbands = ñã, n.

biiatše, pl. -tšemei, n. childrens-father, a man who has children, male parent; also used = wu, n. husband.

biglo, n. europ. word; trumpet (bugle?).

bilo, n. questioner, enquirer.

bimo, n. question, enquiry; salutation.

binu, pl. -bihĩ, n. son.

bisa, n. child's-bed, bed of a child.

bisatšo, = gbekēsātšo, n. cradle.

biti or piti, n. fainting, to —, to faint, pr. 16 (Otyi).

bitribi, n.

biyo, pl. biyei, n. daughter.

bla, v., inf. blamo, to come again into the world, be born once more (the natives have the doctrine of metempsychosis, or transmigration of the soul); to be or behave

- in the world (comp. ba dšeñ, th. s.); — m. k. to attach one's self to s. b. -tšu, to bind up the lattices on the thatches (comp. wo tšu); to roll one's self up like a snake.
- bla, n. behaviour; character of a person. S. su, dšeñba and bañ, n.
- blabla, adj. violent, fierce.
- blaiblai, n. consumptive person.
- blage, or
- blake, perh. dan. n. tub.
- blakpayō, n. whore; wench. S. adfamañ. (Perh. Gblagbayo, n. woman from Gblagba, an evil reported Ayigbe-Town, near Mlamfi, on the westside of the Volta).
- blamo, n. being born again into the world; binding up of lattices in house-thatching etc. s. bla, v.
- blamonii, n. lattices, lattice-work; s. bla, v.
- ble, v. to lie = kã.
- ble, v. to lay across; to ceil; -tšu, — a room.
- ble-no, v. to lay or stretch s. b. upon s. th., ble m. k. tšo no, v. to crucify; s. noblomo.
- ble ši, v. to lie down, to lie (of snakes etc.).
- ble, n. pipe; kpã ble, to whistle, pipe; nu —, to smoke a pipe; flute; any instrument of this kind.
- bleble, adj. loquacious = gobigobi, adj.
- blebo mlebo, n. (europ. Ot. berabo) liver.
- blegi, n. dan. ink.; -to, n. ink-stand.
- blekpālo, n. piper.
- blekpāmo, n. piping.
- blema, n. old time, ancient time; adv. long ago.
- blemabii, pl. n., the ancients.
- blemanyō, n. sing. of the former; an ancient person.
- blemanō, n. pl. -nii, something of ancient time.
- blemasāne, n. history or matter of ancient times.
- blematšemei, pl. n. ancient fathers, forefathers; patriarchs; ancestors.
- blemo, n. laying, stretching, crossing; ceiling; s. noblomo.
- blemotšo, n. a kind of cross; stick used for ceiling.
- bleo, n. palm-branches.
- bleō, adj. and adv. (Ot. breō) soft, slow, mild, peaceful, softly, slowly, mildly, peacefully. Answer to the salutation to people who come from some place: „Heniodše?“ (lit. „Where thou comest from?“ sc. how is it there?) „Bleō!“ „peaceful!“
- bleōbleō, bleble, adj. and adv. redupl. and strengthening of the former.

- bleofemo, n. slow action; mild behaviour; meekness.
 blīblī, s. brībrī.
 blikā, n. a kind of poisonous serpents about 5 — 6 feet long; which are said to poison men and animals not only by their bit, but especially by emitting their venom at them.
 blinyañ, n. dan. lead-pencil.
 blo, v. (a kind of plural or intensive-form of bo, to cry; but also used independently) to cry; to make a noise; to quarrel. Inf. blomō.
 blo, n. (perh. = belo, s. be, to sweep) broom (Ot. prai).
 blo (Ot. brō), radical word for every thing „european“. It is said that it is = abrow Ot. or „blefo“, th. s. Adñ., corn, maize, because when the first Europeans came to the coast, the women were just grinding corn and said: These men are as white as corn, whence the name.
 blo, Ad. n. way = gbe; comp. blohũ.
 bloblo, adj. thin, lean, lank; comp. legelege and tīatīa.
 bloblo, adj. sweet, agreeable; s. dokodoko and ñō, v.
 bloblo, conj. much less.
 blofo, n. any thing european; n. coll. the Europeans; the whole european state and life at the coast.
 blofo-aklati, n. an euphorbia-plant.
 blofomeiabii, pl. n. mulattoes with european fathers.
 blofoñme, n. europ. nut, pine-apple.
 blofonyo, pl. -fomei, n. European; white man in general (Ot. obroni).
 blofosa, n. europ. bed; mattress; a string of beads.
 blofosane, n. europ. matter, palaver, story; relation etc.
 blofošoto, n. europ. pepper; a kind of red pepper of the colour and form of cherries.
 blofowiemo, n. european language, any — —.
 blohũ, n. street of towns and villages, generally shaded by shadow-trees; Ot. brohũ, n.
 blohũntšo, pl. -tšei, n. street-tree; shadow-tree; generally a wild fig-tree.
 blolo, n. a quarrelsome person, s. blo and belo, n.
 blolō, adj. and adv. sick, sickly; eye —, he is or looks sickly.
 bloši, th. s.
 blomō, n. cry, crying; noise; quarrel.
 blonya, bronya, n. new year; ye —, to celebrate it.
 blotšo, n. broomstick.
 blū, n. engl. blue, wash-blue, adj. blue.

blublu, adj. and adv. all; blublu kwa, altogether.

blükú, n. (europ. word?) trousers.

bo (Ad. mo, Ot. wo), pron. independent form of the pers. pron. sec. pers. sing., thou (seldom thee); comp. o.

bo, v. to cry; inf. bō; a kind of subj. plural-form is blo, v. th. s., but this latter is mostly independently used; bo dšaidšai, v. (s. Ot. gyai) to cry: silence, to command silence; bo m. k., to call out for s. b.; bo wa, to cry loud or hard.

bō, n. cry.

bo toi, v. (toi = ear) to listen, to hearken, to obey; inf. toibō.

bo, n. cover, over-cloth; cloak.

bo, adj. fine (of flower), tender.

bō, adj. and adv. (the pron. is singing), tender, soft, mild (s. bleō, diō, kpō); mildly, softly etc.

bo, n.? used in the phrase: he bo bo, v. to mix ones self up with a palawer; mihe mibo mibo, I mix myself in a thing.

bō, v. inf. bō, to ball, make round, to compress, form, create, s. ברא in Hebr., schaffen in Germ.; to commit, to exercise; to multiply, to get large (of yams in the ground); ke m. k. bō, to agree with s. b. (comp. ke m. k. or n. k. ye egbo, th. s.), to make friendship with s. b.; he bō-bo, v. to interfere, to mix one's self into a palawer. S. bo. (Ot. to strike etc. see Riis Voc. under bo). This is one of the most extensively used verbs in Gã and Otyi, having numerous significations or far more numerous combinations (comp. ye, ye, ba etc. with which it is a similar case). The most common ones are: sane bō m. k., v. to be guilty.

bō, v. to wander, stroll about; to be lost; s. bō ši and bō ko and ladše.

bō, m. k. abo = ba abo, v. to flee to some body, to take refuge, s. abo.

bō ade (Ot.), v. lit. to create someth., to create the world ade often used = dše, dšeñ, in Gã, comp. this and bō dšeñ), to originate, bring into existence; to invent; to begin someth. or somewhere; to exist (comp. *ὑπαρχω* and *ὑπαρχομαι* in Greek) etc.; s. adebō.

bō adfamañ, v. to whore, to commit whoremongery or adultery; s. ku gblã and adfamañbō.

bō ahõfi (Ot.), v. to live debauchedly. S. ahõfi.

- bō, m. k. ahora, v. to blame openly; bō he ahora, v. to blame one's self.
- bō akpā, v. to fasten a prisoner on a block, s. akpā.
- bō apa, v. to hire; s. apa. Ot. th. s.
- bō asu, Ot. v. to undertake a religious washing or baptism; generally after a recovery of a sickness etc., connected with fetish-ceremonies and feasting; s. asu.
- bō dšēñ, v. to create the world; to originate? s. bō ade.
- bō fō, inf. fōbō, v. to do something detestable = to kpa.
- bō gwa, v. Ot. th. s. (to put chairs around) to assemble for open council; s. adšinā.
- bō he, v. to double, reduplicate (s. bō, v. to multiply).
But see bō he ahora.
- bō hūhūhūwiemo, v. to murmur, s. wie hūhūhū.
- bō kakara, v. to make a ring; s. kakara.
- bō klanma, v. to surround.
- bō kōkō, v. lit. to make a fist (kōkō), to warn, forewarn; to threaten.
- bō ko, v. to lose one's self in the bush; to be a vagabond.
- bō kuku, v. to heap up.
- bō māñ, v. to belong to the chiefs of a town.
- bō māñtše, v. to make one king.
- bō moden, v. to be diligent, zealous.
- bō musu, v. to commit a blasphemous act (s. musu), to do mischief, to contract mischief; to blaspheme.
- bō nannyo, v. to make a friend, friendship, communion.
- bō nkō, v. to make holes in the ground for planting yams.
- bō nkulo, = bō gwa, v. to assemble, to call people together; to reason or talk in public assembly.
- bō nō, v. to surpass; to precede; to be preferred; to add; to remain; to be over.
- bō nsra, v. (nsra = camp), to exercise (of soldiers), to be drilled; to form a camp; to encamp; s. fe nsra, v. th. s.
- bō nyōmo, inf. nyōmobō, v. to make debts; s. mō —, v. th. s.
- bō oše, v. to raise a war-cry (of women, when men are at war or make warlike exercise); to sing a war-song.
- bō pa, s. bō apa, v. to hire. (Ot. bō apa and fa?).
- bō sū, v. to ball swish, for the building of swish-houses.
- 'bō, ebō, n. gall, bile; poison; verdigrise.
- bō, n. dew; a kind of flying ants; a ball; = abō, a fruit-field, a garden (s. bō, v.); number; manner etc.
- bō, n. creation (s. bō, v.); friendship s. ke m. k. bō, v. to make friendship with one.

- bo, n. (engl. from barrow), wheel-barrow; filibo, th. s., s. fili, n.
- boápia, n. a kind of monkeys.
- bobo, n. rum (satyrically used).
- bobo, v., redupl. of bo; to squeeze the bush which is cut, together, that it may more completely burn; s. nēnē, v. th. s.
- bobobo, adj. and adv. ke m. k. fe bobobo, v. to be very intimate with s. b., adv. attentively.
- bobo, n. redupl. of bo, n. number; s. boni and boboni, conj., how, as.
- boboi, n. a small sea-fish.
- bobóio, adj. Ad. = bibio, small.
- bobokple, adj. very much stinking.
- bobokū, adj. lazy, phlegmatical; sickly (with a singing pronunciation); adv. lazily, sickly.
- bobo, and
- bobolī (sung), adj. and adv. the same as bobokū; adv. of intensity to the verb fo, v. to be wet; efo bobolī, v. he is very wet (comp. platschnaß, splashingly wet). S. also dodō, dodolī etc.
- boboni, s. boni.
- bodo, v. to press out of form (f. i. tinwares), to be out of form.
- bodo, and
- bodobodo, adj. and adv. soft, very soft; fine (of flower etc.); tender (of sprouts and branches); weak; efe —, he is weak, efeminated etc. softly, finely, tenderly weakly. See bedebede, th. s.; gble bodobodo, v. to grind very fine.
- bofēbo, n. and pron. every number, every manner, s. § 34 and boni.
- bofo (Ot., and obofo), n. messenger; apostle; angel; Ad. tšolo, n.
- 'bohima, ob., n. green spots in the flesh, produced by a certain sickness; verdigrise?
- boi, n. female-undercloth; s. tekle; tše —, inf. boitsē, to bind it on.
- boitsē, n. binding of the female undercloth.
- boi = boboi, n. a fish.
- boī, v. to begin. Inf. boīmo, s. also dše šiši; bo ade; Ad. bue, v.
- boīmo, n. beginning, s. šišidšē.
- bokã, n. east, eastward, s. nādšiaši.

- bokāgbe, n. and adv. eastward, — s.
 bokō, adj. and adv. soft; easy; fe —, to be strong, at ease, not tired.
 bokwe, n. Ad. = gbeke, evening.
 bole, v. inf. bolemo, to surround; to compass; to walk around.
 bolemo, n. surrounding, compassing.
 bolibolī, adj. weak, sick, = gbedegbedē.
 bom, v. to unite; s. bo. Ot. th. s.
 bōn, n. (pl. bōni) ribband, ribbon (perh. from dan. or engl. band, bond).
 bōn = bo ni, bo dši, it is thou.
 bōn, older and harder pronunciation of mon, adv. rather. (bōn, v. Ot. to stink, s. fū and dše fū.)
 bōnbōn, adj. and adv. stinking; -ly.
 bōni (s. bo, number; manner; and nì, refl. pron.), pron. and conj. how, as much as, as, s. § 34 and beni, noni etc. The relative sentence formed by it has generally „le“ at the end.
 boboni, th. s. but stronger, as much ever as, howsoever.
 bofēbo nì, th. s., s. bofēbo.
 bonsu, bonso (Otyi lit. strikewater), n. whale.
 bónto, n. (europ. word?) european boat.
 bósao (bosaw), n. sponge of the natives made of bark and membranes of plantain trees.
 bóte, inf. bótemo, v. to enter.
 botemo, n. entering.
 botokú, n. a very large pot of native manufacture, sometimes containing a barrel or more of fluid.
 brībrī, brībrībrī, adv. expressing a shaking movement and therefore used, to give intension to verbs expressing such, f. i. hoso brībrī, to shake very much; kpokpo brībrībrībrī, to tremble exceedingly etc. blīblī, th. s.
 What is not to be found under br, s. under bl or gbl, gbr.
 brubru, adj. and adv. hard, unripe; -ly, -ly; s. gbrugbru, th. s.
 bu, v. inf. bū, prs. n. bulo, to cover (Ot. to cover, to break). Like bo a very fruitful root in both languages. The principal significations are the following: to consider, to reckon, to esteem, to hold, to compare; to sit or lie down, to deepen? to watch, to observe, to judge etc.; to alarm; to make an alarm; to be thick (of the branches of a tree etc.), to be frequent, not scarce etc.

bu abe (Ot. bu be), v. to make or use a proverb, to express something proverbially or in a parable; s. to he, v. bu akōnta, Ot. th. s. v. to make an account, to reckon.

bu atēn (Ot. th. s.), v. to decide, to judge; s. kodšo.

bu ayilo, v. to cover one's self with white clay; see ye ayilo, v.

bu bem, Ot. th. s. v. to justify, to acquit; ebule bem, he acquitted him.

bu fo, Ot. th. s., to condemn; to pronounce guilty; ebule fo he pronounced him guilty.

bu kusū, v. to be very thick or bushy (of trees); to be dark (of clouds etc.).

bu mama, v. to wear cloth, as the natives do (comp. wo atade, v. and mama and tekle).

bu moko, v. to esteem s. b.

bu moko noko, v. to consider s. b. as some thing.

bu na, v. to cover the mouth, be silent (the gesture of covering the mouth with the hand is actually used to express utter astonishment); bu ona! keep thy peace!

bu nō, v. to cover (the surface); bu n. k. nō, to cover s. th. to conceal it, bu wodši anō, to cover eggs, i. e. to breed; bu m. k. nō, to cover s. b., to lie with s. b. (obscene).

bu noko, v. to cover one's self with s. th., to wear; ebu kente, he wears country-cloth.

bu ši, pl. bumō ši, v. to squat down, to lie down; ke hīe bu ši, to fall on the face (in prayer or humiliation); to lie on the belly, as beasts do before attacking; as crocodiles when at rest, etc.

bu tēntseo, v. to judge unrighteously.

bū, n. tent; hut (s. asese); covering; estimation, judgement; watch, eye ebū nō dā, he is always on his watch.

bu, n. grave; hole; well; tša —, to dig a grave, a hole, a well; dšie —, to dig a well; cave.

bua, v. (Ot. th. s. to answer), to answer roughly, give a hard answer; amebuabua amehe, they gave each other hard answers.

bua, inf. buamō, v. to assist (Ot. th. s.) in Gã always connected with the verb ye, which preceds it, as: eye ebuami, he assisted me, he helped me.

bua na, inf. nabuamō, v. to gather (Ot. boa ano); ebua amena, he gathered them; amebua amehe na, they assembled (together).

buabua, adv. disorderly; enyie buabua, he walks disorderly.

buambuam, adv. th. s.

bua no, v. in the phrase: musu bua no, to lie, rest over.

bua ši, v. to lie about motionless; to stagnate (of water).

buada (Ot. abuada), n. fast, fasting; ye —, to fast; comp.

hĩ ñmã, th. s.

buadayeli, n. fasting.

buadayelo, -lilo, n. one who fasts.

bubu, v. redupl. of bu.

bule, inf. bulemo, v. to defile (religiously), to transgress against, to profane; ebule won, he has profaned a fetish; to hurt; ebule efla, he has hurt his sore; in a good sense: to make common, give up to common use, f. i. a house; to dedicate (f. i. a chapel); used also of the religious ceremony performed every year before venturing out upon the high sea in August to catch the large fish, called „tšile“, abule nšo (sea), they have begun „tšile“ — catching or -fishing; to destroy utterly (comp. wule); to be consumed, f. i. eseši ebule, his seed is utterly consumed.

bulelo, n. a person defiling himself etc.

bulemo, n. defilement; profanation; transgressing (against a fetish etc.); hurting; dedication, giving up to common use; utter destruction.

bulo, n. watchman, watch; observer etc. etc.

bulu, n. fool, s. kolo, kwašía etc.

buluniitšumo, n. foolish business, foolish behaviour.

buluwiemo, n. foolish talk.

bum, adv. and interj. plump! (imitat. sound); egbe ši bum!

he fell down, plump! — bum ši kome, with one stroke!

comp. gba, gbu, gbo etc. th. s.

bumbumbum, adv. th. s.

bumo, n. lying down, squatting; s. šibumo.

butru, n. europ. word butter.

butru, n. an old custom said to have been introduced by the first inhabitants of Gã, who came from the sea and whose footprints are still to be seen (comp. Gã-Hist. 2.). It is only made by men, the „yokpemo“ (s. this) of women answering to it. It is connected with many fetish-ceremonies, dances, feasting etc. and ensures to him who makes it an honourable funeral according to native-fashion.

butrufemo, n. the performance of this custom.

butu, inf. -mo, v. to overthrow, to overset, upset; to capsize; to lie upside down, of vessels etc. Ot. th. s. Comp. also futu, lutu etc.

butulo, n. overthrewer.

butumo, n. overthrow; upsetting; lying upside down.

D.

D is the third letter in the Alphabet; words not found here most be sought for und. ad-, ed-, od-.

Da, pl. dāra, dra; inf. dale, v. to grow; to be large, great; to be old; comp. kwē, ba; agbo; kpetenkple, kple, wulu; gbo, gbodšo etc. Neke nū ne da fe enyemime, this man is greater than his brethren; amedra akpa, they are very large; efemi dale, he surpasses me in greatness, age etc. Ad. th. s.

da, Ad. v. to stand. S. damo.

da, v. inf. -mo; to vie; to bet; — to lend, s. fa, v.

da he, v. to poise; to lift with a lever, pick-ax etc.

dā, dāne, n. and adv. (Ot. da, day; dā, always); eternity; always; daily; eternally; s. āhū.

dādā, redupl. of the former.

da, n. mouth, the inside of the mouth (comp. na and nabu); sometimes dañ = da mli; fo dañ, v. to give answer; gbe dañ, v. to scold, bring to silence; šiu dañ, v. th. s. tfa dañ, v. to give answer; neg. to be silent; ta dañ, to chew. Many other combinations are referred to under the verbs combined with da, where also the formation of their pers. and imp. nouns may be seen.

dā, n. pl. dāi (Ot. nsā), wine; any spirit; teidā, n. palm-wine; ñmādā, n. lit. food- or wheat-wine, beer; blofo-dā, n. europ. wine, rum, gin, brandy; blofoñmādā, n. european beer, ale etc. Pl. different wines etc.

dā, adv. (Ot. dā and ansa) before, ever; with neg. never; minako neke noko dā, I have not seen such a thing before; and

dāni, pron. or conj. before. Comp. also fēdā, kpa fēdā; no dani etc.

da ši (Ot. da ase, v. lit. to lie down), v. to thank; midale ši, I thanked him. Ad. th. s. The word is also used ironically.

dabi, adv. (Ot.) no; ōba ló? dabi; wilt thou come (or)? no; but: Obaa ló? Dabi (sc. mība); wilt thou not come (or)? no (sc. I will come). See § 43. Comp. Ohoho, th. s.

dabida, and

dabidabi, dabidabidabi etc. th. s. strengthened, no never!

dabi, n. (child of the mouth) cheek.

dabodabo (Ot. th. s.), n. duck. See also dokodoko and kwākwā, n.

dādā, redp. of dā, adv. always.

dadá, adv. childr. lang. nyie dadá dadá, v. to learn to walk.

dadankpo, adv. always?

dade = adade, n. iron; weapon, arms; hie dade mli, v. to bear arms.

Dadeboase (Ironstoneland), n. pr. of a village.

dadepēn, n. steel-pen.

dadesēn (Ot.), n. iron-pot.

dagbē, dagbēle, n. s. daŋgbe, etc.

dagle, dan. n. sealing wax.

dahe, n. lit. the place about the mouth, cheeks, etc.

dahetšoi, coll. n. whiskers.

dāhōlo, n. wine- or rum-trader, wine- or rum-seller.

dāhōmō, n. wine- or rum-selling.

dahólo! (Ayigbe) int. a kind of saluting acclamation: well! welldone! S. ei ko! and mo!

daĩ, v. to return, give back; to exchange; f. i. Edaĩ enii ehāle ekoñ, he returned his things to him; s. kpō, th. s.

daĩmō, n. returning, giving back.

dale, n. growth, maturity, age, largeness, greatness.

dale and dare, n. dan. dollar.

dālē, adj. slimy; efeo mo dañ dālē, it makes one's mouth slimy. Comp. drete and seblebē, th. s.

daletšakemo, n. exchange of dollars.

dalō, n. vier, better.

dama, n. a curious war dress of the natives.

damo, n. wying, betting.

damo (Ad. da), v. inf. damo and damomo, to stand, esp. used of persons and higher animals; compare mā, sō, ye etc.; ke m. k. damo, v. to place, set, post.

damo, n. standing.

damo he, v. to stand about.

damo hie, v. to stand before.

damo masei, v. to stand at the side.

damo mli, v. to stand in; — — hā m. k., to stand in for some body, to stand in his place, to represent s. b., to stand good for him.

damo na, v. th. s. to be or stand surety.

damo nyomo na, v. to stand surety for a dept. (Comp. gyina obi akawm and akagycinam; and see akadšinam).

damo no, v. to stand upon; to be sure of.

damo se, v. to stand back or behind.

damo ši, v. lit. to stand the ground; to stand, to stand uprightly, surely etc.; ke m. k. damo ši, v. to place, set, post s. b. Comp. Edamo ši ye tšu leñ, he stood or stands (the ground being) in the room, and: Edamo tšu leñ he stood or stands in the room, s. damo; wa damo ši, to stand still; damo ši šiñ, damo ši wa, to stand immovable; te ši damo ši, lit. to get up to stand = to stand up. Inf. šidamo.

damomo and damo, n. standing.

damohe, n. standing-place, station, post.

dañ = da mli, s. da, mouth; -gbo, v. to have a tasteless mouth.

dāne, = dā, adv. always: dāne efeo neke, or: efeo neke dā (dādā), always he does so, he does so always.

dāne, adv. gaily, nicely; ewula dāne, he gaily dresses or adorns himself; egbla —, th. s.

dañfō, n. speaking, answering, fr. fo dañ, v.

dañgbē, n. scolding, fr. gbe dañ, v.

dañgbē, n. voice of the mouth; bi m. k. —, to ask one's opinion.

dañgbesimo, n. asking one's opinion.

dañgbele, n. lit. death of the mouth, tastelessness, fr. dañ gbo, v.

dāni (s. dā), conj. before. Ot. ansana or ansā na.

dañka, n. a kind of music.

dānulo, n. drinker; s. dātolo, n.

dānumo, n. drinking of wine or strong drink. S. dato.

dao or daw (Ot. daw), v. to depend on one's grace or mercy; f. i. bo midao, on thee I depend (s. adawroma).

dare, dara, s. dale, n. dollar.

dara or dra, pl. of da, v. to grow.

dañšiumo, n. bringing to silence; s. šiu dañ, v.

dañtfamo, dañtfamo, n. answering; tfa dañ, v.

dañtā, n. chewing, s. ta dañ, v.

dāto, n. drunkenness, fr. to dā, v. to be drunk.

dātolo, n. drunken person; drunkard.

dawtšo, pl. -tsei, n. jawbone; kada, n.

de, Ad. v. = ke in Gā, se in Otyi: to say, to tell.

de, Ad. verb = to, to be satisfied; de dā (s. to dā), v. to be drunk.

de (dē, dē, Ot. nsa), n. without pl. form the palm of the hand, the inside of the hand, sometimes deñ = de mli (s. da, dañ); comp. nine, and יָד, in Hebrew; hand, power, care, possession etc. as the Hebr. יָד. (See also the Otyi root: de, to take, to have, Gă: kě). Ye m. k. de (to be), in s. b. hand, power, possession; to be rich; miye mideñ, I am rich; nō-wo m. k. de, to give over into s. b. hand, power etc. dšē m. k. de (to come), from s. b. etc. Other combinations see under the verbs, de and deñ is combined with, where also their pers. and imp. nouns may be found.

deda, s. adeda, n. billhook; hū deda or adeda, to work in the field or bush with the billhook; to cut bush; s. gba ko, th. s.

Dēde, n. pr. of the firstborn daughter.

dēhīemotšo, pl. -tsei, n. walking-stick.

déka, s. adéka, n. box.

dekā, n. free time, leisure; mibe dekā, I have no time; dekā nì be hewo, because their was no time. Comp. be; yino, n.

dekeke, adv. silently, on the tip of the toe, efe —, he acts silently.

dem = trotro, adj. even, plain, flatt.

deñ = de mli, s. de, hand; f. i. deñ kpō, v. to be liberal; deñ wa, v. to be illiberal.

dēñ, adj. Ot. hard.

dēndēñ, dēndedēñ, dēndéndēñ (Ot.), adj. and adv. hard, strong; hardly, strongly; ewie dēndedēñ, he spoke hard words. S. gegēge, adv.

densō, adj. excellent, peculiar, different, s. soro and srōto.

deñwale, n. hardness, coveteousness.

derele (sung), adj. and adv. sickly; ye —, to be sickly; s. bloblo, bobolī etc.

detamo, n. shaking of the hand, salutation, from: ta de, v.

dfa, pl. dfra, inf. dfā, dframo, v. n. and a. to break, to spoil, to ruin; esp. used of earthen-wares, but also of other things, f. i. of the eyes; ehienmeii edfra, his eyes are spoiled; comp. tfa, v.

dfā, n. breaking, cracking, crash; ruin; spoiling; comp. tfā, n.

dfa (perh. = dfei, n.), dung; more decent than „fē“, n.

dfē, adv. hardly (of pain).

dfedfēdfe, n. wood-worm; wood-beetle, spoiling timber; timber-sow.

dfei (sometimes dfoi), coll. n. grass, weed; sweepings, scrapings; useless person; -wo, v. to be dirty (of rooms etc.); wo —, v. to produce grass, etc. „Dfei po dšio, osa ake aloö afie tumo no! Thou art an outcast and worthy even to be cast on the dunghill!“ a deprecation.

Comp. tšo, tšoi, n.

dfefo, n. green, fresh grass; pasture.

dfeiañ, n. = dfei amli; grass-place; ya —, v. to go to privy; = ya tšo no etc.

dfeiañkolo, n. animal living in a grassy place, wild animal.

dfeitšo, n. grass-stalk, reed.

dfeiwō, n. dirtiness.

dfēñ, Ot. th. s., inf. dfēñmo, v. (the terminational „ñ“ is sometimes cut off in conjugating the verb; f. i. dšēo or dšēno, imperf. tense; ind. neg. fut. dfēñ) to think, to consider, to observe, to mind, to care etc. = susu, v. Dfēñ he, v. to think about; -mli, v. to consider the contents; -no, v. to think about, to care for; -se, v. to care after; etc.

dfēñlo, n. thinker etc.

dšēñmo, n. thinking, thought, consideration, care; mind; νοϋς.

dfēñmosane, n. matter of consideration.

dfēne, dfine (Ot. a thing of thought, art, consideration); golden ornament.

dfere, s. dforo, v.

dfetei or dšuetei, Ot. gwite, n. silver, silvermoney; see šika, n. trema, n.

dfetri (Ot. th. s. either = „silver-lump“ or „trading-capital“, s. ti, n., Ot. and G., and the preceding word, or Ot. gua, Adñ. dfa, G. guo, dšra, n. trade), n. a stock of money gathered for a certain purpose, f. i. trade, capital, treasure; bo —, inf. dfetribō, v. to gather such a capital.

dfetribō, n. gathering of money, capital, sparemoney; savingness, husbandry.

dfetribolo, n. sparing, saving, thrifty person.

dfetei-dale, n. silver-piece.

dfeteikuku, pl. -kukudši, n. th. s.

dfeteinō, pl. -nii, n. some thing made of silver.

dfeteisōlo, -ñalo, n. silver-smith.

dfine, n. s. dfēne, n.

dfōro, inf. -mo, v. to lie, to be situated (used of persons, places, towns etc., comp. kã, v. ble, v. mã, v.); -he, v. to lie about; -hīe, v. --before; -mli, v. --in; -na, v.

--at; -no, v. --upon, on; -se, v. --behind; -ši, v. inf. šidforomõ, to lie on the ground, to lie about; -šiši, v. --down; --under s. th.; -teñ, v. --betwixt; -yiteñ, v. --on, on the top, etc.

dfõromõ, n. lying, situation.

dfra (or dfära), inf. dfaramõ, dframõ, v. to break, spoil, ruin many things; s. dfa, v.; to decrease (used of a swelling caused by Guinea-worm).

dframõ, n. breaking, spoiling, ruin (of many things); decreasing of a swelling caused by Guinea-worm; „fakpã le edše, ši efe dframõ, the Guinea-worm (-string) is out, but the swelling is not yet gone (lit. it wants decrease of the swelling).

dfre, v. dfro, v. s. dfěre and dfõro, v.

di, Otyi verb, to eat, use, enjoy, commit, hold etc. like „ye“ in Gã. Di is used frequently in Gã combined with other words; hie di m. k., v. to be giddy; mihie dim, I am giddy.

di, v. to be black, to blacken; hũlũ edimi, the sun has blackened me; edio āhũ, he is very black.

di he, inf. hedĩ, v. to be a habit to s. b.

di nõ = Gã ye nõ (Ot. di so), v. to keep, observe; to hold over s. th.

di se, v. to desire, lust, covet (Comp. Ot. di akyi, to walk after).

didã, v. to stagger, waver.

didei, n. a fish, dace; pl. dideibii.

dideiba, n. a fish.

diéntše, niéntše (Ad. nitše), pl. diéntšemei, pron. lit. who is the father or author; self; own; midiéntše myself etc.; midientše miwe, my own house.

dim, adj. large.

dim = di mi in the phrase: mihie dim, I am giddy. See hie di and di, v.

Dina, n. pr. of Elmina.

dinao, n. (dan.) (ŕũghobel) groove-plane.

diñ, ediñ, pl. didši, adj. black.

diñ (sung), adj. and adv. silent, quiet; silently, quietly.

Femõ diñ, be quiet! Nyetraã ši diñ! Sit quietly!

diõ, adj. and adv. th. s.

dine, v. = didã, n. to stagger, waver.

dl — see dr —.

dõ, adj. and adv. lonely, alone; midõ, I alone.

do, inf. domõ, v. to be gracious; to grant.

do nō, v. to strain, to filter.

dō, inf. dō, pl. dōro, dro (Ot. th. s.), v. to be hot; to bend, be bent; to be deep, to deepen; imp. verb: to grieve; edomi, it grieves me, it pains me; hie dō, v. to be zealous, wild.

dō fū, inf. fūdō, v. to eat to much, to puff up, to be puffed up.

dō he, v. inf. hedō, to love; comp. sumo. Ot. dō.

dō la, v. to be very hot, red hot.

dō nkánali (Ot. dō nkánare), v. to rost; nkánali, n. rost and dō, to deepen, be deep.

dō ntšen, v. to get or have the itch, s. ntšen.

dō ntšoi, inf. ntšoidomo, v. to sigh; also domo —, v. th. s. dō, n. heat; grief, sorrow, pain; love.

dodō, v. to be weak; to weaken; hela edodōle, sickness weakened him.

dodōdō, adj. and adv. tender, -ly; careful, carefully.

dodō, dodolī, adv. = bobolī, very wet.

Dófo, pr. n. of an Ayigbe-town in the river Volta.

doko, inf. dokomo, v. to be sweet, to sweeten.

doko na, inf. nadokomo, s. nō, v. to sweeten the mouth, to flatter, to persuade; to deceive by flattery. S. nō na and na nō, v.

dokodiki, n. tickling; wo dokodiki, v. to tickle; dokodiki-wō, n. tickling.

doko, dokodoko, Ot. th. s., adj. and adv. sweet, feeble, sweetly, feebly. Efe mo dan dokodoko, it makes one's mouth sweet; eye dokō or dokodoko, it is sweet, agreeable; na dokodoko, a sweet mouth; mi hewodšian fē efemi doko, lit. all the flesh(es) about me have made me weak, = I feel weak.

dokodoko = dabodabo, n. duck.

dokodokonii, pl. n. sweet things, dainties.

dokodokomo, and

dokomo, n. sweetness.

Dokutšo. pr. n. of a village.

dom, v. to go on a journey; edom, he is on a journey.

dom, adj. and adv. lazy, lazily.

domo, n. a kind of sorcerer; s. kramo etc.

domo, n. (from do) grace; grant.

domo, v. pl. form of do; to be gracious.

domo, v. to settle somewhere = he ši, v.

domo ntšoi, inf. ntšoidomo, v. to sigh.

doñ, always construed with neg. voice, adv. again (never). Ebaa doñ, lit. he will not come again, i. e. he will never come (again). The word used with the pos. voice answering to it is: ekoñ, once more, again. Irregularly „doñ“ seems to be used in that sentence, in which they express their gratitude: Oyi wala doñ, contr. oyula doñ, the life of thy head again or for ever! May thou live for ever!

Dónko, pr. name of the mostly mahomedan countries in the plains at the upper Volta, in the interior of Asanti, Akyem, Akwamu and Ayigbe towards the Kong mountains and the Niger. Most of the slaves come thence (s. Odoñkonyo); the land is represented as being well cultivated; elephants, ostriches, camels, horses, asses, cattle, wheat, corn etc. are to be found there; the wilderness Sahara and white people from beyond it as well as articles of trade from thence are known there. The slaves are taken by the Asantis in war and peace and sold in the direction of the coast, where they are generally considered as an inferior race, being mostly caught when grown up already and no more able to learn the language fluently. In general they are a mild and industrious people. It seems that the common name „Donko“ comprises the Mandingo-, Fula-, Felata-, Hausa-, Bornu- and other countries, at least the principal towns of these are known to the „Donkos“. They speak of course very different languages, and Donko can therefore not be used as a name of any particular language.

doo, dow, n. a kind of fever, ague.

döre, inf. döremo (s. do, v. domo, v.), to be gracious.

dörelö, n. gracious person.

döremo, n. gracious act; grace.

doro, dro, n. gall, bile.

doro, dro, v. pl. form of do, v. to be hot etc.

dotenañ, n. foot-ring of metal for ornament.

dra, v. pl. form of da, to be great.

dras, europ. word, n. drawers.

dredre, and

drelē, adj. and adv. slimy, slimily; dālē and seblebē, th. s.

dre, inf. dremo, v. s. döre, v.

dro, n. europ. word, chest of drawers, drawers; Unterhosen.

dro, inf. dromo, v. (fr. dö, to bend); to fold up.

dromo, n. folding up.

dša, v. to be divided; to divide (comp. *διχαρν*); inf. dšā; to be straight, right (comp. *richten, rehten, recht, צדק*, lat. *justus*); to fit, to be fitted, to join, as two boards, which were divided, to be necessary; inf. dšale; to worship, adore religiously, to boil, to bring forth; inf. dšamo. See Ot. gwa, tya and the kindred Gā-roots: tša, dfa, tfa, sa etc., and the transitive form: dšadše.

The principal combinations are:

dša gbe, v. to be right.

dša mli, v. to divide, inf. mlidšā; s. gba mli and gbla mli, th. s.

dša nō, v. to fit; inf. nōdšā. See tša and tša nō.

dša and dfa, v. Ad. to trade; comp. dša, n. market and dšra, n. price.

dša, conj. (s. dša, v. to be necessary, must and comp. *δεῖ*); exept, unless; dša ake and edša āke (Ot. *etya se*), it is necessary that; exept that. Comp. dše, tše, conj. th. s.

dša, dša nō, pl. dšadši, dšadši anō, n. market; market-place; any large place of a town; judgement-place for open palawer; place for firing gun, drill or exercise of war etc.; dša nō ewo, the market has begun; amēnha lo ye dša le nō, they are fighting for fish (s. ha) in the market, etc.

dšā, n. division; mlidšā; boiling.

dšadša, v. redupl. of dša, v. which see.

dšadšai, v. th. s.

dšadše, inf. dšadšemō, prs. n. -lo, v. (trans. form of dša, to be straight, to straighten; to make straight, smooth, f. i. -gbe, — the way; to declare, explain, confess, preach (s. Ot. *kā*, also used in Gā); dšadše fañ, — openly. Generally this verb is connected with the verb: tšō, v. to show; dšadše n. k. tšō m. k. to explain s. th. to s. b. (Comp. in Ot. *kā-kyere*.)

dšaidšai! int. (Ot. *gyaigyai* fr. *gyai*, to leave off, be quiet) silence! be silent! bo —, v. to command silence.

dšaku, n. friendship, fathers family; home, native tribe; s. weku etc.

dšale, n. straightness, right, righteousness, justice; adv. straightly, rightly; neke tsei ne nyīee dšale, these trees do not grow (walk) straightly.

dšale, inf. dšalemo (fr. Ot. *gware*), v. to rinse.

dšalemo, n. rinsing.

dšalenõ, pl. -nii, n. righteous thing, act, just matter;
δικαιωμα.

dšali, Ad. soap = samla.

dšalo, n. a right, upright, righteous person; a divider; a worshipper.

dšamo, n. worshipping, worship, service, religion, faith.

dšamohetsõmo, n. religious doctrin.

dšandšandšan and dsrandšrandšrañ, adj. and adv. quick; quickly.

dšanotšo, pl. -tsei, n. market-tree, shadow-tree; s. agbami-tšo etc.

dšanta, n. cat; s. aya, alamte etc. and comp. dšata, n.

dšara, dšara — s. under dšra.

dšase, n. the people about a king.

dšasefonyo, pl. -foi, n. subject; a person who lives under an other; person about a king; courtier.

dšáta (Ot. gyata), n. lion; cat, s. dšanta, n.

dšato, n. s. adšato (Ot. gyato) yaws, a sickness of the skin.

dšatšu, n. load, burden; ame dšatšui feame, their loads surpass (are too heavy for) them.

dšatšu, pl. dšatšubii, n. a kind of ants; s. tšatšu.

dšatšu flikilo, n. flying ants.

dšawu, n. a kind of yams (s. yere).

dše, Ad. th. s., comp. gye in Otyi, and fi, v. to come out, forth, away; to come, appear; to happen; to arise from (comp. dše), to become (s. dši and tšõ), to grow; to give out, emit f. i. blood prv. Gbe kōō gbe edše, a dog does not bite a dog (till) it emits (blood); s. dše là; to take out, away, to remove (comp. dšie; tšě, tše, tšie), f. i. wiemo kpakpa dše o mlifü, a good word takes away anger; dše mi no, go away! be off; edše, it has come out, it is loose, etc. The principal combinations to be remarked are: — dše suffixed to a root expressing an intransitive movement, makes it transitive, s. § 27 and comp. dšadše, wadše, ladše, mādše, sedše etc.; he dše, v. to keep aloof; mli dše, to come forth; musu dše, v. to miscarry, etc. The combinations of this verb must be carefully distinguished from those of the noun „dše“, world, see after that. Comp. the phrases: ke he dše nyõmõ, to keep aloof for debts sake; f. i. eke ehe dšemi nyõmõ, he keeps himself aloof from me for debts sake.

dše afã, v. to go aside.

dše agbo, v. to grow big, stout; to become great, mighty.

- dše alákpa, v. to joke, to sport; s. also: ye he feo, v.
dše bai, v. to produce leaves.
dše bu, v. to open a hole or well of water.
dše dšeñ, v. to leave the world.
dše dšō, v. to compose a dance; to give out a dance; s.
fo dšō, v.
dše foi (= dšō foi but unused, s. dšō foi, v.), v. to flee;
inf. foidšē, which is also used for dšōfoi.
dše fū, inf. fūdše, v. to stink; s. fū, bad smell; lit. to emit
a bad smell.
dše gbe hã m. k. v. to give, to concede, to grant, to give
over and above etc.
dše kpo, v. to come forth, to appear, s. kpo; dšie kpo,
fã kpo etc.
dše là, v. to bleed; be bleeding.
dše lasu, v. to emit smoke, to smoke.
dše la wo m. k. he, v. to trouble one for s. th., f. i. the
fulfilment of a promise.
dše masei, v. to go away from one's side.
dše mli, v. to go or come out from (comp. dšie mli); to
escape.
dše na, v. to come from the mouth; wiemo ko dše ena,
he dropt a word (s. Gã-Hist. 1.). Comp. dšie na, v.
dše no, v. to go off, away, remove; dše mino, go away
from me, be off!
dše m. k. nõ, v. to happen to come to some body.
dše ñwane old Gã: ñwande (Ot. gye akyinye), v. to doubt,
to dispute; mikele dše ñwane, I doubted or disputed
with him. Inf. ñwanedšē. Adñ. dše nõ, v.
dše oblañ, v. to be a giant, s. dši and kpa oblañ, th. s.
dše osrene, v. to speak friendly, heartily; jokingly (s. dše
alakpa).
dše se, v. to overdo, to do more than enough.
dše ši (s. dše kpo), v. to come out to appear, to make
ones appearance (s. dšie ši). Inf. šidšē. Comp. pue, v.
Ad. th. s.
dše šiši, v. to begin; dše šiši ekoñ, begin once more! Inf.
šišidšē. Comp. šiši, n.
dše tšedši, v. to get feathers (of birds), s. tšere.
dše tšine, v. to disgust, to be loathome; to tire; edše mi-
tšine, I am tired of it. S. „ba tšine“ and „tšine“.
dše, dšeñ (= dše mli, but often used promiscue with
dše), n. Ad. th. s.; world, every thing visible;
visible heaven, atmosphere, weather; outward appearance,

behaviour, manners, circumstances, life; common wealth, etc. One of the most frequently employed stems of the Gã-language (comp. *ade* and *wyase* in *Otyi*), the use and combinations of which must be carefully distinguished from those of its above mentioned root, *dše*, v. The principal combinations are the following: *ba dšeñ*, v. to behave; *dšeñbā*, behaviour, character; *be dšeñ*, v. to be not in the world; to know no manners etc. s. *ye dšeñ*, *bo dšeñ*, v. to create the word; but also like: *bo ade*, to begin, exist, live, behave; *dšeñbo*; *gbe dšeñ na*, v. to end the world, *dšeñnagbe*, n. end of the world; but also: to make an end to one's life = *gbe he*; *egbe edšeñ na*, he killed himself; to cease to exist, to die; *hī dšeñ*, v. to be, live, remain in the world; *dšeñhīle tšere dše*, v. to take much; etc. etc., and

dše dšo, v. to be quiet, to be peace; s. *dšo*. (Ad. s. next word.)

dšeñ fite, v. (the world is spoiled, the times are bad, troublesome) to be difficult, troublesome etc. (used of one's circumstances as well as those of a whole common wealth).

dše na (Ad. *dše dšo*, s. *dšo*), v. a curious use of the word „na“, which signifies in *Adañme* just the contrary (s. *dše tšere*), to get night, twilight, dusky, evening; *dše ena*, it is night; *dše nako*, it is not (yet) night. Ot. *ade sã*, v.

dše na, v. Adñ. to get daylight.

dšenamo, n. evening (s. *gbeke*), twilight, nightfall, night; the whole day till night, f. i. *ñmene dšenamo*, to day the whole day till night.

dšeñ tše, *dše mli tše*, v. (the world is clear s. *tše*), to be clear weather; *dšeñtšemo*.

dše tšere (comp. *dšeñ tše*, v.), Ad. *dše na* (s. above), v. lit. the world, rents, opens, appears, becomes bright (s. *tše*, *tšere* etc.) to become daylight, to down; *dše boī tšeremo*, it is beginning to down; *beni dše etšere le*, when it was daylight etc. Comp. *dšetšeremo* and *dšetšerenō*; and *ade kyē* in *Otyi*.

dše, v. (Ot. *fi*, Ad. *dše*) to come out, to come forth; to go out, forth; aux. v. expressing the direction from some place; „*edše Osu eba*“ or „*eba ke-dše Osu*“, he came from *Osu*; comp. *ye*, *ba*, *ya*, *tšō*, *ke-ba*, *ke-ya* etc. and § 28.

dše mli, v. to come from within.

dše, inf. *dšemo*, v. to scold, reproach.

dše, v. to be long. Comp. *tše*, *dšeke*, v.

dšedše, v. inf. dšedšemo, to disturb, distract, to silence (children) to intertain, to nurse (a child); to go throughout (comp. dše), to spread, be made known (s. hehe, v.), to echo, to trouble (with words), to shine, to make clear etc. — toin, v. the ears hum; s. toi fe heñ, th. s. dšedšelo, n. disturber; nurse of children.

dšee, irreg. neg. voice of the aux. v. dši to be s. th. (comp. Ad. pe and pi, Ot. ye and nye); to be not; = no, not (when applied to nouns and not to verbs, s. § 33, 3.; and comp. be and the neg. voice of the verb). Sometimes it retains its verbal character and some at other times it loses it and becomes a mere particle of negation (adverb it can not be called, because it can not be used with the verb, except in its nominal or infinitive form), f. i. Edšee gbomo or dšee gbomo dšile, he is not a man; dšee mi or dšee midši, it is not I etc. Dšee ene keke ofe, ši no le hũ, not only this thou didst, but that also; ani kule dšee gbena dši. ake bo hũ ona mo-bo? shouldst not thou also have had compassion? dšee noko, it is nothing; dšee nakai, it is not so, ani dšee nakai? or: Dšee nakai, ló? Is it not so? A peculiar use is made of it, when an action shall be more emphatically denied than by the mere neg. voice: the infinitive absolute (comp. the Hebr.) with this negation is then used: f. i. dšee dšū midšu, not stealing I stole, i. e. I did certainly not steal; dšee malemo mimaleo, not lying I lie; comp. midšuu, mimalee etc. Comp. also kedšee, if not; neg. of kedši, if; both verbal conjunctions. An other peculiar use of it is made in the narrative styl, as well as in speeches (s. Gã-Specimen 2—4): it is used to express the contrary, an affirmation, in the form of a question but without the interrogative voice, as in other languages, f. i. Dšee nũ ko ke eñã, ni ameyo, was there not a man and his wife, and they were; = there was a man and his wife; dšee no nĩ mike ake etc. Was it not then that I said = then I said (dann erst sagte ich) etc.

dšeenmene, adv. generally shortened into.

dšeenmo, lit. not to day; a long time ago; eba dšeenmo, he came a long time ago.

dšeenmo bēbe (s. bēbe), a long time ago already.

dšegōnyo, pl. -godši, n. people from the mountains?

Akwapim-people, people from the interior; s. dšekonyo.

dšehe, n. place from whence one came; native place.

dsei, pl. dsemei, dseme, adv. there, with verbs expressing a movement (f. i. ya, ba, dse) thence.

dseibii, pl. n. the people there.

dseinii, pl. noun, the things there.

dseiniian (=dsei nii amli), n. and adv. thereabout, in that region, in those places.

dsekedsekedseke, adv. into small pieces; f. i. fo —, to cut —; grisled, spotted.

dsekē (s. dse and ke, v. to be long), v. inf. dsekémo, to be long, far (of distances, ways seldom of time, see tše, v. etc.).

dsekemo, v. length (of ways), distance; gbe ke dsekemo, a long way; gbe le dseke, the way is long; edseke tšō, it is too far.

dsekonyo, pl. dsekōdši, n. (s. dsegōnyo) mountainers, people from Akwapim etc.

dselo, n. a remover etc. in this simple form scarcely used; but often in combinations, f. i. foidselo fr. dse foi, a fugitive.

dselo, fr. dse, to scold, n. scolder, reproacher.

dsemei, dseme, pl. of dsei, adv. there.

dsemeiawon, contracted: dsemawon, n. fetish of a certain place.

dsemeibii, pl. n. = dseibii, the people there.

dsemeinii, pl. n. the things there.

dsemeiniian, n. and adv. the region thereabout.

dsemo, n. scolding, reproaching, reproach; mo hiewiemo edsee mo dsemo, to reprove one is not to scold one, prv.

dseñ (= dse, n. and dse mli, s. these), n. world; every thing visible; outward appearance; atmosphere, outward heaven, weather; circumstances; behaviour; life; character; common wealth etc.

dseñ-akono, n. desire, lust of the world.

dseñ, n. boa; boa constrictor.

dšenam, n. Ad. morning. S. dse tšere and the next word.

dšenamo (s. dse na, v. to grow dusky), n. twilight, night; nightfall; the whole day untill nightfall; f. i. ñmene —, to day the whole day. But compare also the Adanme use of dse na (under dse na and dse tšere).

dseñbā, n. (s. ba dseñ) behaviour, manners; character (comp. su, bla and bañ, n.); coming into the world.

dseñbii, pl. n. inhabitants of the world; children of the world; worldly people; s. dseñnyo, n.

dseñbō, n. creation of the world (but s. also adebo, n.).

- dšenbo, n. (Weltfugel) globe.
 dšenbolo, n. creator of the world.
 dšenbosane, n. history of the creation.
 dšendfēnmo, n. worldly mind.
 dšendšole, n. s. dšen dšo; peace of the world; peace.
 dšendšolo, n. pacificator, peacemaker.
 dšendšom, Ad. n. = dšenamo in Gā; evening; nightfall etc.
 dšendšomo, n. pacification (of the world etc.); peacemaking.
 dšenfeonii, pl. n. nice things of the world.
 dšenfitemo (s. dšen fite), n. disturbance of peace; revolution etc.
 dšengbē, n. voice, opinion of the word; public voice.
 dšengbe, n. way of the world.
 dšenhile, n. live in the world; life, length of life.
 dšenkpawo, n. „sevenworld“, der große Wagen od. Bär, the great waggon or bear.
 dšenkpōmo, n. redemption of the world.
 dšenmādši, pl. n. the nations of the world.
 dšenniile, n. philosophy.
 dšenñōmo, n. pleasure of the world.
 dšennoyeli, n. government of the world.
 dšennyo, pl. dšembii, n. inhabitant of the world; man of the world; worldling.
 dšensamo, n. public arrangement.
 dšensane, n. a matter of importance to the common-wealth; great palaver; history of the world; history of the life of a person etc.
 dšensaneyeli, n. arrangement of a public palaver; s. ye sane, v.
 dšensedi, n. lust, desire of the world.
 dšensegbe, n. way after the word, after the multitude.
 dšensuomo, n. love of the world.
 dšensuōmo, n. service of the world.
 dšensusumo, n. thought of the world; worldly mind.
 dšenšihile, n. life in the world; life of the world; worldly life; length of the existence of the world.
 dšenšišidšē, n. beginning, foundation of the world; s. dše šiši, v.
 dšentō, n. order, preservation of the world.
 dšentšemo, n. clearing up of the weather; clear weather.
 dšenwalaheremo, n. salvation of the world.
 dšera, s. dšra.
 dšere, dšere, v. Plural- or intensive-form of dše (comp. tše, tšere, tšere, tšere etc.).

dšere ši, s. dšoro ši and dfere ši, v.

dšetšeremo (dše tšere), n. daylight; getting daylight; day-break; day-time; dā-dšetšeremo, daily; dšetšeremo ke dšenamo, day and night, a day of 24 hours (s. gbī); dšetšeremo ke dšenamo gbī nyomai edfe; forty days and forty nights; comp. gbī; fane, nyōñ, lebi, gbeke etc. dšetšerenō, adv. in the morning; the next morning or day. dši, v. defect. to be (some body or some thing, comp. ye); neg. voice: dšee. Other forms of the verb are not used; but forms of the verb fe, to do, somet. to be; tšō, to turn, to become etc. supply the want. About the construction of it see § 33, 3. Sometimes it changes into „ni“ or the term. liquid-augm. „ñ“; (Ad. „i“) as: Midši, mini or miñ, it is I; gbomo dšile, he is a man; gbomo ni, gbomoñ, th. s. or it is a man. Dšee, the neg. voice sometimes is used with the positive, sometimes without, as: Dšee midši or dšeemi or midšee, I am not (the person), it is not I; edšee gbomo, or: dšee gbomo dšile, he is not a man. Comp. in Ad. dši, neg. dšī; pe, neg. pi; Ot. ye, ne, th. s. A most peculiar use of this verb is made in some conjunctions or as a conjunction. About the former comp. the conjunctions kedši (and ke dšee and ke), dšikule; the latter especially appears in two cases, viz. the simple use of dši = whether, f. i. eba dši milee, lit. he came is I do not know, I do not know whether he came; comp. § 43; and the double use of it connected with the second prs. sing. of the pron., dšio-dšio = whether-whether, or: whether-or, as: Mina noko, gbomo dšio, kolo dšio, milee; I saw something, whether it was a man or a beast, I do not know. Niiatše dšio, ohiafo dšio; nū dšio, yō dšio, onukpa dšio, gbekē dšio, kēle gbō oogbo, whether thou be rich or poor, man or woman, old or young, still thou must die. Osumo ene dšio, osumo ene dšio, kō noni fe ohie feo, whether thou like this or that, take what pleases thee! — Sometimes ñ is added instead of o and sometimes dši is also omitted and only „o“ added to the two disjunctive sentences, ebao ebaño, ekekomi sane ko, he has not told me any thing whether he will come or not. See let. o. If dši stands for a mere copula with an adjective, it may be changed with ye, f. i. gbekē bibio dši, it is a little child, or gbekē le yō bibio, the child is little, but with a material alteration of the sence; comp. nu ne ye

- kroṅkroṅ, this water is clear, and nu kroṅkroṅ dši ne, this is clear water; about the fut. tense „adši“, adverbially used, s. „adši“, adv.
- dšidša, inf. dšidšamo, v. to swagger = dida, v.
- dšidše, s. dšedše, v. to sound; to disturb with words; = dšedše, v.
- dšidsei, n. a kind of thread made of bark.
- dšidši, n. a kind of food of the natives, in lumps or balls.
- dšie, inf. dšiemō, prs. n. dšielō, trans. v. (from dše, to come out), to take out or off; to bring out; to produce; to save etc. Ad. dše, Ot. yi. Comp. here. The most common combinations are:
- dšie atade, v. to undress.
- dšie, m. k. fa, = fo m. k. fa, v. to ferry one over a river.
- dšie gbe, v. lit. fo take out a way, sc. from the bush or grass; to make, clear or cleanse the way, dšie m. k. gbe, to make way for s. b., to give way, to accompany on the way (s. Table I.); to give leave to go (s. hã gbe), to help on on the way, to send one off etc.
- dšie m. k. hie, v. to make one a present for recovering s. th. lost.
- dšie hie ye n. k. nō, v. to wink at s. th.; to overlook s. th.
- dšie hiena (hina), v. to shave off the hair from the forehead (to exhibit the forehead).
- dšie kpo (s. kpo and dše kpo), v. to bring forth, out; to bring to light; to reveal, to disclose. Imp. n. kpodšiemō; prs. n. kpodšielō.
- dšie hō, v. inf. hodšiemō, and
- dšie musu, v. inf. musudšiemō, to effect an abortus, see musu dše, v.
- dšie mli, v. to take out from within; to select, to choose.
- dšie musu ye m. k. nō, v. to remove the curse from s. b., s. kpa musu, v.
- dšie na, v. (s. dše na und. dše, v.); to open the mouth of s. b. or the opening of s. th.; dšie m. k. na, v. to speak for s. b., to interpret; to excuse; edšie ehe na, he excused himself. See nadšiemō and nadšielō.
- dšie nyōmō, v. to take off a debt or make one's self paid without the will of the debtor.
- dšie ši, v. to bring forth from under s. th., to bring forth, to bring to light (s. dšie kpo), to reveal, disclose; to betray etc. See šidšiemō and šidšielō.
- dšie n. k. tšō m. k., double v. to disclose s. th. to s. b.; inf. dšiemō ke tšōmō.

dšielo, n. one who brings out etc.; deliverer, saver, preserver; saviour (s. herelo and walaherelo).

dšieloniitšumo, n. saviours work.

dšiemo, n. bringing or taking out; saving, delivering; deliverance; salvation (s. also: heremo, walaheremo, yiwalaheremo).

dšiemobē, n. time of salvation.

dšiemosane, n. history of salvation.

dšikule, conj. (comp. dši and ko, kole, kule) if; but only used in suppositive sentences (comp. ke and kedši); f. i. Osumomi dšikule ofee neke noko, if thou would love me, thou would not do such a thing, or: Lovedst thou me, thou etc. But: Ke osumomi, ofee etc. If thou love me, thou doest etc. Comp. kule, which stands sometimes for it. Ad. dšikune; Ot. anka, th. s.

dšim, v. Ot. gym, to be mad, also used of animals, f. i. horses, when wild or unruly. S. ye seke, v.

dšimfo, n. (Ot. gymfo) madman; mad person.

dšin, dšiō, s. dši.

dšira —, s. dšra, v.

dšire, s. dšere, v.

dširō, s. dšūrō, adj.

dšitša, v. to shrink, to start back.

dšo, inf. dšō, v. to dance. Comp. the similar roots tšō, to turn; dšō, v. under he dšō, v. to be astounded, stupified.

dšō, n. dance; fo — and dše —, to compose a dance; fā —, to give out a dance; šiki —, v. to go slowly on in dancing; tšē —, v. to begin to dance, to start a dance; s. tšē, v.

dšo, inf. dšomo, v. to be bitter; acrid; midan dšo, my mouth is bitter etc.; mihe nu dšo, lit. my watter is bitter, I am dispised.

dšo foi, v. (= dše foi) to run; comp. hie foi, ša foi, wo foi. Dšo foi is more in use than dše foi, but only from the latter a inf. form and a prs. n. seems to be used for both, viz. foidšē and foidšelo.

dšo, inf. intrans. dšole and dšō, inf. tr. dšomo, Ot. dyo, v. to be cool (comp. do, v. to be hot); to get cool, to cool, v. a. and n.; to be quiet, at rest; to be mild, tame; to quiet, to bring to rest, to tame; to bless; to be thankful to s. b. etc. This relation of ideas seems to be common in many west-african languages. The principal combinations are: dan dšo, inf. dandšole, v. to

loose the tast or appetite; dšen dšo, v. s. above; he dšo, v. inf. hedšole and hedšō (Ot. hō dyo), to be at rest, at peace, to have peace; to be well or healed again; hewodšian dšo, v. to feel cold by astonishment; hie dšo, v. to be quiet, have a quiet face (comp. hie dō, v. the contrary), inf. hiedšole; mli dšo, v. to be cool, quiet, mild inside; inf. mlidšole; na dšo, v. to be of a quiet mouth or speech; toin dšo (Ot. asom dyo), v. lit. the inside of the ear is quiet, at rest; to have peace, rest; musun dšo, v. to feel relief from belly-ache, mimusun dšomi, my belly gets cool or quiet for me; inf. toindšole, etc. etc. Comp. also expressions as: mañ dšo, the town is quiet, it is peace in the salutation: „Mañ fē?“ (How is) all the town? Answ. „Mañ dšo!“ etc.

dšo bi or gbekē, v. to silence or quiet a child (s. laka and dšose, v.).

dšo he, v. to quiet, to cool, to pacify, to tame; v. refl. to rest, midšo mihe fio, I rested a little. Inf. for both: hedšomo.

dšo mli, v. to cool the inside, inf. mlidšomo.

dšo na, v. to soften the mouth, the edge, to sharpen. Inf. nadšomo. Imprt. s. dšo na, f. i. dšo kakla na! sharpen the knife!

dšo nō, v. to bless (lit. on or upon, relating to the gesture of the hands).

dšo tšui he, v. to quiet one's heart, desire, anger, thirst etc.

dšō, n. rest, peace; s. dšole; dšomo, n.

dšo, n. ditch, nu-dšo, water-ditch, bed of a brook or river; channel; dale, vally.

dšō, v. only used in the phrace he dšō he, hedšōmo, v. to be astounded, stupified; amazed; amehe dšō amehe, they were astounded. It expresses the strongest amazement; comp. fe yā, hie fe yā, na kpe he, etc.

dšoa, n. a sum of 10 Dollars (in Gold).

dšodšoi, frequentative form of dšo, to dance.

dšofālo, n. person giving out a dance.

dšofāmo, n. giving out of a dance.

dšofō, n. composition of a dance fr. fo dšo, v.

dšofolo, n. composer of a dance.

dšoi, n. (= dfei) grass. Pronunciation of elder people.

dšolo, n. dancer.

dšole, v. to lay or rest the head on s. th.; dšole sune,
— on a pillow; to put a pillow under the head. Inf.

dšolemo; Ot. sum, v.

dšole, n. coolness; peace; rest; s. dšō, n. th. s.

dšomo, n. bitterness.

dšomo, n. blessing, benediction; cooling, quieting, taming etc.

s. dšō; rest, peace.

dšonku, n. the thighbone; the loins; s. gboñ, n.

dšoro, v. to lie about; s. dforo, v.

dšoro ši, v. to lie about on the ground; used of people
in masses; of animals, of villages and towns etc. Comp.

kā, kā ši, v. Some people pronounce this word dšere

ši, some also dfere ši, dforo ši, s. both. It may be a
corroboration of dšō, v.

dšōroko, n. a morning beverage made of corn and bananas.

dšōrō, s. dšūrō and edšūrō, adj.

dšošuru, n. a measure of gold-dust, about £ 1.

dšotfā, s. und. odšotfā.

dšošikimo, n. slow dancing.

dšotšēmo, n. beginning of dancing; starting in a dance.

dšra (also dšāra, dšēra, dšīra), a strengthened form of

dfa, dša (Ad. to trade); inf. dšrā and dšramo, v. to be
important, difficult, dear (of price), painful, heavy etc.
also transit. used (inf. dšramo), to make important, diffi-
cult; to pain. Comp. also he dšra, na dšra etc. to be
dear, difficult, important.

dšra, n. importance, difficulty, dearness, price; trade = guo,

ye dšra, v. to trade; inf. dšrayeli, trading; wo dšra, to

offer for sale, inf. dšrawō; to prize, to put prizes on

wares; dše —, v. to sell well, to have a good market;

etc. etc. Comp. also dša, n. market. S. Ot. gua, n.

dšradšē, n. easy or good selling.

dšramo, n. importance, difficulty, painfulness = hedšramo, n.

dšramoa (from the Otyi: agyina moa), n. cat = alamte etc.

dšrandšrandšrañ, adv. quickly.

dšranii (from the unused sing. dšranō), pl. n. wares =
guonii.

dšraniiatšu, n. shop.

dšraniiatohe, n. magazine; s. fiase, n.

dšrawō, n. offering for sale; decision of prices.

dšrawolo, n. person offering s. th. for sale.

dšrayeli, n. trading; trade = guoyeli.

dšrayelihe, n. place of trading.

dšrayelinii = dšranii.

dšrayelo, dšrayelilo, n. trader; merchant, = guoyelo, guoyelilo.

dšrayelilo-niitšumo, n. merchants business.

dšrayelilo-kaselo, n. shop-boy; merchants apprentice.

dšrayelilo-sane, n. merchant's palaver, matter, cause etc.

What is not to be found under dšū or dšw see under df.

dšu, v. inf. dšū, to steal; to rob; to do something in a thievish or also only in a secret way, s. dšu ši; f. i. „Adšuu ta awuu,” prv. „War is not secretly made,” but at day time and after due declaration. A secret attack is deemed dishonest. Comp. also ha, fe fem, v. etc.

dšu, inf. dšū, v. to wash one's-self, according to the daily fashion of the natives, all over the body, comp. wu nšo, wu fa, to bath; fo, to wash (cloth; the hands, face etc.); tšumo, v. to wipe etc. Dšu nšo, to wash with seawater; — samla, — with soap; — abonua, — with limes etc. A curious expression is: dšu hã m. k., to wash s. b.

dšu he, v. inf. hedšū, to wash one's self (as the former).

dšu mli, v. to come in by stealth; „le tšutšu eba tšō mihie edšu mli,” he by stealth came in first before me.

dšu ši, v. to act by stealth; f. i. edšu ši ba, he came by stealth; edšu ši efe neke edšūrō, he did this good work by stealth.

dšu, n. Monday. According to the etymology of the names of the 7 days of the week there are three pairs and a single one, Wednesday; compare: Ho, Saturday; Hogbā, Sunday; Dšu, Monday; Dšúfo, Tuesday; -Šo, Wednesday; -So, Thursday; Sohá, Friday; but neither can the signification of these words be stated, though they are all found in Gã, nor the reason for such a division and disposition; it seems however that Monday is considered the first day of the week.

dšū, pl. dšui, n. theft; stealth; stolen article; dšū ke fō, lit. theft and transgression, is an expression designating a very wicked act.

dšū = hedšū, n. washing.

dšueti (Ot. gwhitei), n. silver; s. also dfetei, n. and dfetri, n.

dšulo, n. thief.

dšulo, n. washer (scarcely used, s. dšu, v.).

dšuko, v. to dry meat by fire, to preserve it; inf.

dšukomo, n. drying meat by the fire.

dšūnii, pl. n. stolen goods.

dšukudšuku, dšukudšukudšuku, adv. lively, full of men; used of places, towns, villages; fe —, to be full of men, to be lively.

dšūsane, n. palaver of theft.

dšūnyomowō, n. punishment for theft.

dšutšu, n. washing- or bathing room.

'dšūrō, pl. dšudši, adj. good etc. S. edšūrō.

du, v. inf. dumo, to stick (Germ. stechen und stecken), to pierce, to stab; = gbu; to plant (single seeds f. i. by making a hole with the finger), as: du able, to plant maize; and th. l. (but comp. teo, to transplant, to plant trees or other plants).

dū, inf. dū, v. to leak; to catch animals by traps. dū anā, v. to catch with bird's lime.

dū gbe, v. to loose the way, to go astray; inf. gbedū.

dū he, v. to catch one's self (in speaking).

dū tšōne, inf. tšōnedū, v. to set a trap; to catch by a trap; to catch; — to be caught in a trap. Comp. tšō tšōne, to make or set a trap.

dū, n. leaking; entrapping, catching.

duaba, n. Ot. = tšeiayibii; fruit.

duadé (fr. the Ot., dua, tree and de, yams), n. stock yams, cassada, manioc. Ad. agbeli, n.

duakoro, n. lit. (Ot.) a onemaster; cutter.

duasodúa (Ot. = tšonotšo in Gã), n. lit. treeontrec, parasitical plant.

dudo, n. large pot; = botoku.

dududūdu, = yurududūdu, adj. tasteless, raw.

due, n. comfort? hā m. k. due, v. to comfort.

due, due! comforting interjection, spoken to people in distress. Ad. and Ot. th. s.

duehāmo, n. comforting, condolence.

duku, n. eur. word handkerchief.

dukuduku, adv. to pieces; f. i. kũ —, to break to pieces; but also = sukuşuku, adv. very (fat f. i.) fi duk., to be very fat.

dukui, pl. n. buttocks.

dulo, n. planter, s. du.

dūlo, n. trapper; bird-catcher.

dumo, n. sticking, stabbing; planting.

duñ, n. pl. dudši; darkness; dudšiañ, in the darkness; wo duñ, to get dark. Ad. dibli.

duñ, n. a dark grey kind of antelopes of the size of a goat.

duna, n. the hinderparts; hindparts of animals and things; podex; duna mō ši, v. to settle.

duñduñduñ, adv. natural sound immitating the strokes of beating, like: bambambam, šošošo, tatata etc. yi — to beat severely.

duñnii, pl. n. things of darkness.

duñsane, n. dark, secret matter, palaver; mystery, s. temōsane.

duñwō, n. getting dark; darkness, fr. wo duñ, v.

E.

Words not found under vowel e must be sought for under the next following consonant.

„E“ when initiating words is either the subjective pronoun of verbs, he, she, it, sometimes also applied to a plurality of things, but never of persons; or the possessive pronoun of nouns, his, her, its; or a mere formative initial augment. Comp. § 14, 1. a.; comp. also le; f. i. esuomō, his love; le suomō, the love to him.

ee — initiating verbs contains the pronoun e and the augm. a of the fut. tense posit. f. i. eeaba, he will come (= e ba ba, e-aba).

ēé! int. he! ha! it is sometimes added to proper names of persons, when called for, f. i. Mensa ēé! but to some ō! is added and ēé cannot be added, though the exact rule cannot yet be stated.

ē! = ā! and hē! adv. yes! — Comp. also: yō! Ot. yiw!

ébii, corrupted pl. of hīeo = hēbii, hīebii, pl. n. single-cowries.

ebō, n. gall, bile; poison. One of the strongest poisons the gall of the crocodile is said to be.

edfake = edšake and etfake, conj. because; for. Ad. epeake.

édfe, Ad. ewye, num. four.

ediñ, 'diñ, pl. edidši, adj. black; from the verb di, to be black; modiñ, black person, negroe.

edšūrō, adv. pl. edšudši, right, f. i. nine dšūrō, right hand; good, dear, beloved; nanyo dšūrō, good friend; n. benefit; good work; kindness; alms; fe —, to do good.

„Edšūrō feo edšūrō“; „Good does good“, prv. The word is also pronounced edširō, edšörō and edšrō.

edšūrōfelo, n. benefactor.

edšūrōfemo, n. good work; benefit.

edšūrōfemonii, pl. n. good works.

èflo, pl. efodši, adj. emty, bare, void; mere; f. i. wiemo flo, a mere word; adv. emtily, barely only, even; ekome flo, only one. Comp. keke; akpa; yaka, adv. and flo, n. and fo, v.

efōñ, pl. efōdši, adj. bad, evil; from fō, to do evil; n. evil; fe —, to do evil. Comp. bone, adj. and fom, v. in Otyi. Ad. yayam. Mofōñ, bad person; nōfōñ, bad thing.

efōñfelo, n. evildoer; malefactor; stronger than „ešafelo“, n.

efōñfemo, n. evildoing.

efōñfemonii, pl. n. = niifōñfemonii and niifodšianii, evil acts.

efū, adj. stinking; kept over night.

efāake = edšake, etšake, conj. because, for (Ot. efane se).

efei, efefēi, adj. ragged, rent (fr. fe, v.), adv. raggedly; n. rag, rags. S. fe, n.

egbīñ, pl. egbīdši, adj. dry; fr. gbī, to dry.

egbo, adj. like; ke m. k. ye —, to be like s. b.

ehē, pl. ehēi, adj. new; Ad. th. s. and other.

ekā, n. valour, bravery, courage; daring spirit, rashness, arrogance; ekā na, by bravery; by arrogance; fe —, to behave courageously.

ekafēmo, n. bravery; brave deed.

ekālo, n. brave, courageous person; heroe; a daring fellow; comp. also ka, v. and kekālo, n.

ekañ, n. a large sea-fish.

ekāsane, n. matter of bravery.

ekāwō, n. encouragement, fr. wo ehā, v.

eko, 'ko, adj. broken; f. i. kāko, broken dish.

eko, num. (Ot. th. s.) one = ekome; Ad. kake (Comp. ko); some, pl. ekomei; the word is often used when not expressed in Engl. and German, similar to the genitive particle „du“ in the French, if a part of something is meant and not the whole; f. i. hāmi abolo ko, or: hāmi abolo le eko, give me (some) bread; enu eko, he drank (some) etc. If persons and things shall be distinguished, moko, somebody, noko, something is used. The e is only omitted, if the word is used like the indefinite article; s. ko. Comp. Ot. bi. Eko — eko, the one — the other; s. ekroko.

ekole (Ot. ebia), adv. and conj. perhaps; ekole eebe, perhaps he will come;

ekole - alo, perhaps - or (not); either - or. Comp. aleenō; dšikule, kule, kole etc.

ekome, 'kome, num. Ad. th. s. one, as the former; pl. ekomei, some; ekōme, adj. unparalleled; einzig; large, enorm etc.

ekomefemo, n. (fe ekome) uniting; unity.

ekomekome, num. one by one; adv. by degrees; efiteo enii le ekomekome, he spends his goods by degrees. Comp. baakō-baakō in Ot.

ekoñ, adv. once more, again; but only used in positive sentences and for a single repetition; for negat. sentences „doñ“ and for iterative sentences the auxil. verb „sa“ is used. Comp. dong; sa, asa, asañ, sañ.

ekoro, adj. and adv. single, simple; apart; alone; peculiar etc. s. soro and sro, v. and kroñ.

ékpa, num. six.

ekpaekpa, num. six by six; Adñ. th. s.

ekpakpa (Ot. pa and papa), kpakpa, akpa, adj. good; n. good (daš Gute); but impers. nokpakpa and prs. mo-kpakpa; fe ekpakpa, to do good (s. edšürō); adv. (seldom used, but generally „akpa“ and naakpa) well, thoroughly, indeed, truly etc. The simple form „kpa“ only occurred to me till now in the word: onukpa (nū, man), a good man, i. e. an elder, a grandee, a headman, the first among a number (comp. opanyiñ and opanini in Otyi). Ad. th. s.

ekpakpafelo, n. a person doing good, a benefactor.

ekpakpafemo, n. doing good; a good act or work; benefit.

ekpakpafemonii, pl. n. good works.

ekpé, n. baboon.

ekro (= ekoro, fr. ko), adj. single; adv. singly; wherefrom:

ekroko, kroko, num. or adj. other (ander), pl. ekrokomei, krokoi; eko (or ekome) — ekroko, the one —, the other (sometimes only: eko-eko, ekome-ekome). Pers. mo-kroko, imp. nōkroko. Ad. muno. Tšō —, v. to alter, to assume an other form, colour etc. = tšake.

ekrokošōmo, n. alteration; = tšakemo.

Elaloe or Laloe, pr. n. of the river betwixt Kpoñ and Gbu-gbrā (Pony and Prampram), coming from the Akwapim-mountains.

emligidi, adj. green, unripe, of fruits of trees; comp. eñ-mōñ, adj.

emo, emomo, mo, momo, adj. old, pl. moi and momoi; but generally: medši and memedši.

emoñ, n. strong line to catch fish.

emu, mu, adj. whole, untouched; entire, full, perfect well (Germ. ganz); holy (compare holy and whole, heilig und heil). S. also fē, fiā, all. The word emu (attributively used „mu“) is not construed with the auxil. v. ye, as other adj., but with ye, f. i. eye emu, it (or he she) is whole.

emuyeli, n. wholeness; entireness; fulness; perfection; soundness.

Remark.: Words with the initial liquid-augment m, n, ñ, sound sometimes to the ear as if an e would precede them, because this augment can form a syllable; but the e or vowel-element is not initial to this liquid augment, but inherent to it, and these words must be sought for under the letters m, n, ñ; or the next foll. consonant; comp. § 13, 14.; f. i. ñkū, ñšo, mplañ etc.

eña, eñañ (ña, ñañ, ñga, ñgañ?), n. pl. eñadši, a kind of canary-birds or -sparrows, living in suspended nests in great flocks, generally together on one tree, sometimes also in the high grass. In their company always a few beautifully coloured birds, called „entibli“ or ntibli, are found, dwelling in the same nests, but somewhat decorated, wherefore the natives consider them as the leaders or kings. S. prv. 33.

ene, pl. enemei, pron. this, s. § 34; so; conj. = agbene, then; but seldom used so.

eñefere, and

eñelfere, n. dan. ginger (Ingwer).

eñmomi (or ñmomi), n. a fruit, called cashocle by the Europeans at the coast, growing at a small plant about 2 or 3 feet high and used for soup (also called „ocro“ by the English).

eñmomiba, n. the herb at which the eñmomi is growing; its leaf used for cabbage.

eñmomiwonu, n. cashocle-soup.

eñmōñ, adj. pl. ñmōdši, raw, unboiled, unprepared, green; used of yams and the like, of wood, but also of cold, fresh air, as in English. Ot. momono.

eñoli (from the verb ñoli, to be green), adj. green, dark green coloured. Comp. abonua, n.

enumo, num. five (Ot. anum and nnum; Ad. enuo).

enumoenumo, num. five by five.

enyie? inter. pron. how much? how many? (Comp. nyie, to walk, to go.) Ot. ahě?

enyie enyie? how much each?

enyo, num. two (Ot. enu and abien or mmien, Ad. th. s.).

enyoenyo, num. two by two.

eša, adj. bad, evil, sinful; comp. nōša, niša, woša, naša, n.

eša (fr. the verb ša, to rot, to spoil); n. evil, misfortune, ruin; sin; mistake, fault; fe eša, to sin, to do wrong.

A peculiar use is made of this word in the answer to saluting questions, as: „Heni odše?“ „„Bleo!““ „Sĩa?“

„„Eša ko be dsei!““ „(How is it) where thou comest

from?“ „„It is quiet!““ „Home?“ „„There is not

any evil!““ Comp. the similar words: nōša, niša;

efon; tōmo etc. and woša, naša etc.

ešafēlo, n. sinner.

ešafēmo, n. sinful deed or act; sin; = nōšafemo, nišafemo, n.

ete, num. three (Ot. esā, mmiesa).

ete ete, num. three by three. Ad. th. s.

etfake, or

etšōake = edšake, efāake (Ot. efise, edanse), lit. it turns that; conj. because; for; Ad. epeake.

etfakeši, conj. because, for; efee, etfakeši esumoo, he did it not, because he did not like it.

etšuru, tšuru, adj. (fr. tšu, v. to be red, ripe of fruits), pl. etšudši, red; reddish; yellow reddish; ripe, of fruits assuming this colour when ripe; of men with copper or brown red colour, as some natives and Mulattoes. The adv. fā and some others with the same signification is used to strengthen this, etšuru fā, very red.

ewulu, wulu, pl. ewudši, adj. great, large etc. comp. the correlates: kple, kpetenkple; sase; da etc.

eyeñ, yeñ, pl. yedši, adj. white, whitish; from the verb „ye“, to be white; ripe, from cornfields. The adj. and adv. futā, Ot. th. s., is used to strengthen this, eyeñ futāfutā, white white, very white; s. fā, boboli etc.

E.

The letter e does not initiate words, but is only used as an interjectional expression, here and there added to a sentence just as is very frequently done in Otyi; with the nasal sound „ē“ it is = ā, hē, adv. yes. See also „yō!“

F.

F is pronounced by many old people hard like p.
f. i. pā, river etc.

Fa, v. inf. fā and fale, to be enough, to suffice; to let
s. th. be enough; to increase; to forgive (Ot. firi fri,
which is also used in Gā), nō noko fa m. k. to forgive
someth. to somebody; ke-fa, th. s.; to lend (money only,
s. mā); to borrow (money, s. mā); mifale šika, I lent
him money; mifa šika ye eden, I borrowed money from
him. „Oke wohe-ešai afawo, tamō boni woke-faā meini
feo efōñ šiowo le!“ „Forgive us our sins, as we for-
give etc.

fā, n. forgiveness; lending (money); borrowing (money);
river; brook; pool (if sometimes fed by a brook); fā
ba, the river comes, swells; — srā, — overflows; — fe,
bursts (the sand walls and breaks through into the sea;
— tiki, the same. The two latter words are used of
lagunes, when they get full and flow into the sea, be-
cause at other times there exists only an underground
communication).

fā, n. Guinea-worm, thread-worm; a wall of clay, mudwall;
ye —, to have the Guinea-worm; to —, to build a mud-
wall. Comp. mfa, Guinea-worm in Otyi; fa = fale, n.
a dish. Ad. th. s. See also fakpā, n.

fā, adj. and adv. red, blood-red. As adv. it is used to
strengthen the verb tšu, to be red and the adj. etšuru,
red; tšu fā (also tšu fē) to be very red; etšuru fā, very
red; s. etšuru; eyen; futā; boboli etc.

fā, v. pl. fāmō and inf. fā, fāmō (Ot. fa, th. s.), to come
out, to be open; to take out (= dšie), to dislodge;
to dispossess; to unroot, root out; to part; to open; to
call out for help in danger, f. i. efā ewon, he called out
for his fetish; to overcome; to command; to cry at some
body etc. to menace, to stamp with the foot at s. b. etc.
The principal combinations are: fa fā, the Guinea-worm
breaks out; to get the Guinea-worm; also fā fa th. s.;
hie fā, inf. hiefāmō, v. to be developed (of children);
tšui fā, inf. tšui fā, lit. the heart comes out, up; v. to
be frightened, cast down, to grow fainthearted, to des-
pair (s. the contr. tšui nyo ši, nyo mli, to be comforted).

fā fa, v. to get the Guinea-worm; s. ye fa, v. th. s. and
fa fā, v.

fā fla, v. to get a boil, ulcer, wound.

faohōkodi (Ot. lit. be off and free!) n. leprosy. People having this horrible sickness, are frequently left to themselves, wherefrom the name (comp. *Ausſatz*, von *aussagen*); s. kpiti, baba, n. fāra, s. fla, fra. farefare, adj. and adv. = falefale, clean; cleanly. fasane, n. river - or water-palaver or matter. fase, n. the other side of the river; adv. beyond the river. fata (Ot. th. s. but with a somewhat different application, as: sa, v. in Gā), v. to join; he fata he, to join somebody or some thing. Comp. also: kpata and kpasa in Gā, and bata and pata in Otyi. fata he, v. to join (v. a. and n.); mifata ehe, I join him; fata he! join something! Inf. hefatamo; prs. n. hefatalo. fatalo, n. joiner, assistant, companion, helpmate etc. Comp. nanyo; hefatalo; dšielo, hefālo, n. etc. fatamo, n. joining, assistance, help; addition, s. hefatamo. fatō, n. making or building of mud-walls, fr. to fa, v. fatolo, n. builder of swish-walls. fayeli, n. sickness of the Guineaworm, fr. ye fa, v. fayelo, n. person having the Guinea-worm. fe, v. to do, to make (Ad. pe, Ot. ye), inf. femo, prs. n. felo. This is one of the most extensively applied words of the language, its principal significations and combinations are the following: to produce, to commit; to behave, to show one's self, to appear, to seem; to be about, afe ohá, about 100; to be (s. Ad. pe and Ot. ye th. s. and Gā ye, to be; dši, to be; tšō, to become), to become, to get; to be more than, to surpass (as such it is the auxil. verb to express comparision, s. Ot. kyeñ and señ; as: mifeo, I am more, greater, stronger than thou, I surpass, excel thee; mifeo hewale, I surpass thee in power, or: mihewa feo, th. s.; to accomplish (without object, comp. *השע*); ofē! thou hast acted well, thou hast accomplished something! as imprs. verb it has the signification to seem: f. i. efeomi ake Nyoñmo bane, it seems to me as if it would rain; ke-fe, ñō-fe, to do s. th. with s. th., f. i. šika añō-feo wulamoni, ši dade ake-feo ñāni, of gold ornaments are made, but of iron implements of art. Combinations: he fe feo, v. to be beautiful; he fe oyá, v. to be quick; he fe vī, hewo-dšiañ fē fe vī, to feel weak; hie fe yā and fe yā, to be astonished etc. efe ake = kedši, if. fe m. k. ablo, v. to be hard against s. b. = wa m. k. yi, v.

- fe eflo, v. to be or become empty, come to nought.
 fe efong, ekpakpa, edšūrō etc. s. these.
 fe fē (fē = fear, fright), v. to be afraid, to fear, to be
 a coward; inf. fefemō; prs. n. fefelo, s. feto, n.
 fe feo, v. to please; s. feo and fefeo, adj.
 fe flonō, v. = fo, to be wet; ye —, th. s.
 fe gidigidi, v. to be in disorder, in a hubhub.
 fe m. k. fem, v. to plunder one out.
 fe gwañ, v. to shine.
 fe n. k. hã m. k., v. to do s. th. for s. b.
 fe he n. k., v. to do s. th. with someth., to make one's
 self something; efe ehe nyontšō, he made himself the
 master; to use; efee he n. k., he does not use it; see
 ye he niitšumō, v. th. s.
 fe hedšō, v. to be lazy. S. hedšō; inf. hedšofemō.
 fe hō, v. to make a noise, to roar, to be tumultous etc.
 inf. hōfemō.
 fe klalo, v. to be or make ready.
 fe koñkoñtie, v. to play the blind mouse buff.
 fe mōbo, v. to be pitiful, to be miserable, to appear so;
 to mourn, to complain; s. mōbo, n. and ye mōbo, v.
 fe moko, v. to surpass somebody; to imitate s. b., see
 kase, v. soa, v.
 fe nādšiañ, v. to retribute, to repay; s. to nādšiañ, v.
 fe nine, v. to surpass the (ability of the) hand; to reach
 the highest pitch.
 fe niisenianii, v. to use one despitefully; to illtread one;
 s. se, se, v.
 fe nū, v. to be a man, manly; to behave like a man (comp.
 the Germ. den Mann machen).
 fe numo, v. to become or be an old man.
 fe sane, v. to become a (sc. bad) palaver.
 fe se, fe se le, adverbial or conjunctive sentence, = after-
 wards; then; comp. ye āhū; no se le; efe ake = ke,
 kedši etc.
 fe sroto, v. to make a difference.
 fe šō, v. to be slow, slack.
 fe toi, v. to listen = bo toi.
 fe yā = hie fe yā, n. to be astonished, amazed; to wonder;
 inf. yafemō. Comp. he dšō; na kpe he, v. etc. and yā, n.
 fe yā, and
 fe yara, fe yera, v. to mourn for a dead person according
 to native fashion by loud lamentations etc. etc. to make
 the funeral custom for a dead person by firing guns,

drinking, dancing, singing and processions. These customs ruin whole families, towns and tribes. Where it can be done without the knowledge of the European Government, slaves are still slaughtered on the graves of important personages that they may accompany them into the other world. Inf. yera- or yarafemo, sometimes shortened yāfemo; but see the preceding word; pers. n. yera- or yarafelo.

fe yeyēye, v. to be in trouble, in perplexity; = ye tšui and tšui ye, v.

fe yukuyuku, v. to be broken into small pieces; to be full of little one's, little things, life, activity.

fē, n. fright, fear; s. fe fē, to be afraid; inf. fēfemo, n.

The word is perh. Ayigbé, s. fēto (= fēlo? kaketo = kaselo in Gā).

fē, n. dung. S. the decent expression dfa (or dfeiañ), n.

fē, v. pl. flē; inf. fē, flēmō; to spit (only used of animals which do so, f. i. some serpents; s. blikā, n.); to root, to scrape, to cut, out or up, esp. grass for thatching roofs; efē dfei, he is gathering thatch-grass. A peculiar expression is: yi fē, to suppose: eyi fē, ake enye ni, he supposes, that it is his mother; it seems to stand for „yi fē dši, ake; s. yi, yin, n. and fē, adj.

fē gugō, v. to blow the nose; comp. tšine, v.

fē = fiā and piā, adj. all, every; put betwixt the reduplicated singular form of a noun, it conveys the signification every, f. i. mofēmo, every body; nōfēnō, every thing; tšo fē tšo every tree, s. § 22; fē tfem, fē kwa, altogether. The construction of this word does sometimes exhibit it as a noun (comp. the hebr. כֹּל), f. i. it excepts not only the article, but if it stands with a plural in the possessive case, the augment „a“ which ought to follow such a possess. case is generally left out, etc. Comp. „Gbomei fē niitšumoi“ instead of gb. fē aniitšumoi, the works of the whole of men; a peculiar use of fē or fiā is made in summing up a series of assertions etc. f. i. mikpale fai, miwie āhū, mifā eyi se: fē tfem ekplee, I begged him, I spoke long to him, I pressed on him, all together (sc. in vain) he did not agree to it. Fiā and piā, th. s. Ad. tfa, tšoa, tšo; Ot. nnyina.

fē, s. feī, n. cold.

fe, pl. fele and fle, inf. femō; felemō, flemō, v. n. and act. to burst; to break; to burst eggs, i. e. to hatch;

to bend; to kick; break through the sandbar (of lagunes and rivers in the rainy season); s. fa, n. and tiki, v.
 fē, adj. = fā very red, highly red; adv. used to corroborate the adj. tšuru, red and the verb tšu, to be red; etšuru fē, very red; etšuō fē, it is very red. S. fitā, futā; bobolī etc.

fēlī, fēlō, fēlū, fēkū, th. s. as the former and as fā, to corroborate „tšu, to be red.“

fēdā (kpa), fēdā, adv. = dā, before, efe fēdā nì ete, he did it before he went; kpa fēdā obaā ne? but now thou comest; not before now thou comest (nun erſt kommſt du)?

fēfelō, n. = fēto, coward.

fēfemō (s. fe fē), n. cowardness.

fēfeo (simple form feo, s. § 22 about reduplication of adjectives, Ot. th. s.), adj. beautiful, nice.

feī, n. cold, coldness; cold fever; feī ye, v. it is cold; fē yemi, I feel cold, I have the cold fever.

feī gugō (comp. fē, v.), v. to blow the nose; s. fē gugō, v.

fei, n. beauties? be fei, to have no manners, lee fei, th. s. but compare the Otyi fyē (or fē), with neg. „nothing“.

feībe, n. cold time, winter, cold season (s. aharabata).

feīhe, n. cold place.

feīyelo, n. person feeling cold.

feīyeli, n. coldness; cold fever; s. feī ye, v.

fēlē, v. corroboration of fē, inf. fēlēmo; to feel itching, to itch; s. flē, v.

fēlemō, n. bursting (of many things); hatching; kicking; s. fe, fele, fle, femō, fle, mo.

fēlī, s. fē and fēlō, adj. and adv. red, very red.

fēlō, th. s.

felo, n. maker, doer; s. fe, v.

fēlū = fēlī and fēlō, adj. and adv.

femō, n. deed; making; act; becoming, getting etc. etc. s. fe, v.

femō, n. bursting (of one thing), s. fe, v.; hatching; kicking. fē, and

fēmō, n. rooting up of grass; spitting (of snakes and the like); s. fē, v.

fēnfēn, adj. dirty, sickly.

fēne, v. to open, unloose. Old pronunciation fende; Ad. pēne.

fēnelō, n. unlooser.

fēnemō, n. opening, unloosing.

feo, v. n. to flourish.

feo, adj. = fefeo, beautiful, nice; Ot. th. s.; n. beauty; adv. beautifully; fe feo, v. to please; efemi feo, it pleases me; ye he feo, v. to mock at, to deride, to joke; comp. gbe he guo, which is stronger; ye feo, v. to be beautiful. Comp. also fei.

feofemo, v. pleasing; pleasure; comp. nōmo; omanyefemo.

feonii, pl. n. beautiful things; beauties.

feoyeli, n. mockery; wit. S. hefeoyeli.

fes, n. dan? a small fruit of a tree used by native women to make yellow signs on their faces.

festšo, n. the tree bearing it.

fete, and

fetefete, adj. thin, s. legelege; weak; light; tasteless.

feto, n. coward, s. fefelo, gbeyelo and gbeyešelo; fe fetō, v.; to be a coward; s. fe fē, v. th. s. (According to the form „feto is Ayigbe.)

fetofelo, n. coward.

fetofemo, n. cowardness; fēfemo, th. s.

fetsu, n. privy; but not a decend word; s. ko na, tšo no etc.

fī, v. pl. and inf. fimo (inf. fī); imprs. v. to perplex, to bring into straits; efimi, I am in perplexity; noko efī, something has brought him into trouble; to be hard; ta efī, the fight is hard (inf. fimo); to draw on, to advance; to become thick (of milk), fat etc. to press together, to be close together (of people). Ad. th. s.

fī he, v. to bind the loins, to girt; hefī.

fī se, v. to strengthen the back; to back s. b.

fī ši, v. to be firm, stand firm; inf. šifimo.

fī! interj. The signification of this word can not be given; it is used in the swearing formula, which is like that of the Hebrews without an expressed principal sentence; fī takes the place of the latter: f. i. „Mikā kitā, ake: kedši efio, ke oye amane mli, ke oba minō ni miyee mibuaao le, kedši ake neke klante ne foo miyitšo fī! I swear, that if thou art in perplexity, if thou art in trouble, if thou come to me and I do not assist thee, if not with this sword (in the hand of the person swearing), my head is cut off, then —!

fī! int. (for scolding) = fye, pfui!

fīa = fē, piā, adj. all, every; n. the whole of s. th. comp. fē and § 22. Adn. tfa, tšo.

fiase (Ot. fi, house, ase, under part), n. the lower story; the cellar, store; prison. S. tšū, tšūn.

- fiē, n. Ad. = feī, n. cold; fever.
- fidiboro, n. dan. a kind of borers (Leistbohrer).
- fidšiatše, n. lit. a possessor of wings, winged creature of any kind (Geflügel, כנף); s. fine.
- fidšitefidšite, adj. and adv. unruly, unquiet; fe — or ye —, to be unquiet; fitrifitri, th. s.
- fifi, pl. n. (either from the verb fī, to be close or fīfo small) narrow places; fīfian, in narrow places, in the corners, in secret; comp. fōdšian, under fīo, n.
- fīfo, old pronunc. of bibio, pl. fifi, adj. small, little; adv. little; s. also fīo.
- fīla (Ot. fīra), v. (seldom used) to be blind; s. fūla and fīla.
- fīti, v. s. fīi.
- fīlo, n. binder.
- fīmō, n. binding; pressing together; press; closeness; trouble, straits; congealing, curdling.
- fīn, fīnfīn, adj. perh. europ. word; fine, nice, beautiful.
- fīne, old pronunc. fīnde, n. pl. fīdši, wing.
- fīntī, adv. in the highest degree; exactly; fāne fīntī, high midday, about 12 o' clock; s. ketekete, th. s.
- fīntō, adj. narrow; s. legelege.
- fīō, fīōfīō, adj. and adv. little, small, = bibio, fīfo; few; n. a little.
- fīta, fītāfītā, adj. and adv. white (Ot. the s.), s. futā; ye fītā (comp. ye, to be white), to be very white; eyeñ fīta, very white, clean, clear.
- fīte, inf. fītemō, v. to spend, to use up; to spoil; s. kpata hīe, v.
- fīte hīe, v. to darken the face; to mar — —.
- fītelō, n. spender; spoiler.
- fītemō, n. spending; spoiling. S. hīekpatamō.
- fītšofītšo, adv. exactly; carefully; accurately, precisely; thoroughly.
- fla, s. also fra.
- fla, inf. flamō, v. to salute; ēflanye, he salutes you; to welcome.
- fla, fala, pl. fadši, n. boil, ulcer, bad open wound; different from „asāne“, abscess. Comp. fafale; fadšiatše, n. a person full of „fadši“ or boils.
- fla, n. the fruit of a tree; s. flatšo.
- 'flada, s. aflada, n. a kind of pap.
- flafla, adj. sanguinic, lively, active; unruly; ye —, to be —; adv. actively, rashly etc.; s. flefle and klāmāklama, th. s.

flaka, n. europ. word (Grac?), coat of men and women; frock.

'flaņa, s. aflaņa, n. flag.

flatšo, pl. -tšei, n. a tree of beautiful, hard red wood, but generally crooked.

flē, v. to itch, to feel a tickling sensation; s. fli, v. (corrob. of fē, v.).

flefle, adj. light; lightminded; frivolous; ohie ye flefle, lit. thy face is light, i. e. thou art lightminded, frivolous.

flekū, = fā, fē, felī etc. very red; tšu flekū, to be very red.

flēmō, n. itching, fr. flē, v.

flēmtšo, v. (europ.?) to ram.

fleņtšo, n. window-frame.

fleñ, = šoñ, adv. far away, far behind; damō se fleñ! stand back! — aside, separately.

fli, v. inf. flimō, to feel a tickling sensation; to itch = fiē; to blow; to whistle (s. kpā ble and fli ble; kpā or fli tetremantre); to peep at; mli fli, v. to be joyful, cheerful, glad; inf. mliflimō; mihewolo fē flimi, all my skin itches; mimli flimi; I am glad, joyous etc.

fli = fri, firi, s. fri.

flifli, adv. early in the morning = mañkē, ademañkē, mañkpa.

fliki, v. to fly; inf. flikimo; prs. n. flikilo.

flikilo = fidšiatše, n. a winged or flying creature of any kind (Geflügel); f. i. tšatsšū flikilo; n. flying ant.

flikimo, n. flying; flight.

'flikiti, ofl. n. flying ants.

flimō, n. itching; itch; s. gbñ; blowing, whistling.

flo, = eflo, attributively used; adj. empty, vain, mere; wiemo flo, an empty word; a mere word; ekomeflo, only one; mokomeflo, only one person; with neg. not any thing, not any person; mokomeflo be dšei, not any body is there.

flo, flōflo, v. to be dry (of grass).

flo, pl. form of the verb fo, to cut; to cut several things, to cut into pieces; inf. flomō.

flo na, n. pl. form of fo na to inform; to denote; to denounce; eflo mina, he denounced me; inf. naflomō; prs. n. naflolo.

flo, pl. fodši, n. hole; cave; corner (comp. koñ), small narrow place, narrow lane; fodšiañ, in holes; in small, narrow places, lanes etc.

flōflo,

floflo (ploplōplo), corroboration of flo, empty, vain etc.
adj. distant, remote; thorough; adv. remotely; thoroughly; throughout = šōñ.

floloi = afofro, afloloi, n. blossom.

floke, inf. flokemo, v. to come forth; bai —, leaves come forth.

floq, n. one who cuts into pieces.

flomo, n. cutting to pieces, s. fo.

flōñ, frōñ (lat. furnax, port.), n. oven of every kind.

flonto, n. velvet.

flontofai, n. velvet-cap.

flotó, n. a kind of raw bags for corn, salt etc. Comp. kafū, ablabutu, kotoku etc.

flou, v. (corroboration of fo, flo, to cut), to prepare meat into a favorite dish of the natives, called flou or flouflou, by cutting it into small pieces and stewing it with fat or palm-oil, water, red pepper and some soup-plants, esp. „sebe“ and „eñmōmi“.

flou, n. and

flouflou, n. meat-stew, native fricassee.

flu, v. corroboration of fū, to crumble (of bread), s. fluflu and fufudši.

flufla, n. lungs.

fluflu (s. flu and fū), v. to crumble; comp. fuflu, fufūdši, n. crumbs; fragments.

fo, obj. pl. flo, inf. fō, fomo; flomo, v. to be cut (perh. with the inf. fō); to weep (inf. fōmo and yāfo from the Adñ. v. foya, th. s., no pl. form but with the frequent. fofoi); to cut (inf. fomo, pl. flo or folo, inf. pl. flomo); the principal combinations are: na fo, v. inf. nafō, to cease (the mouth or end is cut, s. fo na) = fō; se fo (the back or end is cut), v. to cease, as the former; inf. sefō; etc.

fo ba, v., pl. flo bai, to cut leaves (a despised work); inf. baiflomo, pers. n. baifloq.

fo ba, s. fo m. k. yi ba.

fo m. k. da (or dañ), lit. to cut s. b. mouth; to cross s. b. mouth, to give answer; mifoo edañ po, I gave him not even an answer.

fo fa, v. to cross a river; inf. fafō.

fo he, v. to weep for s. th.

fo hie, v. inf. hiefō, to endeavour, to try; mafe mihie mafe nyoñlo, I will try and do it at once.

fo ketia, v. (Ot. tya tyetia) to circumcise (lit. to cut short); inf. ketiafō; circumcision is generally practised among the Gã-, but not among the Otyi-people (s. folo). It is performed as with the Mahomedans from whom the custom may derive (Comp. Gen. 17, 25.), by a certain person (not a priest) when the boys are about 12—14 years of age; the act does not seem to bear a religious character. Of circumcision of females as is customary in Abessinia and has been said to be in use also in these parts, nothing seems to be known here, though Gã-girls do not like to marry uncircumcised natives, s. folo, n.

fo kpitio, v. inf. kpitiofō, and

fo kuku, v. inf. kukufō, to cut short, to shorten, f. i. a way, a speech, a time; flo kukudši, pl. form of the former, to cut into pieces.

fo mli, v. n. to weep inwardly; to grudge; to pass over; to be too much; f. i. Ašantemei awonu nō, ši nō efo mli tšō, the soup of the Ašantis is tastful, but there is too much salt in it; fo mli, pl. flo mli, to cut asunder, in two; mlifō, mlifomo, mliflomo.

fo moko, v. to weep for somebody.

fo m. k. na, flo m. k. na, inf. nafō, naflomo, v. to denounce; mīflo ona ma hã onyontšō, I denounce thee to thy master. This act is considered by the natives most hateful, even if duty requires it.

fo se, v. to make to cease, s. se fo.

fo ši, v. to go about, especially in procession, as it is custom of the natives at their plays, dances, weddings, funerals and other customs; inf. šifō; pers. n. šifolo.

fo tako mli, lit. to cut the pad asunder, to cause a separation between relations, friends etc. inf. takomlifō.

fo teñ, flo teñ, v. to cut in the midst, asunder, s. fo mli; to insert, put between; inf. teñfō, atēñfō, atēñflomo.

fo m. k. wiemon, v. to address one during his speaking with another person, to interrupt.

fo yafonu, yafonui, v. to weep tears.

fo m. k. yi ba, lit. to cut the leaf of one's head or price, s. yi; v. to buy one entirely as a slave, not only take him as a bond or in pawn; in the former case the person becomes a member of his owner's family for life and death, calls him father and is called child (son or daughter), and the owner is answerable for his behaviour, debts etc.; in the latter case the bond-person is only a surety and the person who has given him, is

answerable for him (s. awoba); wherefore bond-people are often worse off, than slaves. The word or phrase „fō yi ba“ refers to a custom (of cutting a leaf asunder over the head of a person bought; inf. yibafō; prs. n. yibafolo).

fō = fose and fote, v. to pour out.

fō = yāfō and fomo, n. weeping.

fō, ofo, n. a kind of black monkies, the skins of which are merchandise.

fō, v. inf. fō, fomo, prs. n. folo; to be wet (Ot. fow), to wetten; to wash f. i. cloth; face and hands or feet (s. dšu, and dšale, wu, tšumo, v.); to beget (Ot. wo); to bear, bring forth children, young ones (of animals), to produce etc. fō m. k., to beget, bear s. b., but also to midwife (folo, yo folo, n. a midwife; fomo, n. widwifery). Combinations; ke m. k. fō bi, to beget a child with s. b., a decent expression; f. i. „Okele afo bii nyoñma ke enyo!“ „Mayes thou beget 12 children with her (or him)!“ A common wedding salutation or wish. „Mikele fō bii nyoñma,“ „I begot 10 children with her“ (my wife). These expressions and many similar plain ones (comp. musunbi) are used not only because it is a great honour, as under the Old Testament, to have many children; but especially, because young relations, slaves etc. are also called children and on account of polygamy.

fō atade he, v. to wash cloth; atadehefomo, prs. n. atadehefolo.

fō bi, v. to bring forth or beget a child; inf. bifomo, bii-afomo; prs. n. bifolo, bii-afolo, parent; comp. folo, bii-anye, biiatše; awo; yofoyo, n.

fō bobolī, v. to be very wet; s. bobolī.

fō dañ, v. to wash the (inside of the) mouth.

fō dē, v. to wash the hands.

fō n. k. femo, v. to be accustomed to do s. th.

fō he, v. inf. hefomo, to wash; fō nii ahe, to wash cloth; niahefomo; washing; niahefolo, n. washer.

fō hīe, v. to wash the face; witty expression, to drink too-much; inf. hīefomo.

fō mli, v. to wash the inside, to cleanse (f. i. glasses, pots etc. with water); fō mli! wash it; inf. mli-fomo.

fō ñmāfī, v. to bear sons and daughters alternately; inf. ñmafīfomo.

fō nii ahe, v. to wash cloth; s. fō he.

fo sa, v. to wetten the bed.

fõ, n. wetting.

fo, n. fat; slime, phlegm; sperm; to fo, to be fat; wo —, th. s.

fo, n. (Ot. th. s.) condemnation; guilt; adj. condemnable, condemned; guilty; bu fo, to condemn; fõbu, condemnation; comp. bu atẽn and bu bem; ye fo, v. to be in the wrong, guilty; fõyeli.

fo, adj. green, fresh, soft, unripe, undried; dfefo = dfei fo, fresh grass; able fo, half-ripe maize, as it is roasted or boiled and eaten; comp. eñmõñ; eñoli, adj.

fõ, v. inf. fõ and fõmo; to cease; to cast; to be wicked, bad, to act wickedly; s. efõñ; impert. sing. fõmo! but in compounds only fõ, f. i. nõ fõ ši, cast it down. The principal combinations are: nõ (or ke) hie fõ m. k. nõ, lit. to take the face and cast it on s. b., i. e. to trust in him, to hope upon him; comp. hie kã m. k. nõ; kũ hie fõ n. k. nõ, to wink at s. th., to overlook s. th.; nõ yitšo fõ m. k. kue, to take the head and cast it on s. body's neck, to fall upon or around one's neck, to hug, to embrace; s. here atũ, th. s.; še-fõ, obj. pl. šere-fõ and šere-fie (ši), v. to cast down, away; miše-fõ or miše mifõ, I cast it away; mišere nibii ne mifie (ši), I cast these things away.

fõ abisá, v. to cast the lot; inf. abisafõ; fõ-ye m. k. nõ, - - over one.

fõ abõtiri, v. to wrestle; s. abõtiri, abõtirifõ, abõtirifõlo.

fõ hie, v. s. combinations under fõ; inf. hiefõ, hiefõmo; to cast one's face on s. th. or s. b.

fõ mli, v. to cast in; to give over and above; to add; inf. mlifõ; comp. wo mli, v.

fõ nine, v. to move the hand to and fro, to wink, to beckon.

fõ nõ, v. to cast upon; to give over and above = wo mli; inf. nõfõ; nõ hie fõ m. k. nõ, to trust in s. b. See combinations under fõ; fã fõ n. k. nõ, to boast with s. th.

fõ m. k. nõ, v. to cease or give up some body's manners, Gã. Fables 1.

fõ ošiki, n. to cast or to throw dice; to cast the lot; = fõ abisá; — ye m. k. nõ, — — over s. b.; inf. ošikifõ; prs. n. ošikifõlo.

fõ se, v. to cast back.

fõ ši, v. to cast down; to lay down; inf. šifõ.

fō te = tfa te, v. to cast a stone; fō m. k. te, - - - at s. b.; inf. tefō.

fō yā, v. to cast the net; inf. yāfō.

fō, n. corner; s. flo, koñ, n.

fō, n. cast; dirt; wickedness; adj. dirty, unclean; ofe fō, thou art dirty, unclean. Dšu ke fō, robbery (or theft) and wickedness, is an expression to design a very wicked secret act; dšu ke fō dši nō ne, this thing is very wicked; bō fō, v. to do s. th. detestable = to kpa.

fobite, n. pebble; marble.

fōbō, n. a detestable act, fr. bō fō.

fobū, n. condemnation.

fobulo, n. condemnator.

fōfida, n. a distinguished day.

fōfloo, adj. uttermost.

fōfoi, coll. noun, flowers, flower.

fōfōitšo, pl. -tšei, n. shrub or tree bearing flowers.

fōfole, adj. and adv. tender, -ly; soft, -ly; especially also used of an effeminate education; milee mibii fōfole, I do'nt bring up my children softly.

fōfolele, n. effeminate education.

foi, n. run, race? used in the combinations: dšo foi, v. hīe foi, v. ša foi, v. to run, to flee; wo foi, v. to make to run, to drive away, to turn to flee; comp. in Otyi: tutu mirika; in Adñ. du fo, hē fo, sa fo, tu fo, v. th. s.

foidšē, n. running; fleeing.

foidšo, n. th. s. but unused.

foihīemo, foišamo, n. th. s. but scarcely used.

foitšēmo, n. running.

foiwō, n. turning to flight.

foiwomo, n. running.

foi, ofoi, n. horsefly.

fōkle, n. dan. apron.

folo, n. one who cuts; weeper, weeping person, also yāfolo.

fōlo, n. uncircumcised man; an abusive name for men of surrounding tribes, who have not the custom of circumcision.

folo, n. washer; parent, genitor; s. fo; yo folo = fomoyo, n. midwife fr. fo, to midwife; comp. also yofoyo, n.

fōlo, n. a wicked person; a dirty fellow = mudšiatše, n.

fomo, n. weeping; s. fō and yāfō, n.

fomo, n. washing (of cloth, face, hands etc.); begetting; generation; production; birth; midwifery; nature.

fōmo, n. ceasing, ending, end; casting, throwing, thrust; wickedness.

fomobe, n. birth-time.

fomogbena, n. birthright.

fomogbī, n. birthday.

fomohe, n. womb, matrix.

fomonu, n. Kindswasser; mother-water.

fomonii, pl. n. after-birth. Prv. Alo gbomo le afie se ni ake fomonii le ba šia, the man is cast away and the after-birth brought home.

fomose, se, n. th. s.

foo, pl. fobii, adj. tender, young; comp. fufoo, fofole etc.

fose, v. and

fote, v. to pour, to pour out; s. fie ši; inf. fotemo, fosemo.

fote, n. (Ot. mfote, mfotie) white ants, termites. S. gbotšui, n.

fosemo, n. and

fotemo, n. outpouring.

fotetše, n. queen or mother of the white ants, s. gbotšui; a kind of snakes falsely supposed to produce white ants.

fotoli, n. a kind of frumenty; s. aflata.

fotō, n. and

fowō, n. getting fat; gathering fat; s. to fo and wo fo, v.

foyeli, n. guiltiness; guilt; s. ye fo (Ot. fodi).

fra, s. fla and fa, obj. pl. of fa, to lend; to borrow.

fra (mā), v. to grind (ground corn, s. mā), the second time; comp. fra Otyi, to mix and wyie; gble; inf. framō.

Frafra, pr. n. of a Gā-village.

frāke, inf. frākemo, v. to loose meat from the bones or fish from the fishbones; — hīnmei se, v. to draw up the eye-brow.

frākemo, n. loosing the meat from the bones.

framō, n. second grinding.

fre, fere; s. fle, fele, pl. v.

fri, firi (Ot.) = fa, v. to lend, to forgive; to give (money) in advance; to give free? to liberate? inf. frimo; prs. n. frilo.

frī, adj. (perh. of europ. origin or from the preceding word); free; hā frī, v. to liberate, = kpō; hā m. k. ye ehe; ye frī, to be free, inf. frīyeli = heyeli from ye he.

frī-gbomo, n. freeman.

frihāmo, n. liberty, liberation.

frilo, n. lender, creditor; = falō.

frimo, n. lending; = fā.

- frimo, = flimo, s. fli, v.
 frīyeli, n. liberty; = heyeli, n.
 frīyelo, n. free person.
 fro, v. s. flo, v.
 frōfrō, adj. fresh, watery, soft (of land well watered); fe —, to be watery, well watered.
 frōfrōfemo, n. state of being well watered.
 frōnō, adj. cold; ye —, to be —.
 fru, adj.
 frufu, adj. = flu, fluflu, v. dusty, powdered.
 fu, v. Ot. th. s. to grow luxuriantly.
 fū, n. immoderateness, immoderation; adj. and adv. greedy; gluttonous; greedily; gluttonously; pale, yellow, sickly; whitish of colour = futā; luxurious; fe fū, inf. fūfemo, n. to be greedy, gluttonous; pale, yellow; sickly; luxurious; do fū, inf. fudo, n. to be cloyed, puffed up. Comp. fu, v. and fū, v.
 fū, adv. exactly, closely; used to define the verb na, to see; kwe to look; kwe fū, to look closely; s. fufūfu, th. s., and altogether, Adn. th. s.
 fū, v. inf. fū; to scent, to smell, to stink, to snuff, to bury, = to; to swell, to make to swell, to have or get the dropsy, to clysterize.
 fū, n. bad smell, stink; scent; - dše -, to stink; inf. fūdsē.
 fū asra, v. to snuff, inf. asrafū, prs. n. asrafūlo.
 fū he, v. to smell at.
 fū hīe = tū hīe, fite hīe, v. inf. hīefūmo; to darken the face, to frown, to look black (upon), to make a sour face.
 fū, n. burial.
 'fu, efu, adj. what is kept overnight (bread, meat etc.); stinking.
 fudo, n. puffing up, being cloyed; s. do fu, v.
 fūdsē, n. stinking, bad smelling; bad smell.
 fufemo, n. gluttonizing, gluttony.
 fuflu (s. fu, flu, fluflu), v. to crumble.
 fuflu, generally pl. fufudši, n. crum, crumb, crumbs; fragments.
 fufo, n. female breast, udder, milk; hā —, v. to give suck, to suckle; nā fufo, v. to milk; nu —, v. to suck.
 fufobii, pl. of fufo.
 fufohālo, n. woman that gives suck, nurse, milking animal.
 fufohāmo, n. suckling, giving suck; milking.
 fufoakplelētšo, pl. -tsei, n. a tree bearing fruits of the size and form of the breasts of old women (fufoakplelē).

fufonulo, n. suckling = fufoo.

fufonumo, n. sucking.

fufonā, n. milking.

fufoo, pl. fufobii (s. abifao), n. suckling; baby; generally: gbekē fufoo, gbekēbii fufobii; comp. also foo, adj.

fufū = futā (Ot. th. s.), adj. and adv. white, whitely.

fufu and fufui, n. a favorite food of the natives, a dough of mashed yams, cassada or plantains, eaten to soup; ši —, to mortar or beat or pound or mash it in a wooden mortar; s. badurutšo, n.

fufūfu, adv. thoroughly, be —, to sweep —.

fufuitšo, n. the wooden mortar, in which the fufui is pounded or mashed; s. baduruñtšo, th. s.

fufuitšoñbi, and

fufuitšomlibi, n. the pestle or beater or pounder, by which the „fufui“ is pounded; s. baduruñtšomlibi, th. s.

fufuba, n. a plant.

fufudši, pl. of fuflu, crumbs.

fufūfu = fū, adv. exactly, closely; na —, to see exactly, thoroughly.

fūfūi, v. frequent form of fū, to swell, to swell every where and very much; to have the dropsy.

fūhe, n. burial-place; Ad. pumhe, n.

fukofuko = hikohiko, natural sound, n. hiccough; — fele, he has the hiccough.

fula, v. (Ot. fira) = fila and fila, Ad. th. s., old pronunciation; to be blind; sometimes combined with hīnmei, hīnmeii fula, to be blind; v. a. to blind; fula hīnmeii, to blind the eyes; inf. fulamo (the lit. signification is: to be overspun).

fulafo, pl. fulafoi (Ot. onifiraifo), n. a blind man; s. filafo, n.

fulamo = filamo, n. blindness.

fulo, n. glutton.

fulu, n. a kind of fever, nervous fever; comp. feī, asra, atridī, n.

fūmama, n. burial-cloth.

fūmo, n. being luxurious, s. fū; swelling, dropsy, clyster.

futa, inf. futamo, v. to stir = lota; mitšine no futami (or lotami), I have stomach-ache, inclination to vomit.

futā (Ot. fitā), and

futāfutā, futafutāfutā, adj. and adv. white, very white; ye futā, ye futāfutā, to be very white; eyeñ futā, very white; comp. ye, to be white; fā, fē, felī etc. futamo, n. stirring.

futefute, adj. mixed? hīe —, adverbially used: early at twilight = hīe mātāmātā, dšetšereno etc.

futu, v. inf. futumo, to mix; comp. also butu.

futu mli, v. to mix into; inf. mlifutumo.

futufutu, n. mixture, confusion; adv. promiscue, confusedly, pell-mell.

futufutumei, pl. n. mixed people.

futufutunii, pl. n. mixed things.

futulo, n. mixer.

futumo, n. mixing; mixture.

fūwe, n. burial-house.

fūyei, pl. n. burial-women; women attending a funeral; *Klagemeiber*.

S.

S has been chosen as the seventh letter of the Alphabet for the peculiar sound given it by the natives, between f and š, s. § 2. Formerly we expressed it with šu; sometimes it changes with f and sometimes with š.

fa, v. to blame; to twin, twist (cord on the lap; comp. nyēne, v.).

fā, v. inf. fāmo; to scatter, to sprinkle, to water; Nyonmo fā, to drizzle; to comb; to conjure; the principal combinations are: gbe-fā, v. to scatter (v. a. and n.), ame-gbe amefā, they scattered themselves; egbe ame efā, he scattered them. fā m. k., v.

fa he, v. to repent of s. th., to be sorry; mi fā mihe ye neke sane hewo, I repent this matter; efa ehe ye ehe ešai le ahewo, he repents his sins; inf. hefamo; prs. n. hefalo.

fā no, v. to water, moisten, sprinkle, wet; no fāmo.

fā no nu, v. th. s.

fā yi, v. to comb the hair; comp. gba yi; inf. yifāmo.

fā-fō n. k. no, v. to boast with s. th., s. fō, v.

fā moko yi no, v. to boast against; to conjure against s. b., inf. yino fāmo, yino fā.

fālo, n. scatterer.

fāmo, n. scattering, watering, wetting, moistening, sprinkling; s. fā and fāmo, v.

fāfāfa = fififi, adv. hurriedly.

fāne, n. midday, noon; old pronunciation: fande; Adn. plane; Ot. awyia, n.

fāne fintī, n. high noon, exact noon, hottest part of the day.

fāneniyenii, pl. n. dinner.

fāneniiyeli, n. th. s., dining.

fānewō, n. siesta; midday-sleep, a general custom among natives and Europeans, but scarcely a recommendable one.

fao, inf. -mō, v. to maw, mǎhen; -nō, v. th. s.

fe, inf. fē, v. to vomit (comp. fie, v.); to be homesick, to long, desire etc. Comp. hīe tše, — tšō, v.

fē, n. vomiting; homesickness, desire, longing (s. hīetšere).

fē, and

fēfe, and

fēfēfe, adj. and adv. like; equal; entire, safe; alike; equally; entirely, safely.

fe, inf. fē, imprs. v. to be wanting (Adñ. pie, v. Ot. ka, v.); noko efemi, I want something, eš gebricht mir etwas; efe šika, gold or money is wanting; efe fio nì wobaše, it wants a little (while) till we reach; efe kpā-nma, ten strings are wanting; in this signification it is generally used in the perf. tense; to be left, over; to leave over; maye nii nì fe le, I eat what is left; comp. fe, efei, n. and adj.; femi eko, leave me something!

fe, n. want, rest; f. i. mamafe, rest of cloth; rag; s. se, v. impers.

'fei, efei, feifei, adj. rent, ragged.

fe, inf. femo, v. to play; to be of a friendly, communicative disposition, to be sociable; eke mofēmo feo, he is friendly with every body; eke moko fee, he is unsociable; to play for money; to game; to commit whoremongery, adultery; eke yō kroko fe, he committed adultery.

febilo, n. play-mate.

felo, n. person vomiting, being homesick.

felo, n. player.

fem, adj. empty; fe m. k. —, v. to plunder one out; s. ha, v.

femfemo, n. plundering.

femo, n. play, game; sociableness; friendliness; elee femo, he knows no joke, he is sourminded; whoremongery, adultery; comp. G. and Ot. bō adfamañ, — ahofi, v. and Ot. goro, v.

femonō, pl. -nii, n. play-thing, toy.

fere, inf. feremo, v. to prosper; to yield much, to increase, to be lucky; comp. šade, n.

ferelo, n. prosperous or prospering person.

feremo, n. prosperity, increasing, good luck; s. šade, n.

fi, inf. fī, v. to grow fat, stout; to prosper.

fī, n. fattening, fatness, stoutness.

fie (Ot. fie or fyie, Ad. th. s.), to pour out; to cast (iron, lead etc.); to cast away, to cast out, to drive out, away.

Comp. also gu, v. in Ot. and pue in Adn.

fie na ši, inf. našifiemo, to flatter; = doko na, v.

fie no (Ot. gu so, Adn. pue no, v.), inf. nofiemo, v. to pour upon; to go on; gener. ñō fie no; eñō fie no, he went on; — m. k. no, v. to surprise, to attack; see gbe no, v.

fie nu, inf. nufiemo, v. to piss; decent expression for šamo, v.

fie se, inf. sefiemo, v. to cast back, behind.

fie ši, inf. šifiemo, v. to pour down, out; to lie about, s. dfere, v. to spill, to be spilled; hie — —, v. to be of a downcast face; fie la ši, v. to spill blood (by murder etc.).

fiemo, n. pouring, casting, driving out.

fie, n. cabbage; s. ba, n.

fifia, inf. fifiamo, v. to rub with a liquid, f. i. — abonua, — — lime's juice; s. fo, v. and kpa, v.

fifiamo, n. rubbing with a liquid.

fila, v. to be blind, to blind; s. fula; Ot. fira; inf.

filamo, n. blindness, blinding.

filafo, n. blind man; s. fulafo, n.

filao, s. firao, pr. n.

fili, n. carriage, cart etc.

filibo, n. wheelbarrow.

filigbe, n. carriageroad.

filigblalo, n. carriage-man; drawer of —.

filigblamo, n. drawing of a carriage.

filinane, n. carriage-wheel, = kokrolonto, n.

fififi, = fafa, adv. hurriedly; in a hurry.

Sirao, or

Sirau, filau (Ot. th. s. Ad. th. s.), pr. noun of the river

Volta; Ayigbe: Amu.

fio, n. upper thigh. Ad. th. s.; pl. irreg. fodši.

fio, n. elephant; nu-fio, n. water-elephant, i. e. hippopotamos. Ad. th. s.

fioblo, n. lit. elephant-broom; elephants tale, used by princes like a fan.

fiomunum, n. trunk of an elephant.

fiowu, n. (elephants bone); ivory.

fo = šo, v. to suck (marrow from a bone); — na, to kiss.

fue, v. = fie, v.

fue, n. = fie, n.

fula, v. = fila, v. etc. etc.

G.

Ga, n. ring.

Gā, pr. n. of Akra or Jamestown; of the people, language and land between the rivers Volta in the east, Sakumofio in the west, and the sea in the south and the Akwapim-mountains in the north, of the Gold-coast, Western Africa; in Ot. „Nkrāñ“ (wandering ants), of which the Portuguese formed „Akra“. The people are an industrious and powerful tribe, well grown, of a somewhat reddish - dark colour and good mental and bodily abilities; they reckon the Anwala-, Ayigbe-, Agotim-, Akwāmu-, Akwapim- and Akyem-tribes to their army, all having one common chief, hitherto the chief of Dutch Akra or Kīnkā (s. this). The Gā-language, spoken by about 100000 — 120000 souls, is divided into two principal dialects, sc. Gā-akpa (Gā proper), spoken by the people betwixt the sea and Akyem and Akwapim along the coast from Akra or Jamestown to Tema, by about 40000 souls and the Adāñme (Adā-gbe, language of Adā) by the rest of 60—80,000. The latter consists of several dialects and is purer and less mixed, but also less developed, than the Gā proper. Some tribes of both dialects have emigrated beyond the river Volta, the Agotim-people, speaking Adāñme from about Nuño, and the Popo-people, partly still speaking Gā proper from Gā, Kīnkā, Osu etc. The country forms a plain and is watered by a few small continual brooks. It is divided into two different parts, sc. the coast with its seatowns and the dry grass-plain or savanna, 5—10 miles broad along the sea and the fertile bush along the Akwapim-mountains with its many villages and plantations. In the N. E. of the latter part are situated the mountains Šai (or Siai), Osudoku, Asadšale (or Noiyō Noya), Krobo and Yogāgā, all foremountains of the Akwapim-chain, the first four each containing the principal towns or town of the tribes of the same name. Seven cities on the west-bank of the Volta, from Agrafe in the south to Bato in the north, speak the Ayigbe language.

gā, adv. staringly, immoveably; ekwe ñwei gā, he looked up staringly.

’gā, agā, n. a kind of grasshopper; a small animalcule; adv. with neg. voice: nothing.

Gābii, pl. n. = Gāmei, Akra-people.

gabogabo, adj. deep, furrowed (man's face f. i., or some kinds of cloth) = vōvō, adj.

gadšā, adj. large, broad, great; nabu gadšā, a large broad mouth.

gaflo, n. dan. fork.

gāgā, n. a large black ant.

gāgā, adj. Adn. long, high, = kakadāñ in Gã.

gaī, n. bow, arrow; tšê gaī, to shoot an arrow; sting (tšê, to sting).

gaikpā, n. bowstring.

gaĩmli, n. arrow.

gaĩtšēlo, n. archer.

gaĩtšēmō, n. arrow-shooting.

gaĩtšo, n. bow.

gālā, glā, n. a kind of reed or rush.

galitšo, n. spear; s. akplo.

galo, n. (europ. word) gold-border; gold-lace.

Gānyo, pl. Gāhī, masc. n. Gã-man, Akra-man.

Gānyo, pl. Gāmei, com. n. Gã-man, Akra-man, - person; pl. Gã- or Akra-people; s. also: Gābii, n.

Gātšemei, pl. n. = Gāmei, Gābii, Akrapeople.

Gāyo, pl. Gāyei, n. Gã-woman.

gba, inf. gbā, gbale, gbamō; pl. gbla, inf. gblamō, n. and act. v. to divide (= dša, Ot. pai); to saw, to rend; to strike, to smite; to cast lots; to distinguish, to relate, to declare (s. dšadše), to talk; to prophesy, to soothsay (but comp. kra), to indicate; to cease = fō; to get sour, to ferment (s. also kpa); prs. n. gbalō, gblalo. Principal combinations: he gba, he gbla, v. to hurt one's self; to be divided, rent about the body or outside; mli gba, — gbla, v. to be divided inside, inf. mligbamō, mligblamō; na gba, v. to be divided at the end, etc.

gba afofro, v. to shoot out blossoms, to blossom; inf. afofro-gbamō.

gba ahwánya, v. th. s. said of maize; inf. ahwányagbamō.

gba dañ, v. to rend the mouth.

gba enyo = gba mli enyo and gbla enyo, v. to rend in two.

gba fū, and

gba futā, v. to be white for harvest (used of maize) = ye fū, futā, fufū etc.

gba m. k. hīe mǎ, v. to strike s. b. in the face.

gba kō = hū adeda, v. to cut the bush for making a plantation; inf. kōgbā, prs. n. kōgbalo.

gba mã, obj. pl. gbla mãi, v. to give one a stroke with the palm of the hand; inf. mǎgbamō and mãigblamō.

gba mli, pl. gbla mli, v. to divide, to confess; - - enyo, to divide, split in two; - - kpo to confess; inf. mligbamō, mligblamō; = mlidša.

gba na (lit. to rend one's mouth), v. to trouble, esp. with words; to grieve; gba he na, v. to trouble one's self; inf. nagbamō, henagbamō.

gbā, = bum, int. and adv. with one stroke, s. gbo and gbu.

gba ta, n. to put into battle-array.

gba te, v. to break stones, to quarry.

gba yi, v. to divide the hair; yigbā.

gbā, n. division; s. gbamō and gblamō; prophesy, telling; s. gbale, sanegbā etc.

gba, n. Ad. = aboño, barn and akpa, s. this.

gbā! interj. indeed! adv. still, really, truly, however etc. = kê, adv.

gbā and gblā or gbālā, v. inf. gbā, gblā, gbālā; to marry (only used of the woman, comp. kpe and wye), to take a husband; egbā nū or egblā nū, she has taken a husband; to live with a man (unlawfully), comp. wye, v. and fe, v.

gbā, n. marriage, matrimony; s. gbla and wye, n.

gbā, n. a kind of large seafish; gbāñšāla, gbāñšla, th. s. dried (lit. stinking „gbā“).

gbadša, n. a leather girdle of the natives containing their cartridges; girdle.

gbala, s. gbla.

gbālā, s. gblā.

gbale, v. to turn in somewhere (from the way, journey), to arrive, s. where; to happen; ene akagbaleo! may this not happen to thee! Adñ. kpale, v.

gbale mli, v. to part, divide.

gbale, n. prophesy, soothsaying; s. gba, v.; relating of a story, s. sanegbā, n.

gbalō, n. prophet; soothsayer, s. kramo, okomfo; teller of a story; imprs. crack, chink = kañ, n.

gbāmi, s. agbāmi, n. fig.

gbamu, s. agbāmu, n. fruit of cactus.

gbamō, n. division, s. gblamō and gba, v.

gbantēng = gwantēñ (Ot. the same), n. sheep, s. to; to-gbantēng, toabotiá.

gbatšu, n. a fetish-house, in which the soothsayers have their business (soothsaying-room).

gbe, v. inf. gbē and gbemo, to fall, = nyo, v. a. and n.; to kill (inf. gbē and gbele), to murder, to slaughter; to quench; to strike, beat, flog; Ad. th. s. to strike out; ke-gbe, v. a. to fall, to cast down; gbe nii, v. jocose expression: to eat, devour s. th., to drink hastily; comp. fe, fe ase in Otyi.

gbe dañ, v. to kill the mouth, i. e. to make it tasteless; to stop the mouth, to make ashamed to speak; inf. dañ-gbē, dañgbele; comp. dañ gbo, v.

gbe he guo, v. to kill the trade, i. e. to despise, inf. he-guogbē, -guogbele; comp. he guo gbo, gbe hie; hie gbo etc.

gbe he, v. to kill one's self, egbe ehe, he killed himself = egbe edšeñ na; inf. hegbē, hegbele.

gbe m. k. he guo (s. gbe guo), v. to kill one's trade, to despise one; inf. heguogbe, heguogbele; prs. n. heguogbelo.

gbe hie, v. to meet face to face (comp. kpe); to come into close conflict; to banquet, to be in merry company together eating and drinking and making merry; to despise = gbe guo, gbe he guo (lit. kill the face, comp. hie gbo), to make ashamed; egbe mihie, he made me ashamed; inf. hiegle, hieglebe, hiegle; hiegbē.

gbe la, v. to quench the fire; comp. la gbo, v.

gbe mli, v. to fall in, to fall into; egbe bu leñ, he fell into the pit; inf. mligbemo.

gbe na, v. (to kill the mouth, to finish the end), to finish, to accomplish; egbe eniitšumo le na, he finished his work; to make ready; agbe na, it is ready; inf. nagbē, Ad. gbe nya, v.

gbe moko nādšiañ, v. to fall before one's feet for supplication, adoration or prayer;

gbe m. k. nādšiaši, th. s. inf. nādšiañgbemo, nādšiašigbemo.

gbe nii, v. to eat much, to devour; to smooth.

gbe ñma, v. to thrash country-wheat (s. ñma); comp. gble, v.; to eat much, s. gbe nii, v.

gbe no, v. to fall on or upon; inf. nogbemo.

gbe m. k. no, v. to fall upon s. b.; to attack, to surprise, to overtake; inf. nogbemo; but compare also tua and nina, v.; hē, v.; ti m. k. ši, v.

gbe ši, v. to fall down; to cast down, also ke m. k. or n. k. gbe ši, to cast s. b. or s. th. down; — to fall short, to loose (in trading) etc. inf. šigbemo.

gbe ta, gbe ta no, v. to finish the war, to conquer, to gain the victory; inf. tagbē, tanagbē; comp. ye nō, ye kōnim, v.

gbe yi, v. to fill up, to make up a certain sum of money; egbe daleiohã le yi, he made up the hundred dollars; inf. yigbē.

gbē, n. killing, slaughtering; murder; see gbele and awui-yeli; falling, fall; comp. gbemo and šigbemo.

gbē, gbei, Ad. gbī and gbē, Ot. ne, n. voice; gbe wa, strong, loud voice; egbē eša, his voice is harsh; sound; word; language, = wiemo (in Adanme gbī is always used so), nu m. k. gbē, bo m. k. gbē toi, v. to obey s. b. (comp. קִי in Hebr.); gbeian nme kpo, v. to be hemmed in the voice (lit. to have a knot in the voice).

gbē, n. dog, = šifūlo; a kind of harmless sickness of the skin (called red dogs, by Europeans at the coast), comp. gbē, gbeī, n.

gbe, v. inf. gbemo; to sound, to crash, to crow; Adn. kpā, v.

gbe, v. inf. gbē; to dissolve, to scatter (n. and act.), to spread, to be in disorder (of hair, thread etc.); gbe-fā, th. s., amegbe amefā, they spread out, they scattered themselves; mīgbeame mafā, I will spread them out; I will scatter them; gbe yin, v. to dishevel the hair; inf. yingbē.

gbē, n. spreading, dissolution; disorder of hair, thread etc.

gbe, v. pot, waterpot made by the natives; comp. kukwei, kulō, botoku etc. Ad. bue, n.

gbe, n. way (Ad. blo, Ot. kwan); used as in other languages in the most extensive manner; the principal signification and combinations are: Opportunity, custom, manner; access, allowance, liberty, power (comp. hégbe) etc.; it is adverbially used = ward, wards, as: biegbē, hitherward; dš eigbē, thitherward; hš eigbē, forward, on; segbē, backward; nš ongbē, seaward, i. e. southward (comp. □ in Hebr. = west), s. also ninedš ūrōgbē; koyigbē, bushward, i. e. northward; yitegbē, (headway) westward, windward; anaigbē, th. s.; nādš iašigbē (feetward), eastward, leeward; bokāgbē, th. s. Combinations with verbs are also very frequent, as: Dū gbe, v. to loose the way, to err; fā gbe, kō gbe and yi gbe, to take a way, to enter a journey; nyie gbe, to journey, to travel; dš e gbe and dš ie gbe, to open, make, prepare a way; to accompany on the way; hā gbe and nme gbe to give

- way, allowance, liberty; to allow; tši gbe, to stop the way, to hinder; wo gbe, to dispatch one; na gbe or na hegbe, to have allowance; tšō gbe, to show the way; kwe m. k. or noko gbe, to expect s. b. or s. th. Comp. the infinitive or nominal impers. nouns and the prs. nouns of these combinations in the sequel. The regular pl. is: gbei, but gbedši in the phrase: to gbedšiano, to order.
- gbě, gběi, n. a kind of itches, s. gbe, n.
- gbē, adv. much, very much = gbogbōgbo.
- gbebimo, n. asking the way, allowance.
- gbede, v. to be weak; inf. gbedemo.
- gbedē, gbedegbedē, adj. and adv. weak, weakly; fe —, to be weak.
- gbedēfelo, n. weak person.
- gbedēfemo, n. weakness.
- gbedelo = gbedēfelo.
- gbedemo = gbedēfemo.
- gbedšē, n. waymaking; = gbedšiemō, n.
- gbedšelo, n. waymaker.
- gbedšēgbe (Ot. and also used in Gã, tempon), n. headway, highway, highroad; s. also okponogbe.
- gbedšianotō, n. ordering, order.
- gbedšianotolo, n. orderer.
- gbedšielo, n. way-maker, -cleanser etc. companion.
- gbedšiemō, n. making, preparing, cleansing of a way; accompanying on the way; = gbedšē, n.
- gbedū, n. loosing of the way; wandering (s. tšomlo), erring.
- 'gbeena, agbeena = gbiena, n. first rainy season.
- gbefā, n. entering upon a journey; departure, parting, setting off; s. gbeyimo.
- gbefā, gbefān (s. fā, afā), n. part; proper part; due, duty; right; accordance; comp. also gbena.
- gbehāmo, n. allowance; liberty.
- gbehe, n. place, way, point etc. comp. he and gbe.
- gbēheñmon, n. dog-louse, i. e. flea, because it is here only at the dogs; s. lopo, n.
- gbei, pl. nonn; ways; the testicles; name; in this latter signification, which is most extensively used, it is sometimes treated as a plur., f. i. ye egbei ano, in his name, sometimes also as a singular; hā m. k. gbei, wo m. k. gbei, to give a name to s. b., to call him; but: tše m. k. gbei, to call s. body by the name; bi m. k. gbei, or bi m. k. gbei aši, to ask some body's name, — after s. b. name; fe —, to make a name, to make s. b. of

renown (comp. רָעָה and רָעָה רָעָה in Hebr.); nō m. k. gbei wo m. k., to call s. b. by s. body's name; ye gbei, v. to have a (great) name, to be of renown; etc. etc.

gbeihāmo, gbeiahāmo, n. namegiving = gbeiwo.

gbeiwō, n. th. s.

gbekē, pl. gbekēbii, m. gbekēnu, pl. gbekēbihĩ; f. gbekēyo, pl. gbekēbiyei, n. child; young person (esp. from 3—15 years, but also under and above that age, comp. gbekē-abifao, — fufōo; and oblanyo, oblayo); younger person of any age (s. onukpa), f. i. none dši onukpa, ši moko le dši gbekē, this one is older and the other one is younger; mibi gbekē, my younger or youngest child; minyemi gbekē, my younger brother or sister (= miseo); sometimes the word is also applied to higher classes of animals.

gbekē-abifao, n. a young child, babe.

gbekē-fufōo, n. a suckling babe.

gbekēbii, pl. n. the young folk, youth (die Jugend), young people.

gbekēbiiamadā, lit. children's plantains, Ot. mmofrabrode, n. th. s. a plant = bayisā, n.

gbekēbiiianiitšumo, n. childrens' business; business carelessly done.

gbekebiianō, pl. -anii, n. childish thing; thing pertaining to a child.

gbekēbiiasane, n. childrens' palawer, matter of little importance (s. onukpa).

gbekēbiiashi, n. youth, childhood.

gbekēbiiatšōmo, n. teaching of children.

gbekēbiiatšu, n. children's room.

gbekēlakamo, n. silencing or quieting of a child.

gbekēlē, n. nursing of a child.

gbekēlelo, n. child's-nurse.

gbekēnō, n. some thing of a child.

gbekēsa, n. child'sbed.

gbekēsatšo, n. child's bedstead; cradle.

gbekēsu, n. child's behaviour.

gbekēwomo, n. carrying of a child.

gbekēyō, pl. -yei, n. female child; little girl.

gbeke (Ad. gbokwe), n. even, evening; adverbially used: in the evening.

gbekebe, n. evening time.

- gbekenaši, n. late evening, adv. late in the evening.
 gbekenõ, pl. -nii, n. something of the evening.
 gbekeniienii, pl. n. supper.
 gbekeniitšumõ, n. evening-business.
 gbekesane, n. evening-palawer.
 gbekõmõ, n. entering upon a journey; departure; setting off; = gbefã and gbeyimõ, n.
 gbekpamõ, n. going to meet one, fr. kpa gbe.
 gbekpãmõ, n. harmony, union.
 gbekwelo, n. expectator.
 gbekwemõ, n. expectation, hope; s. me and hie kã no, v.
 gbeladšemõ, n. losing the way; = gbedũ.
 gbele, adv. Ad. = pẽn in Ot. and Gã, ever, at any time;
 gble, th. s.
 gbẽle, gble, n. death (comp. gbo, to die and gbe, to kill), dying, killing, expiring, extirpation, ineffectiveness etc.; s. also gbonyo. With the signification = death the word is as extensively and variously used and also personally as in the semitic and japhetic languages (comp. owu in Otyi). Death is said to be the first person created by God. A few combinations are: na gbele, to see death; sa gbele, to be worthy of death, inf. gbelesale; sa na gbele, v. to taste death; še gbele gbeye, to fear death; hie-gbele, hiegle, higble, n. lit. death of the face, i. e. shame, s. hie gbo and gbe hie, v. Ad. gbenõ and gbe-gbẽ, n.
 gbẽle, v. s. gble; to open.
 gbelebe, n. time of death; mokomoko lee egbelebe, nobody knows the time of his death.
 gbelefo, n. death-fat, a plant.
 gbelegbeyేశemõ, n. fear of death.
 gbelehela, n. deadly sickness, mortal sickness.
 gbelekakra, n. collar-bone; Schlüsselbein.
 gbelesa, n. dead-bed.
 gbelesale, n. deathworthiness.
 gbelesane, n. criminal, deathly palawer.
 gbelese, n. time or state after death.
 gbeleşemõ, n. = gbelegbeyeleşemõ.
 gbeleşiši, n. reason, cause of death.
 gbẽle, s. gble, v. to grind.
 gbelo, n. slaughterer, murderer.
 gbemi, n. (obscene, but less than so), vagina.
 gbemõ, n. fall, falling.
 gbemohe, n. a dangerous („falling“-) place.

- gbemo, n. sounding; sound, noise, crass etc.
 gbemonō, n. a kind of preserved fish, rotten and mashed.
 gbemonō, n. sounding instrument.
 gbemo-okadi, gbemokadi, n. letter; note.
 gbenā, n. end, side of the way (s. gbetoī); part, right, privilege; due, duty; wages, payment, punishment, = gbefāñ, n.
 gbenanii, pl. n. things due or right.
 gbenme, n. = gbehāmo, waygiving, allowance.
 gbenyielo, n. traveller.
 gbenyiemo, n. travelling, journey.
 gbenyiemo-atade, n. travelling-dress.
 gbenyiemonō, pl. -nii, n. any thing used in travelling.
 gbenyiemoṭšo, n. travelling-stick.
 gbese, n. a kind of red ants, which are very fond of sweet things, espec. sugar; and live on trees, esp. on coffee-trees; Ot. ahoho.
 gbeši, n. the inward voice, whether bad or good, therefore not fit to represent the word conscience properly (comp. kla, n. and heniile, n.).
 gbese, n. backside, outside; menstruous courses of women, because they must on such occasions leave the house and go to a separate place, s. tšuse, th. s; ya gbese, to have the menstr. courses; adv. aside, outside.
 gbeseya, n. the monthly courses, catamenia.
 gbešōlo, n. potter, s. šō gbe.
 gbešō, n. potters work.
 gbeteñ, n. middle of the way, halfway; adv. in the way.
 gbetoī, n. lit. way-ears, wayside.
 gbetšeli, n. corn-stick, stick of maize.
 gbetši and gbetšimo, n. stopping of the way, hinderance, hindering.
 gbetšilo, n. person hindering.
 gbetšōlo, n. one who shows the way, way-leader, guide; s. tšō gbe.
 gbetšōmo, n. showing the way, way-leading, guiding.
 gbewō, n. despatching, despatch, waymoney; s. sise, n.
 gbewolo, n. dispatcher; person paying the travelling expenses.
 gbeyē, gbeyei, n. fear, awe, sublimity; Ad. th. s. ye gbeyē, v. to be fearful, awful, sublime, to impress with fear etc.; še —, v. to fear, to be afraid, to respect; še m. k. gbeye, to fear, respect one (Ad. ye gbeyē, th. s.); wo gbeyē and wo he gbeyē, v. to frighten, to make afraid; to im-

press with awe; comp. *fē*, n. *feto*, *fēfemo*; *kpokpo*, v., *ñmiñmi*, n. etc.

gbeyesane, n. horrible, fearful, awful story, matter, accident.
gbeyēšelo, n. coward; = *feto*.

gbeyēšemo, n. fear, awe, respect.

gbeyewō, n. frightening, overawing, threatening, *hegbeyewo*, th. s.

gbeyewolo, n. a person who makes people afraid.

gbeyeyem, n. Ad. = *gbeyēšemo*.

gbeyimo, n. = *gbefā*, *gbekōmo*, n. entering upon a journey; departure, setting off.

gbeyilo, n. person departing.

gbī, v. inf. *gbīmo*, to be dry; to dry; to be ripe, to ripen (of corn etc., comp. *tšu*, *ye* etc.); also used of persons in a satirical way: *egbī*, he is dry, ripe, precocious; shrewd.

gbī, n. Ad. = *gbē*, voice.

gbī, n. pl. *gbīī*, day (Ad. *ligbī*, Ot. *da*) of twenty four hours; but comp. the contrasts: *fāne*, day; *nyōñ*, night, also: *dšetšeremo* and *dše namo*, evening and morning; day and night. *Gbī* is very frequently and extensively used, f. i. *gbīī ete ne*, lit. these three days, now, this time some time; *ñmene dši gbī ete ne*, to day is the third day, the day before yesterday, some time ago; *gbī ko* and *gbī ko le*, adv. once, ever, one day; *gbīko-gbīko*, adv. with. neg., never (comp. *dabi*, *dabidabi* in Otyi, and *ligbioko* in Ad.); *te gbī nì dši* = *te be nì dši*? when was it? what day was it?

'gbiena, *agbiena*, n. large rainy season, early rains, about April — June.

gbīgbāle, adv. firmly.

gbīmo, v. drying, ripening.

'gbīñ, *egbīñ* (fr. *gbī*, v.), pl. *gbīdši*, adj. dry, ripe.

gbītō, n. appointment of a day; fr. to *gbī*, v.

gbla or *gblāla*, v. inf. *gblamo*; a kind of plural form of *gba*, v. (s. this), to divide; to rend to pieces; to draw, to withdraw; to drag; to dress gaily (perh. = to diversify). Combinations s. under *gba*; *mli gbla*, v. to be rent asunder; s. *gbla mli*; inf. of both: *mligblamo*; comp. also: *kpla*, v.

gbla sao, v. to draw a saw.

gbla mli, v. a. to rend asunder, into pieces; - - *enyo*, - - in two, inf. *mligblamo*.

gbla na ši, inf. *našigblamo*, v. to try to catch in speaking.

- gbla n. k. fie se, v. to drag after.
 gbla m. k. toi, v. to pull one's ear, to rhastize.
 gbla nii, v. to cast the lot (according to Hanson).
 gblalo, n. divider etc.
 'gblama, agblama, n. lime.
 gblamo, n. division; rending, rent; gay dressing, dress etc.
 gblā, gbālā, n. marriage, matrimony, married state of women;
 comp. gbā; wye; kpe, v.; kũ gblā, v. to commit adultery.
 gblākũlo, n. adulterer, adulteress.
 gblākũomo, n. adultery; s. ayefare, n.
 gblānii, pl. n. things given to a girl and her family in the
 time of marriage; things pertaining to marriage.
 gblānō, n. singular of the former; any thing pertaining to
 marriage.
 gblāsane, pl. -sādši, n. marriage-palaver.
 gblāyō, yogbāyo, n. married woman.
 gble or gbēle, v. (Ot. and Ad. bue; comp. also pue in Ot.
 and Gā and gbu in Gā), inf. gblemo, to open (f. i. a
 door, a box, any thing shut; comp. fēne, fā na); gblemo
 šina le! open the door! to take into use (= bule); he
 gble, inf. hegblemo, to be open at the outside, s. gble
 he; hīe gble, v. n. to get daylight to be civilized, inf.
 hīegblemo, s. gble hīe; mli gble, v. n. (the inside is
 open) to open inwardly, inf. mligblemo, s. gble mli; na
 gble, v. n. to be openmouthed, to be open at the open-
 ing or door (s. na kã), inf. nagblemo, see: gble na;
 no gble, v. n. to have an open surface, inf. nogblemo,
 s. gble no; se gble, v. n. to be open at the back, inf.
 segblemo, s. gble se; yingble (comp. yinkã), v. n. to
 be openheaded, i. e. mad, comp. ye seke, inf. yigblemo,
 s. gble yin, v.
 gble he, inf. hegblemo, v. a. to open the outside, to begin
 common life again after mourning etc.
 gble hīe, v. a. to open the face, be friendly, inf. hīegble-
 mo, s. hīe gble, v.
 gble mañ, v. to enter a town (in war).
 gble mli, v. a. to open the inside, inf. mligblemo.
 gble mōñ, v. to force a fort, fortress.
 gble na, v. n. to open the mouth, opening, door etc., inf.
 nagblemo, s. na gble; gblemo na, open it!
 gble no, inf. nogblemo, v. a. to open the surface, up-
 wardly; s. no gble.
 gble se, inf. segblemo, v. a. to open the backside, back-
 wardly; s. se gble.

gble tšui, v. a. inf. tšuiblemo, to open the heart.

gble yi, v. a. inf. yigblemo, to let ut; s. nã yi, v.

gble yin, v. to madden, to make mad.

gble = gbële, n. death.

gble and gbële, gblemo, v. to grind roughly (f. i. ñma, wheat; able, corn etc.), to thrash; gble n. k. mluṃlu, v. a. to grind s. th. to dust.

gblelo, n. opener.

gblemo, n. opening.

gblelo, n. grinder, thrasher.

gblemo, n. grinding, thrashing.

gblemonō, n. an instrument for opening.

gblemonō, n. a grinding, thrashing machine.

gblīgblī, n. a kind of epilepsy; lunacy; ye —, v. to be lunatic, inf. gblīgblīyeli, prs. n. gblīgblīyelo.

gblīgblītšofā, n. medicine against lunacy.

gblīgblīyeli, n. lunacy.

gblīgblīyelo, n. lunatic person.

gbo, n. a kind of thread used to mend nets.

gbo, plur. v. fr. gbo, v. to smooth, to plane, to wash (f. i. - dañ, - - the mouth).

gbomo, n. smoothing, planing.

gbo, inf. gbō or irreg. gbele, s. this (seldom gbomo), pl.

ghoi, inf. gboimo, v. to die (comp. gbe, v. a. to kill);

to become ineffective, powerless, tasteless; to go out, to

end, expire, die away, fade, to be effaced, spent etc.

to be done, fully ground, clean, fully smashed; comp.

gar, flein, adv. tšofā gboko, the medicine is not yet

fully ground. The principal combinations of this very

frequently and multifariously used verb are: da or dañ

gbo, v. n. inf. daṅgbō, daṅgbële, to be tasteless (of per-

sons), to have a tasteless mouth, s. gbe dañ, v.; he gbo,

v. n. to be without feeling at the outside, inf. hegbele,

hegbō; hīe gbo, v. n. to have a dead face, i. e. to be

ashamed, inf. hīegbō and hīegbele, hīgble; ke owekunyō

gbo le, ogboo; šī ke ehīe gbo le, ohīe egbo, if thy re-

lation died, thou doest not die, but if he was ashamed

(his face died), thou hast been ashamed (thy face has

died); comp. gbe hīe; hīe fie šī; mli gbo, v. n. to be

inwardly dead etc., inf. mligbō, mligbele; na gbo, v. n.

to have a dead mouth or be without sharpness or taste;

f. i. kakla le na gbo, the (mouth of the) knife is not

sharp (stumpf); ngo le na gbo, the salt has lost its sa-

vour; toi gbo, v. n. to be dead-eared, disobedient =

gbo toi, th. same, inf. toigbō, toigbele; comp. toi sa; bo toi, etc. etc. Sometimes such grammatical subjects are put behind the verb with a kind of absolute objective signification; f. i. gbo toi (= toi gbo), v. n. to be dead respecting the ear, gbo hīe etc.

gbo toi = toi gbo, inf. toigbēle and toigbō, v. to be disobedient.

Ogbo, pr. n. thou diedst, s. gbobalo.

gbō, n. dying; gbō dši nì ogbo! dying thou shalt die! (Hebr. מוֹת הָמָוֶה) gbō kē ogbo! gbō ogbo! th. s. pl.

gboimo nyeagboi, dying ye shall die! plur. form.

gbo, n. the second or small rainy season, the latter rains from September or October to December. Comp. Ahabata and agbiena, n.

gbó, adv. and int. = bum, gba, gbu, with one stroke; egbe ši gbó, he fell down, plump! adv. however, still, completely etc.

'gbo, agbo, n. gate; — na, place before the gate, adv. outside; „ἐπὶ τὰς θύρας;“ at the door, gate.

'gbo, agbo, adj. mighty, powerful, great.

gbō, v. n. gbō and gbōle, to be old; infirm, weak, decayed; to be frequent; comp. bō, bu, wu he; v. a. to smooth, to plane, pl. gblo, inf. gblomo.

gbō, pl. gboi, n. stranger, foreigner (accord. to Hanson: „mokpon“), guest; fe m. k. gbō, v. to show hospitality to s. b.; comp. ke m. ye egbo = ke m. k. bō, to become or be one with s. b.; s. fe ekome, bō nanyo etc.

Ad. kpā, n.

gbō yi, v. to plait the hair.

gbobalo, n. lit. deathcomer, i. e. a child born after an other who died, which is supposed to be born again (s. bla).

Many curious ceremonies are made with such, their faces are cut, they are put into an oven, dragged in the street till some body takes them up etc. and peculiar names are given to them, as: Ogbo or (Ot.) Owu, thou diedst; Abiata, Alema, Abebio (come again) etc.

gbobi, inf. gbobimo, v. to hunt; used of men and animals, f. i. leopards, dogs, cats (šīagbōlo, s. this); comp. mī, v. to hunt with dogs.

gbobilo, gbōlo, n. hunter.

gbobimo, n. hunting, s. mile.

gbodšo (s. gbō), v. to become weak, to be weakened; ehe gbodšo, he is weak; to be sick of the palsy; to be laid

up with the gout; inf. gbodšomo. See gbede, kūmo, vī etc.

gbodšolo, n. a person sick with the palsy; a weak person.

gbodšomo, n. weakness = gbedemo; palsy = kūmo.

gbodšomotšofā, n. medicine against palsy.

gbodšui, n. a kind of antelopes; s. odabo and odabote, th. s.

gbofelo, n. hospitable person.

gbofemo, n. hospitality; fr. fe gbo, v.

gbogbōgbo, adv. very much.

gbogbo, n. wall; Wand, Mauer.

gbogbotfā, n. wall-building, i. e. masonwork; ele —, he is a mason.

gbogbotfalo, n. mason. S. fatolo, n.

Gbogbolulu, pr. n. of a village on the road from Osu to Krobo.

gbohī, pl. of gbonyo; the dead.

gbohīadše, -dšeñ, n. the world of the dead, supposed to be situated on the islands of and beyond the river Volta; hades; Ot. asamañ.

gbohīafū, n. burial.

gbohīafūhe, n. burial place.

gbohīagbe, n. the way of the dead, the milky way.

gbohīaṅ = gbohī amli, in or among the dead.

gbohīanō, pl. -nii, n. s. th. appertaining to dead persons.

gboiatohe, n. lodge for strangers, inn, hotel.

gboiatolo, n. a person lodging strangers; inn-keeper, host.

gboimo, n. dying (das Sterben von Vielen); infinitive n. of the pl. verb: gboi, s. gbo, v.

gbole, n. old age, weakness; s. gbo, v.

gbōlo = gbobilo, n. hunter.

gbolo, n. an old, weak person.

gbomo, he, v. to warm one's self, inf. hegbomo.

gbomo, pl. gbomei; n. man (perhaps mortal person, s.

gbo, to die and mo, pl. mei, person); person, there-

fore also used of God, angels, but this should perhaps

be discountenanced and only „mo“ used. Sometimes it

is applied to superior kinds of animals. Comp. also:

adesā, mo, etc. Ot. onipa; Ad. nōmlo, nō, n. Ay. ame, n.

gbomobañ, n. human kind, mankind, human nature.

gbomodšeñ, n. human existence, being, character etc., s.

dše, dšeñ, n.

gbomodšū, n. men-stealing.

gbomodšulo, n. men-stealer, s. odšotfalo, n.

gbomogbē, n. murder, manslaughter; s. gbe, v. and awui-yeli, n.

gbomogbelo, n. murderer.

gbomobi, n. child of man; Menschenkind, Menschensohn.

gbomohenō, n. kind of men.

gbomohōlo, n. slave-dealer.

gbomosu, n. shape, form, character of men, s. su; bañ, dšeñ, n.

gbomotšo, pl. -tšei, n. body (of man); comp. kanetšo, sa-tšo etc.; Ad. nōmlotšo, Ot. onipadua, n.

gbomotšōmo, n. incarnation, becoming man.

gbomo, v. to decrease (f. i. water), comp. gbo, v.

gboñ, n. joint of the body, hip.

gbonyo, pl. gbohī, n. dead person; corps; dead body of any kind; carcass; the word is used appositively like an adjective to indicate any thing dead, rotten, useless etc.

f. i. kakla gbonyo, a knife which is not sharp; fili gbonyo, a carriage which does not go etc. s. gbo, v.

gbonyobi, n. posthumous (person).

gbonyobu, n. grave.

gbonyofū, n. burial.

gbonyofūhe, n. burial-place.

gbonyowomo, n. carrying of a corps.

gbonyowu, n. bone of a dead person.

gbonyoyitšo, n. head of a dead person.

gbošī, n. leaving after death.

gbošinii, pl. n. things left by a person deceased, inheritance; ye —, to inherit these things.

gbošiniiasane, n. palaver about inheritance.

gbošiniiyeli, n. inheriting, inheritance.

gbošiniiyelo, n. heir, s. wofase.

gbotō, n. reception, lodging of strangers.

gbotohe, s. gboiatohe.

gbotšui, n. a kind of antelopes; anthill of the white ants or termites, about 5—8 feet high and exceedingly hard; their form is piramidical. They contain inside a mass of cells like a honey-comb, in the middle of which the dwelling of their queen (foteiatše“); is found, consisting of a hard piece of clay as large and twice as thick as a man's hand, perforated for ingress and egress of the labourers who feed her and carry her eggs away; she herself, being of the size of a small finger and in shape like a caterpillar, is immured in it (s. fote and fotetše). All these heaps are considered as holy and for this reason sometimes fenced in by an „aklabatša“ or holy fence.

- gbowyei, or
 gbowyiei, n. a kind of pepper, strangers pepper; s. wyiei.
 gboyeli, n. perhaps originally hospitability, s. gbo; unity, friendship; harmony; fr. ye egbo, v.
 gboyō, pl. -yei, n. female stranger.
 gbu, pl. gbulo, inf. gbū, gbulomo, v. to perforate, to stab, to dig through = du; comp. Ad. bue, pue, bli; gbu, v. and bu, n. boĩ, v. in Gã.
 gbū and gbulomo, n. perforating, stabbing.
 gbu, adv. and int. = bum, gba, gbo, with one stroke, plump! —
 gbūnō, gbulomonō, n. instrument for perforating, boring, stitching etc.
 gedšē = gadšā, adj. large, broad.
 gegēge = dēndedēn, adj. and adv. hard, hardly; fe —, v. to be —.
 gegēgefemo, n. hardness.
 gēgēnu, agēgēnu, n. a kind of pap or thick beverage made of bread, water and honey.
 geŋgeŋen, adv.
 ge-, -ge, s. dše-, -dše.
 gi-, -gi, s. dši-, -dši.
 gidi, gidigidi, adj. and adv. unruly, wild, disorderly, disturbed = basabasa and bisibasā, giddy; ye —, v. and fe —, v. to be unruly etc.
 gidigidifelo, n. an unruly person.
 gidigidifemo, n. unruly, unquiet state; disorder, disturbance; giddiness.
 gidigidiyelo, n. = gidigidifelo.
 gidigidiyeli, n. = gidigidifemo.
 gīgīntšo, pl. -tšei, n. a stick to stir up food in cooking.
 gīgōnigigō = gugōnigugō, n. a kind of grasshoppers.
 glā = gālā, n. a kind of reed.
 gli, v. to be hot; to be angry, in a rage, inf. glimo; s. gri, th. s. and mli fū, mli wo la, v. etc.
 gligli, adj. very hot.
 glili, grili, n. Grille, cricket.
 glilo, n. enraged person.
 glimo, n. anger, rage; s. mlifū, mlila, n.
 gō, v. to become stale by hard cooking.
 gloñ, adj. great, high; s. groñ.
 glo, adj. rough, unkind (perh. eur. word); s. gro, th. s. 'gō, s. agō! int.
 gobigobi, adj. loquacious, = bleble.

- godšō, adj. and adv. high long; slender, -ly.
 godšogodšo, adj. and adv. th. s.
 godšoglógo, adj. and adv. th. s.
 goe, v. to extent, enlarge; get larger.
 gōgō, s. gūgō.
 gōgōmi, pl. -mii, n. worm, caterpillar; wo —, v. to be or get wormy; to grow or produce worms. Comp. šiwo and adudoñ, n.
 goi, v. to belch.
 goimo, n. belching.
 golegu, n. Ad. thumb = gonti.
 gōñ, n. pl. gōdši, mount, mountain; hill; hill; Ad. yō, n.; s. also kpoñ, n.
 gōñti, n. thumb.
 gošigoši, adj. and adv. odd, strange, perplexed; oddly, strangely; fe m. k. gošigoši, to produce a strange feeling; efeomi gošigoši, I feel very strange; he fe —, to be in perplexity; yin fe —, v. th. s.
 gošigošifemo, n. strange, odd feeling.
 gro, n. dan. rough word; ehāmi gro wiemoi, he gave me rough words.
 groñ, = gloñ, adj. high, great; comp. also kwo, kwoñ, kwoñkwoñ and kroñkroñ or konoñkonoñ, in Otyi.
 gu, v. inf. gū, to forbid, to speak against, to gainsay.
 gū, Ad. v., to turn.
 gua or goa, n. (Ot. th. s.) the guava-fruit.
 guatšo, pl. -tsei, n. the guava-tree.
 Gua, pr. n. of Cape Coast.
 Guanyo, pl. Guamei, man from C. Coast; Cape-Coast-people.
 gūfa or gulfa, n. (dan. gul farve) yellow colour; a root to be had in the market for yellow-colouring or dying.
 gūgō, n. nose; fē —, v. to blow the —.
 gugōfē, n. blowing of the nose.
 gugōnigugō, n. a kind of large grass-hoppers; s. agā, bala, n.
 gugwe, n. Ad. = tšitši, chest, breast.
 gum, n. a large snake-eating bird of the size of a stork.
 gumo, v. inf. guomo, to peel.
 guna, n. = duna.
 guo, n. (Ot. gwa, th. s. and „seat, s. gwa and ablogwa) trade = dšra; ye =, v., = ye dšra, to trade; whole behaviour, conversation, character, combined with he in the phrases: gbe m. k. he guo, s. to despise one, to mock at one; he guo gbo, v. to be despised. Comp. dfa, v. in Adñ.

guogbō, n. s. heguogbō, n. despised state; s. he guo gbo, v.
 guogbē, n. th. s., s. heguogbē and gbe he guo, v.
 guogbēle, n. th. s.

guomo, n. peeling, s. gumo; comp. kumo, sumo, sumò, v.
 guonii, pl. n. wares = dšranii.

guoyeli = dšrayeli, n. trading, trade.

guoyelo, guoyelilo, n. trader; marchant, = dšrayelo, n.

gwa, n. (Ot. th. s.) seat, stool; sitting together for consultation, especially in open council on the marketplace;

bo —, v. to place seats around, to sit together, to consult; inf. gwabō (Ot. th. s.). Comp. adšinā (Ot. agyinā), n.

gwabō, n. sitting; open consultation, council; open assembly of the people; s. agwaseñ, akwašōñ, n.

gwabolo, n. member of a consultation or sitting of a council.

gwañnyo, gwañmei, n. = dšekōnyo, Akwapim-man, -people, people from the interior; according to some persons the signification would be; uncircumcised people (s. folo), according to the Akwapim-people it is the name for the Kyerepon-people. If written kwañnyo, which the pronunciation allows, it would signify: way-man, way-people (Ot. kwañ = way).

gwantēñ, pl. -teñi, n. (Ot. gwañ = to, sheep or goat; gwanteñ, sheep; teñ = long); sheep; generally to-gwanteñ; s. to, n. and to — abotiá.

gwantēñbi, to — gwanteñbi, n. lamb.

gwanteñhetšoi, n. wool.

gwanteñyō, pl. -yei, n. ewe; comp. to — agbo, n.

gya, gye — etc. s. und. dša-, dše-, or dfa-, dfe-, etc.

H.

Ha, v. inf. hā; to be covered, to cover (comp. kata and hata in Ot.); to draw s. th. over s. th., to cover s. th. for the purpose of snatching it away, to snatch, to raff; to huddle; ameha lō ye dšā le nō, they snatched up the fish in the market; to rob, to plunder; ha m. k. to plunder s. b. Combinations: he ha, v. n. to be covered outside; inf. hehā, s. ha he; hīe hā, v. n. to have the face covered; hīehā, s. ha hīe; nwei le hīe eha, the heaven is covered; nō ha, v. n. to have a covered surface; inf. nōhā, s. ha nō, etc.

ha dfai, Ad. = hō, v. to sell.

ha he, inf. hehā, v. a. to cover round about; to cover one's self; eha ehe mama, he covered himself with his cloth (s. mama).

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guoyelo, guoyelilo, n. trader; marchant, = dšrayelo, n.

gwa, n. (Ot. th. s.) seat, stool; sitting together for consultation, especially in open council on the marketplace;

bo —, v. to place seats around, to sit together, to consult; inf. gwabō (Ot. th. s.). Comp. adšinā (Ot. agyinā), n.

gwabō, n. sitting; open consultation, council; open assembly of the people; s. agwaseñ, akwašōñ, n.

gwabolo, n. member of a consultation or sitting of a council.

gwāñnyo, gwāñmei, n. = dšekōnyo, Akwapim-man, -people, people from the interior; according to some persons the signification would be; uncircumcised people (s. folo), according to the Akwapim-people it is the name for the Kyerepon-people. If written kwañnyo, which the pronunciation allows, it would signify: way-man, way-people (Ot. kwañ = way).

gwantēñ, pl. -teñi, n. (Ot. gwañ = to, sheep or goat; gwanteñ, sheep; teñ = long); sheep; generally to-gwanteñ; s. to, n. and to — abotiá.

gwantēñbi, to — gwanteñbi, n. lamb.

gwanteñhetšoi, n. wool.

gwanteñyō, pl. -yei, n. ewe; comp. to — agbo, n.

gya, gye — etc. s. und. dša-, dše-, or dfa-, dfe-, etc.

H.

Ha, v. inf. hā; to be covered, to cover (comp. kata and hata in Ot.); to draw s. th. over s. th., to cover s. th. for the purpose of snatching it away, to snatch, to raff; to huddle; ameha lō ye dšā le nō, they snatched up the fish in the market; to rob, to plunder; ha m. k. to plunder s. b. Combinations: he ha, v. n. to be covered outside; inf. hehā, s. ha he; hīe hā, v. n. to have the face covered; hīehā, s. ha hīe; ñwei le hīe eha, the heaven is covered; nō ha, v. n. to have a covered surface; inf. nōhā, s. ha nō, etc.

ha dfai, Ad. = hō, v. to sell.

ha he, inf. hehā, v. a. to cover round about; to cover one's self; eha ehe mama, he covered himself with his cloth (s. mama).

ha hĩe, v. a. to cover the face, surface; inf. hĩehã.

ha momo, v. inf. momohã, to stutter, to falter; prs. n. momohalo.

ha no, v. inf. nohã, to cover up, to cover the surface.

hã, n. covering, plundering; s. ha, v.

'ha, ohá, num. Ot. th. s., pl. ohai, hundred; ohai enyo, two hundred; ohai ete ke ekome, 301; ohai edfe, 400 etc. ohaha, hundred by hundred. Comp. huhã, indef. num. and lafa, Ad. num.

hã, n. torch.

hã! int. oh!

hã, v. to give, inf. hãmo (Ot. mã, Ayigbe na), this is one of the words, in the form and use of which the relation of most of the languages of Africa south of the Sahara may be observed; s. ke, ñõ etc.), to give one's self, to show one's self; to let, to allow, etc. etc. This word is most frequently, extensively and multifariously used and gives the greatest difficulty to Non-Africans. It not only serves as an auxiliary verb like „to let“ (lassen) but also as a „verbal preposition“ (Comp. Riis Outline and the word „mã“ in his Vocab., and § 28, § 31 and Tab. II. 1. b. bb. etc.) used to express the relation of the Dative-case of other languages or of prepositions like „to“, „for“, „instead of“, „of“ etc. or as the language does not like to combine an impers. and a pers. object with one transitive verb, it is used to supply one object with a formal verb (comp. in Engl. the preposition „to“ supplying the same want of a dative (case); f. i. mihe šika mihã m. k., I received money for s. b. ñõ n. k. hã m. k., to take s. th. for s. b. or to give s. th. to s. b. If it is always kept in view, that the language has no prepositions but instead of them auxiliary verbs (as: ke, ñõ, tšõ, dšẽ, ye, ba, ya etc.), the difficulty will be easily overcome. A peculiar use of „hã“ is to be noticed, because not included in the three categories above alluded to. It is similar to the Engl. and Germ.: to give or show one's self (sich geben, sich zeigen) but more frequently employed, f. i. boni eyo hãã, as he is; boni efe ehã dšĩ ñõ, how he did, as he did (is this), or: so he did (wie er išt — und sich gibt; wie er that išt das —, oder: so that er, so machte er's). As in these cases the verb „hã“ takes the place of the reflective „he“ self, so it is used also in a few words for „he“ outside, body, f. i. dšũ and dšũ he, to wash one's self, dšũ m. k.

he, to wash s. b. or dšu hã m. k., th. s., dšu being treated as an intrans. v. Comp. נתן and ירב in Hebrew.

hã bem, inf. bembãmo, v. to give satisfaction, s. bem.

hã due, inf. duehãmo, v. to give consolation, to comfort; s. due. Ad. th. s.

hã fo, inf. fohãmo, v. to give condemnation, to condemn, s. fo and bu fo, v.

hã gbe, v. inf. gbehãmo, to give way; to allow, s. hã hegbe, v.

hã hegbe, v. inf. hegbehãmo, th. s.; to give power; to empower, to authorize, s. hegbe (Ot. hõ kwan).

hã se, v. inf. sehãmo, to put back, cast back; s. tši hã se, double v.

hã tšui, inf. tšuihãmo, v. to give heart, = hã due, to comfort, to hearten, to encourage.

habahaba, adj. and adv. thin, light, meager; fe —, v. to be or become thin etc.; thinly. Comp. helehele, adj. th. s.

'habia, ahabia, n. a plant, the black round seed of which is used for gold-weighing, s. mei, n.

hãdši, plur. or dual noun, twins; the sing. hañ seems not to be used (comp. ata and nta in Otyi, and nta in Gã; s. also Akwete and Akuete; Akwele and Akwoko); pr. n. of two hills near the Šaimountain: „The Twins.“

háhala ši, inf. šibáhalamo, v. to delay, to tarry, to linger; s. lila ši, and comp. la, v.

hai, s. hayi, n.

haĩ! interj. to drive birds away; haĩhaĩ! th. s.

haĩhaĩ (s. the former), adv. in: hie m. k. haĩhaĩ, to treat s. body contemptuously.

hala, inf. halamo, v. to choose, to elect, to select; to divide, to judge (*χωρην*, comp. bu and kodšo); to catch in words, Mt. 22, 15., according to Hanson, to entangle; comp. la, hahala (perh. only a kind of reduplication of ha-la), lila etc. The h in this and the following word approaches the german ch or strong guttural h. Ad. hara, v.

hala mli, v. inf. mlihahamo, to select etc.

hala, n. turtle, seaturtle. Comp. akpokplonto, n.

halañoño, n. turtle-shell.

halawolo, pl. -wodši, n. turtle egg.

halabata, harabata, ah., n. harmatan season.

halalo, n. elector, selector.

halamo, n. choosing, electing, selecting, choice etc, s. hala, v.

- halamobi, n. elected person, chosen person.
 halitonpei, n. dan. a kind of chisel.
 halo, n. coverer; plunderer, s. ha, v.
 hāfo, n. giver, s. hā.
 hamle, n. dan. hammer.
 hamletšo, n. handle of a hammer.
 hāmo, n. giving etc. s. hā, v. gift; s. kē, v. and n.
 hāmo, n. = hīe, the place or time before s. th. or s. b.
 (Ot. kǎn), comp. esp. the salutation „hāmo fē“? addressed to people who went or came before one, lit. (How is) „all before“? Answ. „hāmo ye dšogba“ or „eye dšogba“ or „hāmo dšo!“ it is well, it is quiet (Comp. se, heni, šīa etc.), adv. before; tšō hāmo, to turn before, go, come before etc. s. se; nyīe hāmo, to walk before, etc. Etšō mihāmo efe, he turned before me did it, i. e. he did it before me.
 hāmobi, pl. n. people who went before, s. sebii, pl. n.
 hāmo, n. (obscene), penis, s. nūtšo.
 hañ, adv. (Ot. th. s.) brightly, shiningly; s. kane, kañ, kañkañkañ and heñ.
 handspa, n. dan. spade.
 hañkle, n. dan. towel, s. papam, n.
 hanō, n. pl. hanii, cover, covering.
 hao, inf. haomo (Ot. hā and haw), v. to trouble; to be in trouble; to disturb; to be disturbed; to care; to sorrow; to be frightened; some times the verb is connected with one or the other of the gram. subjects or objects be, hīe, mli, no, tšui etc. Comp. gba na.
 hao he, v. inf. hehaomo, v. to be in trouble; to trouble one's self.
 hao mli, v. to stir up.
 haolo, n. troublesome person, disturber = nagbalo, n.
 haomo, n. troubling, disturbing; trouble disturbance, care, fright.
 haomosane, n. troublesome news.
 hase, n. ton, pipe (perh. europ. word).
 hātšo, n. torchtree, a large tree full of thorns; its wood is used for torches (hā).
 hai, hayi (Ot. th. s.), n. forest; high grown bush, which has not been cultivated for a long time; perh. from ha, to cover; s. lakpa. The arable land is here not an open field, but a forest, though sometimes thickly inhabited. The farmer cuts a piece of it down every year, burns the wood and plants his corn or yams without digging

up the stumps or turning up the ground between the former; the power of production is so great, that the land, manured as it is by the ashes, yields about four or five good harvests, of corn it produces two in one year. As soon as the produce gets too small, which is the case in two—four years, there being no great change in the kinds they grow the land is left to become bush again and new bush is cut. It is natural that a farmer wants a large piece of land to get his livelihood, in consequence of such an unreasonable farming. Every kind of such fallowbush has its peculiar name according to its age or height; s. lakpa, n. lakpa-tša, n.; kō, n.

he, v. inf. hemō (Ot. gye), to take, to receive to buy; to accept; to contain, to sustain. Comp. also the verbs: here, hīe, nō, kē, kō, wo etc. The verb is especially used of taking with the hand from the hands of s. b. (s. hīe, to have or bear in the hand), f. i. he n. k. ye m. k. deñ, to take, receive, accept, buy s. th. from (the hand of) s. b.; but he m. k. noko, to take some thing from s. b. by power, to punish him, amehēle šika, they took money from him (against his will, *ſie nahmen ihm Geld ab*); therefore: to extort, to exact; combined with hō, to sell, it has the signification, to cost, as: Ahō wo ahe kpañma, they sell a fowl they buy (for) 10 strings, i. e. A fowl is sold (or bought), or costs 10 strings. As aux. v. = to begin; f. i. šīa ne mīhe afīe, this house begins or is about to spoil; sometimes with infin., f. i. ehe hūmō, it wants tilling; s. tao, v. he hekpa, v. to take usury, interest; which is not less than 50—100 per cent among the natives and even far more according to circumstances.

he ebō, v. to receive poison, to be poisoned.

he m. k. nō, v. to receive one?

he m. k. to, v. th. s.

he šī, v. inf. šihemō, to settle in a place.

he - ye, double verb, inf. hemō ke yeli, irreg. heyeli, lit. to take (and) eat (or use, own etc., s. ye), to believe; mīhe noko mīye, I believe s. th., mahele maye, I will believe him; ehe enō eye, lit. he believed his palaver, i. e. him, or in him; imperat. hemō oye or he oye! believe; pl. nyehea nyeyea! believe (ye)! Comp. gye-di, in Otyi; gba - gbō in Aku or Yoruba. Pers. n. heyeli-lo, n. (irregular) believer. Comp. he ye, v. to be sick

(with he as gram. subj.) and ye he, v. inf. heyeli (with he as gram. obj.) to be free.

he, n. without pl. (Ot. hũ or hō) outside, exterior; body, member (s. henō), self; place; state, station; s. also hewo; adverbially used: outside, about, at, on, off etc. This very frequently and multifariously employed word is one of the nouns, employed as formwords or postpositions s. § 23—29, § 34. 35., like: da, dan, de, den, hie mli, na, no, se, ši etc. See esp. § 29. It defines the relation of locality as the outside, the exterior, the body (contrary „mli“) and as such the prepositions: At, about, of, on etc. German: An, um, von, auf, wegen, bei, bei —, an —, zu — in verbs, as also the adverbs: about, at, on etc. can be compared but must not be confounded with it. Connected with this it expresses the reflexive relation s. § 34 (self). It takes either the place of the (grammatical) subject or object of the verb it is combined with, as the combinations will show, though the space will allow only a part of them to be mentioned, the others will then easily be understood or found under their respective verbs; the most common are: ba he, v. inf. hebā, to come at (zukommen); bā he (or hewo, s. this), v. inf. hebāmo; to cut s. th. round about (behauen); be he, to quarrel about, inf. hebemo; bi he, v. a. to ask about bo he, v. to reduplicate (verdoppeln), inf. hebō; bo he ahora, s. ahora, v. to cast blame on one's self; bu he, v. to watch about, to respect one's self; hebū; da he, v. to vie for, hedamo do he, v. to be hot for or about a thing to love; dso he, v. to rest; hedšo, hedšole and hedšomo, s. dso; dšu he, v. to wash (abwaschen), hedšū; fā he, v. to defend; hefāmo; fata he, v. a. to join; fo he, v. to cut one's self; hefō; fo he, v. to weep about or for (bemeinen, erweinen), inf. hefomo; fō he, v. to wet, to wash (benetzen), hefomo; fō he, v. to leave off (ablassen), hefōmo; fū he, v. to smell at, hefū; fa he, to repent; gbe he, v. to kill one'sself, hegbē, hegbēle; gbu he, v. to perforate, hegbū; ha he, v. to cover (bedecken), to cover one's self; hehā; hā he, v. to give for, to give one's self; hehāmo; hō he, v. to sell one's self, hehōmo; ho he, to pass over (vorbei-, vorübergehen); hū he, v. to till, dig about (behacken); kā he, v. to lie at, to move, to live; to continue (anhalten, anliegen) hekāmo; la he, v. to hang at (anhängen); le he, v. to know about; le he,

to live by, to subsist (sich ernähren); li he, to mock, to sneer at (bespötteln); mā he, to build about; nō he, to fight about; nu he, to hear about, to feel; sa he, to prepare one's self; ša he, to whitewash; še he gbeye, v. to fear for one'sself, to fear; še he, to reach, to arrive; to shave; ši he, to knock at; ta he, to touch, to sit about, te he, to conceal one's self; tītī he, to scratch at or about; to he, v. to compare; to answer, comp. here nō, v.; tši he, to move one's self; tšō he, v. to turn one's self; tšu he, to cleanse, sanctify; wa he, to pain; wo he nō, to lift one's self up, to be proud; wo he nō, v. to begin again; wō he, to watch about (bewachen); wu he, to make war about, to be frequent, common; ya he, v. to go near, at (hinzuqeben), ye he, to eat, enjoy one's self, i. e. to be free, inf. heyeli; ye he, to be about; ye n. k. he nīlšumo, v. to want; yo he, v. to acknowledge one's self; etc. etc. By these examples the many other combinations of „he“ with verbs (as their gramm. obj.) will easily be found out and also the nominal combinations be formed; to mention them all would lead too far. As gram. subj. compare it in the following verbs:

he bō, v. n. to be double, inf. hebō.

he bō bō, v. to interfere; to meddle with (unnecessarily).

he dō, v. n. to be hot (outside or round about), to be heated; to be dear to, f. i. ehe mīdomi, he is dear to me; inf. hedō.

he dšō, v. n. to be cool, quiet, peaceable, tame, s. dšō, inf. hedšō, hedšole; he dšō m. k. also used = hewo-dšian dšō, v.; mihe dšom', I am at ease, happy.

he dšō, v. n., and

he dšō he, v. n. to get cold, eine Gänsehaut bekommen; to be amazed, astounded (stronger than hie fe yā, fe yā, na kpe etc.), inf. hedšomo.

he dšra, v. n. to be difficult; painful; important; hedšramo.

he fe m. k. nii, and

he fe m. k. uii, v. to be touched, to feel compassion; to be in trouble; = he hīa m. k. v.

he fe oyá, v. n. to be or act quickly; to be in a hurry, s. oyá, fe —, oyáfemo.

he fī, v. to be in straits.

he flē, v. to feel a tikling sensation.

he fō, v. n. to be wet, inf. hefomo; comp. fō he, v.

he fū, v. n. to be swollen or to swell, to stink; inf. he-fūmō, hefū.

he gbla, v. to be rent.

he guo gbo, v. n. to be despised, s. gbe he guo; mihe guo egbo kwra; I am entirely despised; inf. heguogbēle.

he hĩa m. k., v. inf. hehĩamō, to be troubled, tired.

he kã, v. n. to be uncovered, exposed; to be alive, to move; to be free or at liberty to move; to have leizure, s. na dekã; comp. kã, hĩe kã etc., inf. hekãmō.

he kōmō m. k., v. n. lit. the body bites (s. Germ. beißen), to itch; mihe kōmomi, my skin itches me.

he kpo, pl. — kplo, v. to crack, to loose the skin, bark etc.

he kpete he, v. to adhere to, inf. hekpetemō.

he kpokpo, v. n. to shake to tremble (of fear etc.), inf. hekpokpomō.

he kūmō (s. kũ), v. n. to feel broken all over, inf. he-kūomō; comp. hewodšian kūmō, v.

he lo gbeĩ, v. to get the itch; s. lo, v. and gbeĩ, n.

he sa, v. n. to be bodily fit or ripe, inf. hesale; s. sa.

he tã, v. n. lit. the body is done, to be well again, healed; to be clean from a sickness of the skin; s. tã. Comp. Ot. hō sa.

he tše, v. n. to be clean (bodily and spiritually), to be holy, inf. hetšemō; comp. tšu he, v. and hetšumō, n.; Ad. he tšo, v. th. s.

he tšē m. k. v. a. to loathe, to hate, to detest s. b.; inf. hetšēmō; s. tšē, v.

he wa, v. n. to be strong, sound, well; to be tough; ehe wa tamō bā, he is as tough as a crocodile; to be hard; ehe wa tamō te, he is as hard as a stone; inf. hewale; comp. wa, hĩe wa, na wa, tšui wa, yi wa etc.

he wa he, v. n. to feel pain; mihe wa mihe, I feel pain in or over my body, s. wa he and comp. hewodšian wa he; yitšo wa he, v. etc.

he wo fo, v. to be fat.

he wo la, v. n. to be hot, feverish; to be greedy; - - - frafra, he is very greedy.

he wo mudši, v. to be dirty.

he ye, inf. heyē, -yeli, v. n. (lit. the body eats, labours), to be sick; mihe mīye, I am sick; ehe aye, he will get sick; inf. heyeli, but scarcely used; s. hela; ye he and heye, v.

he ye, v., s. ye, v. to be somewhere etc.

he ye nii, neg. he be nii, v. to be fortunate; - - kololē,
- - - in raising cattle; mihe ye kēnii, I am fortunate in
getting presents etc.

he yi, v. to be full (all about).

hē, ehē, adj. new; Ad. th. s.

he and hē s. after he —. Words being combined with
the noun he and not to be found under the following
must be sought for without he.

he-ahorabo, n. self-blaming; s. bo he ahora, v.

he-atade, n. dress, just on the body.

hebā, n. coming at or about some thing; s. ba he, v.

hebā, and

hebāmo, n. cutting off around s. th., s. bā he, v.

hebē, n. quarrel about s. th.; tao —, v. to seek strife;
fe —, v. to contend.

hebēlo, n. quarrelsome person (about s. th.) s. be he, v.

hebē, n. pinching, pressing round about; binding up of a
stick-wall or fence; pl. heblemo.

hebimo, n. asking, questioning about s. th. (Nachfrage); s.
bi he, v.

heblemo, n. stretching or binding about, s. ble, v.

heblamo, n. th. s.

heblomo, n. cry or quarrel about s. th.

hebo, n. cover, sheath; case; f. i. sune-hebo, pillow case.

hebo, n. reduplication, addition, joining of one thing to
an other, multiplication; s. bo he, v.

hebolemo, n. surrounding; fr. bole he, v.

hebū, n. watching about s. th. (Bewachung); estimation etc.
s. bu he, v.; self-esteem.

hebulo, n. watch, sentinel.

hedamo, n. betting for; vying for, emulation.

hedalo, n. emulator.

hedamomo, hedamo, n. standing about.

hedo, n. outward heat; zeal for s. th.; love; s. sumo,
v. and n.

hedolo, n. lover, s. suolo, n.

hedomo, pl. -mei, n. beloved person.

hedšadšemo, n. straightening about s. th.; — of one's self.

hedšō, n. dancing about.

hedšo, n. rest; = hedšole; peace.

hedšole, th. s.; s. he dšo, v.

hedšolo, n. resting person, peaceful person, peacemaker;
s. he dšo and dšo he, v.

- hedšomo, n. resting, rest-giving, taming, appeasing, peace-making; fr. dšo he, v.
 hedšō, n. laziness; fe —, v. to be lazy.
 hedšōfelo, n. lazy person = hedšōlo.
 hedšōfemo, n. laziness.
 hedšōlo, n. = hedšōfelo; lazy person.
 hedšōmo, n. astounding, amazement; s. he dšō he and comp. yāfemo, nakpē, n.
 hedšrā, n. price; wo —, v. to price s. th.
 hedšramo, n. difficulty, pain, importance; s. he dšra, v.; Adn. hedfam.
 hedšramowo, n. paining, troubling.
 hedšrawō, n. pricing, offering for sale.
 hedšrawolo, n. a person offering s. th. for sale.
 hedšū, n. washing (all over the body), bathing at home; s. dšu he, v. and comp. wu, v., fo, v. and dšale, v.
 hedšūbe, n. washing- or bathing-time.
 hedšulo, n. person washing another.
 hedūmo, n. planting, sowing about; stabbing, piercing one's self, s. du, v.
 hefālo, n. defender, advocate.
 hefāmo, n. defence, s. fā he, v.
 hefāmowiemo, n. defending speech.
 hefatalo, n. joiner, partner, companion; helper, assistant.
 hefatamo, n. joining; partnership; companionship; help, assistance, s. fata he and comp. kpete he, ke m. k. bo; ye-bua m. k. v.
 hefeo, n. outward beauty.
 hefeoyelo, n. mocker.
 hefeoyeli, n. mocking, s. ye he feo; comp. heguogbē.
 hefeoyelilo, n. = hefeoyelo.
 hefēhe, hefiāhe, hepiāhe, adv. every-where, comp. fē, fiā; Ad. hetfāhe, hetšohe, n.
 hefī, n. self-binding, girding.
 hefīmo, n. strengthening; fi he, v.
 hefitemo, n. self-spoiling.
 hefō, and
 hefomo, n. cutting of one's self; weeping for —; s. fo and fo he, v.
 hefolo, niahefolo, n. washer-man, -woman.
 hefomo, n. washing (of face, hands, cloth, s. dšu), s. fo he, v.
 hefomonō, pl. -nii, any thing used for washing.
 'hēfomo, ehēfomo, n. new birth.

- hefōmo, n. leaving off; s. fō he, v.
 hefōsemo, n. spilling, pouring about.
 hefū, n. smelling at; s. fū he, v.; smell.
 hefūmo, n. swelling all over fr. he fū, v.
 hefāmo, n. repentance, s. fa he, v.
 hegbā, hegbale; hegbamo etc. comp. gba, v. and gbla, v.
 hegbamo, n. division about s. b.; breaking off; fr. gbla he, v.
 hegbē, n. suicide, s. gbe he, v.
 hegbe, n. place, s. also gbehe.
 hegbe, n. way to s. th., access; allowance; liberty; privilege, right (Vollmacht, ἐξουσία); duty.
 hegbehālo, n. person giving allowance.
 hegbehāmo, n. way-giving; allowance; Bevollmächtigung; fr. hā hegbe, v.
 hegbelo, n. person killing himself; Selbstmörder; fr. gbe he, v.
 hegbeyewō, n. frightening, threatening; s. wo he gbeyē, v.
 hegbeyewolo, n. threatening person.
 hegbīmo, n. drying (outside).
 hegbomo, pl. -mei, n. person about one, neighbour, s. nanyo; nanyo-gbomo, n.
 hegbomo, n. warming of one's self.
 hegbole and hegbodšomo, n. bodily weakness, infirmity (of age etc.); palsy; s. gbo and gbodšo, v.
 hegbō, n. planing; s. gbo, v.
 hegbū, n. perforation.
 heguogbē, n. mocking, s. gbe he guo, v.; self-despite.
 heguogbēle, n. th. s., and despisedness; despite, fr. he guo gbo, v.
 heguogbelo, n. mocker.
 heguogbō, n. despisedness, fr. he guo gbo, v.
 hehā, n. covering, s. ha he and he ha, v.
 hehamama, n. cloth for covering.
 hehanō, pl. -nii, n. covering, cloth; shield = tšēn, n.
 hehawolo, n. leather-cover.
 hehāmo, n. giving of one's self; s. hā he, v.
 hehalamo, n. choosing, selecting; s. hala, v.
 hehe, v. to spread (of a rumour), inf. hehemō; comp. here, v. both from he, v., and dšedše, v.
 hehemō, n. spreading of a rumour; buying of one's self, s. he, v.
 hehīamo, n. uneasiness, trouble, fr. he hīa, v.
 hehīemo, n. liberty, s. hīe he and comp. ye he, he kã, v. etc.; independence.

- hehīle, n. outward goodness, s. hī v. to be good; self-abhorrence, s. hī, v. to abhor.
 heho, n. passing, s. ho he, v.; out-doing = nahō, n.
 hehōlo, n. person selling himself.
 hehōmo, n. selling of one's self, s. hō he, v.
 hehosomo, n. shaking, s. hoso, v.
 hehūlo, n. tiller, v.
 hehūmo, n. tilling about s. th.; s. hū he, v.
 hekā, n. self-trial; self-examination, fr. ka he, v.
 hekāmo, n. movement, liberty, life; s. he kā and comp. hīekāmo; continuing, continuance, s. kā he, v.
 hekē, n. giving away of one'sself, s. kē he, v.
 hekele, n. bodily length, stature.
 hekēmo, n. sighing about s. th.
 hekemo, n. saying about s. th.
 heko (s. he, place and ko, one, a, an), adv. somewhere, some place.
 hekoheko, adv. somewhere with. negative voice, nowhere.
 hēkō, s. hīekō, hīkō, n.
 hekōmo, n. itching of the skin.
 hekpā, n. circumcition, going round; dragging off; s. kpa, v.
 hekpa, n. interest, use-money (3inš); s. kpa, n.
 hekpā, n. string about s. th.
 hekpamo, n. self-anointing, s. kpa he, v.; paying interest, fr. kpa he, v.; turning one's self.
 hekpetelo, n. adherer.
 hekpetemo, n. adherence, attachment; joining, s. kpete he and he kpete he, v.
 hekpokpomo, n. shaking (by fear, cold), trembling (Ot. hōpopo).
 hekpokemo, n. plucking off; hurt, damage; s. kpoke; he kpoke, v.
 hekpōmo, n. self-redemption; s. kpō, v.
 hekpomo, n. breaking off of the bark of a tree the skin etc. spoiling; kpo (he), v.
 hekpromo or hekplomo, n. th. s.
 hekūomo, n. = hegbodšomo, bodily infirmity, brokenness; palsy; pride; s. he kūmo, v.
 hekukudši, pl. n. pieces from s. th.
 hela, n. (bodily fire), sickness; Ad. hīo, n.; hela ye, v. to be sick; hela nyemi, = mihe miye, I am sick.
 hela nyē m. k., — dēn m. k., v. to be suffering by sickness.
 helà, n. relative, Blutsverwandter; blood in the body; s. helo, n.

- helatšalo, n. physician.
 helatšamo, n. healing of a sickness, s. tša, v.
 helatše, pl. -mei, n. sick person.
 heladšemo, n. loss of one's self; s. ladše he, v.
 helakalo, n. self-deceiver.
 helakamo, n. self-stilling; self-deceit; s. laka, v.
 helā, n. helalame, and
 helamo, n. singing, dreaming, hanging about s. th.
 helatamo, n. seaming, s. lata, v.
 helē, n. knowledge about s. th., s. le he, v.; self-knowledge.
 hele, v. s. here, v.
 helē, n. subsistence, living; s. le.
 helimo, n. self-mocking, s. li, v.
 helo, n. flesh (about the body) only used of men, seldom of animals (Ot. hōnam); body; s. gbomotšo; private parts as in Hebrew; ke helo fe yakayakanii, v. to commit self-pollution. Comp. also hewolo, hewodšian; and lo and wolo, n.
 helo-sedi, n. lust of the flesh.
 helo-taomo, n. th. s.
 helo, n. buyer, taker.
 helogomo, n., or
 helokomo, n. wandering about; s. logo, loko, loko he, — ši, v.
 helokomogbe, n. circuitous road; Umweg.
 helomomo, helomo, n. self-cursing; s. lomo, v.
 heloñemo, n. dislocation; s. loñe, v.
 hemā, n. building about, plastering; s. mā, v.
 hemo, pl. -mei, n. sweet-heart; concubine.
 kemo, n. buying, taking, s. he, v.
 hemo ke yeli, n. faith, fr. he-ye, v. to believe; s. heyeli, n.
 hemonii, pl. n. prize, cost; s. dšra, n. na, n. yinii, n.
 heñ, adj. and adv. = hañ, bright, clear; -ly, -ly.
 hēna, n. s. hīena, hīna, forehead.
 hēnamo, n. getting of one's self (s. na, inf. namo, Ot. and Ad. nya, v.), richness; pride.
 henē, Ad. = heni, pron. and conj. where.
 heni, adverb. pron. and conj. where (= he nì) s. § 34 and Table IV. and V.; heni midše le, nyelee, ni heni miyaä le hū nyelee, you know neither where I came from nor where I go to. Generally „le“ concludes the sentences formed by heni, comp. § 49, 50 and the words: beni, when; boni, how; noni, what; moni, who etc. A peculiar use of heni is to be mentioned: if

some body comes from a journey, he is saluted: „Henī odše?“ or: Henī odšeñ? Lit. (How is it) „where thou comest from?“ Answ. „Bleō!“ etc. etc. S. bleō.

henii, pl. n. of henō, n. members; deserts, custom etc.

heniitšumo, n. need, want, use; miye heniitšumo, I want it.

henō, pl. henii, n. kind, species; form, shape; deserts (Berdienst), habit, custom; case, lot, luck etc. limb, member, pl. furniture.

henō or he nō, n. s. he, n. and nō, n. upon or on one's self.

henōho, n. = heho, passing; passover, s. ho he nō, v. to pass over.

henōmo, n. fight, struggle about s. th.

henowō and henowómo, n. lifting up; exaltation, glory, honour; pride; from wo he nō; comp. also wō, hewo, yidšiemō, anumnyam, n. Ad. henowom, n.

henowō-atade, n. proud attire.

henowólo, n. one who lifts up; one who lifts himself up, who is lifted up, exalted (accord. to Hanson for „μεγας“ Mt. 20, 25.

heñōmo, n. sweetness, agreeableness; s. ñō, v.

henū and henumo, n. feeling, fr. nu he, v.

henu, n. water about or at s. th.

henunō, pl. -nii, n. nerve? s. fã, n.

henyelo, n. hater, enemy; = hetšêlo, n. hīkolo n.; belo, n. henyē, and

henyemo, n. hatred; s. nye, hetšêmo, hīkō, bei, n.

henyiemo, n. walking about; Umhergehen, — laufen.

here, v. a., inf. heremo, to except (Ot. gye), corroboration of he, comp. dše, dšere, tše, tšere etc. to take up or out (= dšie), to save; to receive; to be kindled, to catch fire; to strike root, anwachsen; to help, to take s. body's load or work for a while.

here m. k. atū, v. a. to embrace s. b. (s. atū), to receive s. b. with joy; inf. atūheremo; s. Ot. gye atū.

here m. k. hīeme, v. a. to receive s. b. joyful, s. hīeme; hīemeheremo.

here m. k. hīe, v. to esteem s. body's face.

here nō, Ot. gye so, v. a. to take up the word, to answer, if called by name; to take the word; to begin to speak (Hebr. ענה); comp. to he, v. inf. noheremo; Ad. he nō, v.

here šiši, v. to strike root in the ground.

- here wala (Ot. gye nkwa) and here yi wala, v. a. to save or spare one's life; to save, to preserve, to keep safe, s. na wala, yi na wala; inf. walaheremo, yiwalaheremo; prs. n. — herelo.
- herelo, n. receiver, saver, saviour.
- heremo, n. accepting, receiving; acceptance, reception; salvation, s. dšiemō and the preceding word.
- heremonilē, n. saving wisdom.
- heremosane, n. history of salvation.
- hereñ, adj. warm, hot; fe —, v. to be warm, hot.
- hesale, n. bodily fitness, maturity, s. he sa, v.; comp. hie sa, v.
- hesalo, n. preparer.
- hesamō, n. preparation fr. sa he, v.
- hesuomō, n. self-love; s. sumō he, v.
- hesuolo, n. self-lover.
- hesusumō, n. meditation; Nachdenken.
- hešamō, n. white-washing.
- hešatamō, n. dragging about.
- hešē, n. arrival; shaving one's self.
- hešiba, n. humiliating; humiliation; s. ba he ši, v.
- hešibalo, n. humble person.
- hešimō, n. knocking at (Anstoßen); (obscene: self-pollution, onany, s. fe helo yakayakanii); fr. ši he, v.
- hešišimō, n. self-deception fr. šiši he, v.
- hetā, and
- hetāle, n. recovering, s. he tā.
- hetā, pl. hetramō, n. touching.
- hetemo, n. concealing; s. te he; concealing one's self.
- hetemo, n. stumbling; s. te he, v.
- hetitimō, n. scratching, s. titi he, v.
- hetō, n. answer; comparison, s. to he.
- hetramō, n. touching; sitting about fr. ta he, pl. tra he.
- hetšelo, n. pure, holy person.
- hetšemō, n. movement, activity, purity; holiness; s. kroñ-kroñ and hetšumō; fr. he tše, v.
- hetšēmō, n. loathing; s. he tšē, v. a.; hatred.
- hetšēlo, n. enemy; hater.
- hetšakemo, n. self-change; change; conversion; change of dress.
- hetšimō, n. movement; fr. tši he, v.
- hetšī, n. closing up; s. tši, v.
- hetšō, n. illumination; Beleuchtung; fr. tšo he, v.

- hetšoi, pl. or collect. n. hairs about the body of men and animals; s. tšoi, yitšoi, dahetšoi etc.
- hetšoiatše, n. hairy person; hairy creature.
- hetšoiatade, n. hairy dress.
- hetšōmo, n. turning of one's self; self-show; ostentation, pride; conversion; s. tšō he, v. doctrine about s. th.
- hetšulo, n. purifier; sanctifier.
- hetšumo, n. purification; sanctification, fr. tšu he; comp. hetšemo; wiping, fr. tšumo he, v.; business about s. th.; fr. tšu he, v.
- hewā, and
- hewale, n. strength, power; soundness, health; hardness; violence; fr. he wa, v. n.; pain, fr. wa he, v. a.; wo m. k. hewale, v. a. to strengthen s. b. = wadšemo; inf. hewalewo; ye hewale, v. n. to have power, be strong.
- hewalenanō ko, s. th. done by power.
- hewale-niitšumo, n. powerful deed.
- hewalesane, n. matter of power.
- hewalewō, n. strengthening; corroboration; encouraging; s. tšuihāmo, n. th. s.
- hewalewolo, n. corroborator.
- hewalo, n. strong, powerful person (Gewaltiger, Starfer); violent person.
- hewadšemo, n. = hewalewō, n. self-strengthening.
- hewielo, n. slanderer; speaker about s. th.
- hewiemo, n. speaking about s. th.; slandering, fr. wie he, v.
- hewō, n. self-exaltation, pride; honour etc. s. wo he; wo he nō, v. henowomo, v.
- hewodšian, n. s. hewolo, n.
- hewomo, n. th. s., s. henowomo, n.
- hewolo, n. proud, highminded person.
- hewō, hewomo, n. watching; s. wō he, v.
- hewolo, n. watchman, s. wō he, v. and comp. won, wolo, n.
- hewo, old noun = self, sake etc., but now only used as a postposition = he: about, around, for — sake, through, by etc. oba mihewo thou camest for my sake; sometimes connected with whole sentences taken as one notion or word, as: Edšake ebaa minō hewo le mite enō, because he did not come to me, therefore I went, to him. Comp. also nohewo, mēhewo, etc. Ot. uti; Ad. he, n.
- hewoi = hewo ni, hewo dši.
- hewolo, pl. hewodši (sometimes = hewulo, hewudši), n. the flesh (s. helo) or skin (s. wolo) about the body;

flesh, skin, body etc. often used promiscue with he, helo and in the same combination (s. Ot. hōnam); hewodšian = hewodši amli, the body; hewodšian dšo, v. to be discouraged, struck with horror, to get cold by a horrible appearance; — dšo m. k., v. to ease, to give ease, etc.; hewodšian fē, lit. the whole of the inside of the skin, the whole body; mihewodšian fē ekūmo, my body is quite broken, sick, tired; ehewodšian fē wa ehe, all his body pains him; hewodšian fē fe doko, v. n. to be weak (s. doko); hewodšian fē wa he, v. = he wa he, v. to have pain all over the body.

hewū, n. warring, fighting about s. th.

heyeli, n. liberty, fr. ye he, v. to be free; comp. hehiemo, th. s.; comp. also odehe, n. fū, adj.

heyeli and heyē, n. (seldom used) sickness = hela, fr. he ye, v. to be sick; Ad. hio, n.

heyeli, n. (irregular formation = hemo ke yeli from the double verb he — ye, to believe), belief, faith; Ad. hem ke yem, n.

heyelitsōmo, n. doctrine of faith.

heyō, pl. -yei, n. a girl or woman chosen by s. b. for a wife, intended wife, person who fits s. b. for a wife; comp. hemo, n. šiyeri, n. nã, n.

heyomo, n. perceiving, perception, animadvertion; fr. yo he, v.

heyom, Ad. n. th. s.

he, pl. hele, v. to catch? to catch fish with a net from the shore; comp. ya wuo, fō yā, ša lo, v. etc. inf. hē, helemo; to knock against s. th., see he ši; ke n. k. he heko, to knock with s. th. against some place. Ad. th. s.

he he, v. to knock one's self against s. th.

he ši, v. n. and a., inf. šihē, to fall down with vehemence; to throw down with vehemence (niederstürzen, v. n. and a.); comp. lu ši, tfa ši, gbe ši, nyo ši etc. Oyiahe ši! horrible curse.

hē —, s. hīe — and hī —. Ad. th. s. f. i. hēna = hīena, forehead, etc.

hē, v. to attack.

he, n. loins; fi he, to gird the loins; inf. hefī, hefimo; s. mliten, n.

hē = yē, adv. hotty (of pepper etc.) ešāmi hē.

hefī, hefimo, n. girding (of the loins); comp. mīa he, fi mliten, v. Ad. mlemfim, th. s.

hefimonō, n. girdle; hefīnō, th. s.

hehe, inf. -mo, v. a. to adorn, = wula, f. i. a child; to outfit, f. i. a canoe, vessel.

hehe, v. inf. hehemo, to bloom, prosper (used of men); gbekē ne heheo, this child is blooming; fe hehēhe, th. s.

hehēhe, adj. and adv. blooming, bloomingly, s. hehe, v.

hele, v. to catch, s. he; to shrink, to start back, corroboration of he; comp. he, v. here, v.; kpokpo; šere, v. inf. helemo.

hele he, v. = he he, v.

hele ši, inf. šihelemo, v. to shrink; to start etc. (zusammenfahren).

hele m. k., v. a. to knock against s. b., to knock down, to gore; to be knocked etc. pl. of he, v.

helehele and herehere, adj. and adv. thin, light, little etc. fe —, v. to be thin etc. thinly, lightly etc. = haba-haba, adj.

hele, n. and

helemo, n. catching (fish, s. he); knocking; goring; collision.

helemo, n. shrinking, starting, fr. hele, v.

helo, n. fisherman; s. wolenyo; fr. he, v.

heñ, adj. and adv. very clear, bright; used both of light and sound, and corroborating verbs expressing such, as: tšo heñ, to shine brightly; gbe heñ, to sound clearly; toiañ fe heñ, the ears ring (die Ohren läuten); Germ. helle. Comp. he, the root of this word, also hañ, kañ, kane (in Otyi and Gã).

hēna, s. hīena, n. forehead.

here, here ši etc.; s. hele.

hētē, s. hīetē, n. clearness; covetousness; civilization; civility.

hētšo, s. hīetšo; face, forehead; etc.

hereñ, adj. and adv. = heñ.

heñwale, n. strength of loins; the loins are considered as the seat of strength.

hĩ, v. inf. hīle (Ad. to sit); to remain, to keep; to dwell (Comp. ta and te, v. in Ot. and ta, v. in Gã); to be, to behave; to abstain from, f. i. hĩ ñmã, to abstain from food, to fast (Ot. di buada, and Gã ye buada); to abhor, detest, esp. religiously (comp. kyi in Otyi); to consider s. th. religiously unclean; won ne hĩo wo, this fetish abhors fowl; to hate; connected with the first signification: to be good (Ot. ye, comp. kpakpa, adj.), to be fit, to suffice, to be right, to better (guten, beßern), ehĩ ke mba, it is getting better (of a sickness); etc. Ehĩ hāmi ake

miyaä, it is good for me to go; mli hĩ, to be inwardly good, to be kind, mild etc. inf. mlihĩle. This verb is very frequently and multifariously used, especially also in combinations, f. i. hĩe hĩ he nō, v. to be circumspect, to take care (lit. the face remains on the self); mihĩe hĩō mihe nō, I take care for myself, comp. kwe nĩ ahĩ, th. s., = sole he; hĩ m. k., inf. hĩmō, to backbite s. b. = hĩe m. k.; hĩ with the inf. of an other verb is = to continue (anhalten), hĩ bimō he, to continue to ask (but hĩ bimō; to be good to ask); etc. Comp. also hĩe, v. Ad. hĩ, v. and hẽ, v.

hĩ m. k. deñ, v. to remain in one's power.

hĩ he nō (s. hĩe hĩ he nō), v. a. to take care for; inf. henohĩle.

hĩ m. k. hĩe, v. to remain before; to abhor one('s face).

hĩ ke wula ši, double v., to be good and come to the ground, i. e. to be perfect; inf. hĩle ke šiwulamō.

hĩ nĩmā, inf. nĩmāhĩle, v. to fast; s. ye buada, th. s.

hĩ nō, inf. nohĩle, v. to remain, abide upon s. th.

hĩ ši, v. n. to remain, to dwell, to live (ši being the gram. Obj., which can be let away, if an other obj. of locality takes its place, or both must have a verb, f. i. hĩ tšun, to remain in the room; hĩ ši ye tšun, th. s. comp. ta ši ye tšun, to sit down [being] in the room, and ta tšun, to sit in the room); inf. šihĩle.

hĩ šiši, v. to remain on the ground; to remain down.

hĩ, irreg. pl. of nũ, n. man, male. Comp. the Adñ. pl. form hi, in Gã i. Besides hĩ also hĩmei is used.

'hĩ, ahĩ, n. boasting against, mocking detestation; only occurring in the phrase: ye moko ahĩ (= hĩ m. k., v. to detest one, to hold one in abhorrence?); inf. ahĩyeli. Comp. ye he feo, gbe he guo, etc. also: to mock at one, to boast against one.

hĩa (Ot. hyĩa), v. n. inf. hĩamō, to be poor, needy; to be in need of; v. imp. with the logical subj. as an Obj., to want; to distress; ehĩami, ake — I want that —, it is necessary for me that; comp. fĩ; šika ehĩamĩ, I want money, I am in distress for money, comp. fe, v.; he hĩa m. k., v. to be in perplexity; to want pasttime; Langeweile haben; = hĩe tše, v.

'hĩa, ohĩa (Ot. th. s.), n. poverty, need, distress, want; „ohĩa mĩdšra,“ prv. „poverty is hard!“ ohĩa hĩa m. k., v. to be in poverty; ohĩa ehĩami, I am in poverty.

'hĩabē, n. time of need.

- 'hĩadšeñ, n. state of poverty; s. dše, n.
- 'hĩafo, ohĩafo (Ot. ohĩani, pl. ahĩafo), n. der Ůrme; poor man. „Ohĩafo be nanyo,“ prv. „the poor has no friend!“
- hihia, adj. and adv. clean; cleanly; tight, neat; neatly.
- hiáo! interj. be it so! Amen! especially religiously used in responding to the prayers of fetish-priests; perh. from hĩ, v. to be good; to remain.
- hiáw, irreg. pl. hĩebii, hēbii, n. single cowry; s. trema; kpã, tšakpo etc. The word is very probable originally the diminutive hĩeo, little face, pl. hĩebii, hēbii corrupted „ébii“. It is sometimes mockingly put in apposition to proper names, as „Tete hiaw“, to indicate covetousness in small matters, trifles, as one cowry.
- 'hĩayeli, n. suffering by poverty; fr. ye ohĩa, v.
- hĩe, v. a., inf. hĩemo, to carry, to hold in the hand, to handle, to use, comp. mō; to hold fast, to have (Ot. kura); to continue = hĩ, kã he, hĩe mli; to bear, to endure etc. to give into one's hand for carrying; comp. also he, v. The word can not be used for carrying on the head, s. tēre, or on the shoulders, s. tša kōñ; or of heavy burdens, s. wo, or of cloth, s. wo or bu; but especially of light things which one can hold in the hand. Comp. especially the following uses of the word: Amehĩe blomo, they cried continually; hela hĩe m. k., sickness has taken hold of s. b.; hela hĩemi āhũ, I was a long time sick; s. he ye; hĩe moko, v. to carry one (sc. in one's mouth), to slander him = wie he (comp. „austragen“). Ad. hē, v. th. s.
- hĩe m. k. deñ, v. to give into one's hand.
- hĩe bobobo, — dododo, v. to treat carefully, kindly.
- hĩe foi, v. to run (s. foi, dšo foi, ša foi; wo foi), inf. foi-hĩemo. Ad. hē fo, v.
- hĩe he, v. to hold one's self, i. e. to be free; inf. hehĩemo; = ye he, v.
- hĩe hō, v. lit. to carry an embryo; to be with child; to be with young one's; comp. hō; nō hō, na musu; inf. hōhĩemo.
- hĩe lala or lamo, v. to use to sing; to continue to sing.
- hĩe mli, v. inf. mlihĩemo, to hold fast; s. mō mli; to use repeatedly.
- hĩe m. k. soisoi, v. to illtread s. b.
- hĩe musu, v. = hĩe hō, to be with child; inf. musu-hĩemo.
- hĩe m. k. nyõmo, v. to be indebted to s. b.

hīe, n. face; eyes, sight; surface; front (the contrary of se, s. this); as he, mli, se, yi, one of the words most frequently and multifariously employed, especially as the grammatical subject and object of verbs. Used as adverb and postposition it expresses the relations of „before, forward; on; upon“; etc. Respecting the relation of time, „tšutšu, kleñkleñ, dā“, respecting that of place „hamo, no, na he“ are to be compared (s. Ot. ani, Riis eni; Ad. hē, n.). The principal combinations are the following: 1) verbs with hīe as their object: ba hīe, v. to come forward; ba moko hīe, v. to come before one('s face); bu hīe, v. to cover the face; fite hīe, v. to disguise; fo hīe, v. to wash the face (s. dšu, v.); inf. hīe-fomo, ironically used; to drink too much; fū hīe, v. = tū hīe, to darken one's face, to frown; gbe hīe, v. to make ashamed; inf. hīegbē, hīegbēle (s. hīe gbo); to meet at a convivial party; to fight hand to hand, inf. hīegbemo, comp. gbe; gble hīe, to open the face, to be open, to be friendly; ha hīe, = bu hīe, to cover the face; kã hīe, v. to reproach = gbe hīe, v.; kpâtã hīe, v. a. to destroy, inf. hīekpâtãmo (comp. hīe kpâtã and fite); ke hīe fõ m. k. no, ke hīe ñme m. k. no, - - kã m. k. no etc. s. under fõ, ñme, kã etc.; ke hīe ñme moko or noko (Ot. de ani kari obi), v. to weigh somebody or some thing with the face, to estimate; kpe hīe, to meet the face; kũ hīe fõ n. k. no, v. to wink at s. th.; mĩa hīe, v. inf. hīemĩamo, to press one's face together, to sustain (f. i. pain etc.); ñõ hīe fõ m. k. no = ke hīe fõ m. k. no (s. ke and ñõ), v. to trust in s. b. (lit. to take the face and cast it upon s. b.); hīe kã m. k. no, v. th. s.; ñõ hīe ñme m. k. no, th. s.; ša hīe, v. to rub one's face; to hīe, v. to suppose; to direct one's face (upon s. th.); tše hīe, v. to smile; tšie m. k. hīe, v. to awake one (comp. hīe tšē); tšõ hīe, v. to turn one's face; to turn before = tšõ hamo; tū hīe, = fū hīe, v. to frown; wadše hīe, v. to harden one's face, to be or become cruel, hard (s. hīe wa); wie m. k. hīe, v. to reprove s. b.; wo hīe no, to lift up the face, the eyes; ya hīe, v. to go on, forward; etc. etc.

hīe ba no, v. to remember (again); s. kai and hīe kã no; mihīe eba no, I remember it.

hīe ba ši, v. to be meek, humbleminded (s. ba he ši); inf. hīešibã; ehīe ba ši, he is mild.

hīe bu, v. a. to get night, dark = dše na, v.

hīe bu šī, pl. hīe bumō šī; or ke hīe bu šī, nō hīe bu šī, v. to fall down on the face; inf. hīešibumō.

hīe di, v. inf. hīedimō, to be giddy; mihīe mīdimi, I am giddy; but mihīe di, I am black.

hīe dō, hīe dō la; inf. hīedō, v. to have a hot face; to be zealous, anxious, prone upon s. th.; to be out of temper; to be passionate; to be wild (s. dšō, hīe dšō, he dšō).

hīe dšō, v. to be bitter-faced, covetous; inf. hīedšomō.

hīe fā, v. inf. hīefā, to get an expressive face, to be developed (of children).

hīe fe mōbomōbo, nyāñemō, nyāgemō, nyāñ-kemō, etc. s. these adjectives and nouns and the combination of fe, v.

hīe fe yā, v. inf. hīeyāfemō, to wonder, be astonished = fe yā; na kpe he; he dšō he, v. amehīe fe yā, or: amehīe feame yā, they are or were astonished; Ad. hē pe ya, v. th. s.

hīe fe m. k. totōto, v. to be sad; ehīe fele totōto, = ewyere eho ehe, he is sad.

hīe fo kli, v. to be giddy = hīe di, v.

hīe fō, v. to have a wet face (be drunk?); s. fō hīe, v.

hīe fō m. k. nō, s. ke hīe fō m. k. nō under fō nō, v. and hīe, n.

hīe fīe šī, v. n. to be ashamed, to hang one's face down; inf. hīešifiemō.

hīe gble = dše tšere, v. inf. -mō, to get daylight; comp. gble hīe, v.

hīe gbo (lit. the face died), v. to be ashamed, inf. hīegbō (seldom used) hīegble or hiegbēle; comp. gbe hīe, v.; ohīe agbo biane! thou wilt just now be ashamed; ehīe gboo noko, he is of nothing ashamed, he is shameless; ohīe agbo! be ashamed; comp. ani wu in Otyi, th. s.; Ad. hē gbo, v.

hīe hī, v. to get better = hī hā m. k.

hīe hī n. k., v. to abhor s. th.

hīe hī n. k., v. to keep something in view, to care for it, to like it.

hīe hī nō, v. to keep in view, to keep in remembrance; comp. hīe ye nō, — kā nō, kai: Ad. hē hē, v. to be alive.

hīe hī he nō, v. to keep one's self in view, to take care; nyehīe ahīa nyehe nō, take care for yourselves! = comp. sole he, kwe he, kwe nī ahī, v. etc.

- hĕ ho he, v. to miss, to overlook; *übersehen, übergehen*.
- hĕ kă, v. inf. *hĕkămo*, to be alive; to be active, lively; *minaa noko ni hĕ kă*, I see nothing that is alive; hĕ kă m. k., to be mad, *ehĕ kăle*, he is mad; s. *yĭnkă*, v. Ad. *hĕ kă*, v.
- hĕ kă he, v. to be alive or cognitious about s. th.
- hĕ kă nō, v. to remember; s. *hĕ hĭ nō*, — *ye nō*; to trust in, s. *hĕ fō nō*; *mihĕ kă Nyōnmo nō*; I trust in God; I hope upon God; Ad. *hĕ kă nō*, *hĕ nē nō*, v.
- hĕ kă šĭ, v. n. to be moderate; to be wise, prudent, s. *le nii*, *nă* etc., inf. *hĕšĭkămo*; *mihĕ kă šĭ* and *mihĕ kă mišĭ*, I am moderate; comp. *hĕ sa*, v. to keep well house.
- hĕ kō (Ot. *ani bere*), v. to desire, to lust; inf. *hĕkō*; comp. *di se*, *ba tšine*, v.
- hĕ kō šĭ, v. = *hĕ bu šĭ*, v. to fall down to the ground; pl. *hĕ kōmo šĭ*, v. to lie on the face; s. *nabu kō šĭ*, v. th. s.
- hĕ kpa nō, lit. the face turns from (s. *kpa*); v. to forget; comp. *hĕ kă nō*, the contrary; *ohĕ akakpa edšūrōfemo nō*, do not forget a benefit! *Mihĕ kpako nō*! I have not forgotten it!
- hĕ kpătă, v. n. inf. *hĕkpătămo*; to be spoiled, to perish; s. *kpătă hĕ*, v.
- hĕ lo, v. to frown = *hĕnmei lo*, and *lo hĕ wo mli*, v.
- hĕ lu šĭ, v. to fall with the face to the ground.
- hĕ me, v. n. to be content; to be glad, to feel at home; to be happy (comp. *hĕ tše*); *mihĕ me bie*, here I am content, at home; *mihĕ mele*, I am content with him; I am faithful to him, also: *hĕ me m. k. he*, to be content with, or to be faithful to, s. *b.*; inf. *hĕme*; comp. *me*, v.
- hĕ nĕ, Ad. v. to be alive (lit. the face exists); *hĕ nĕ*, th. s.
- hĕ sa, v. n. to be fit, ripe (of persons); to be steady; grave, solid; inf. *hĕsale*, s. *sa*; to be hard; to be precocious (ironically used); Ad. *hĕ sa*, v.
- hĕ sō m. k., v. a. (Ot. *ani so*), to honour, esteem, respect s. *b.*; inf. *hĕsō*; *ehĕ sōmi*, he respects me. „*Ke oke wō kpla able le ehĕ esōo*,“ prv. If thou thrash corn with a fowl, it does not respect thee.
- hĕ šă, v. inf. *hĕšă*, to be selfish; covetous; to have a sunburnt face. Comp. also *hĕša*, n.; *fe hĕša*, v. fr. *hĕ* and *eša*, adj. bad.

hĕ tĕ, v. n. (s. tew in Otyi) to be covetous; to be cunning, wise, civitized; to be clear, as water; inf. hĕtĕ.

hĕ tĕ, v. n. to be clear, to have a clear pure surface (of water); inf. hĕtĕmo.

hĕ tĕ, v. inf. hĕtĕre, hĕtĕle, to be homesick; -- m. k. or n. k., - - - after s. b. or s. th.; to be dissatisfied with one's condition (s. hĕ me, the contr.).

hĕ tĕ, v. n. n. to awake (comp. tĕ hĕ); inf. hĕtĕ.

hĕ tĕ, v. and

hĕ tĕ, v. n. to awake, to come to one's self (zu ſich ſelber kommen); mihĕ tĕ mi, I came to myself; inf. hĕtĕmo.

hĕ tĕ, v. = hĕ tĕ, to be homesick; inf. hĕtĕmo.

hĕ wa, v. n., lit. to be hard-faced; to be hard; to be strict; to be covetous; inf. hĕwā, hĕwale.

hĕ ye la, v. to be enraged, fierce; = ye flaſa; to be very much intent upon s. th., comp. hĕ do, v.

hĕ ye nō, v. to keep in view = hĕ hĭ nō; neg. irreg. hĕ be nō; Ad. hĕ nĕ nō.

The following combinations with „hĕ“ and many others are sometimes negligently pronounced, so that only „hĭ“ or „hĕ“ is heard. For correctness' sake they are all fully written. In Adañme „hĕ“ takes nearly entirely the place of „hĕ“.

hĕbii, hĕbii, pl. n. single cowries; s. hĭaw, hĕo, n.

hĕbūle, hĕbumo, n. evening time = dŕenamō; s. hĕ bu, v.

hĕbumo, n. covering of the face; fr. bu hĕ, v.

hĕdĭle, -mo, n. giddiness, fr. hĕ di, v.

hĕdo, n. heat (of the face); passion; zeal; wildness; fr. hĕ do, v.

hĕdolo, n. zealous; fierce; wild person; also used of animals.

hĕdŕolo, n. bitterfaced person; envious, covetous person; fr. hĕ dŕo, v.

hĕdŕomo, n. covetousness; envy.

hĕdŕole, n. peace = hedŕole, fr. hĕ dŕo, v. tameness; hĕdŕo, n. th. s.

hĕfāmo, n. expressiveness of the face, fr. hĕ fā, v.; development of children.

hĕfitelo, n. disguised person.

hĕfitemo, n. disguise; fr. fite hĕ, v.

hĕflĕmo, n. itching of face.

hĕfomo, n. washing of the face; drunkenness; fr. fo hĕ, v.

hĕfō, n. endeavour; trying; fr. fo hĕ, v.

- hīeflomo, hīefō, n. cutting of the face (with divers marks).
 hīefolo, n. a person with a cut face (not used, but hīe-nmlaitše, n. instead of it).
 hīefūmo, n. frown, fr. fū hīe, v.
 hīefūlo, n. frowning person.
 hīefū, n. stink-face (scolding word: „Kwe ehīefū!“ look at his ugly face!)
 hīegbemo, n. hand to hand fight; conviviality, fr. hīe gbe, v.
 hīegbē, n. spite, s. gbe hīe, v. and hīegběle, n.; reproof, reproach.
 hīegbelo, n. (despicer) reprover, reproacher.
 hīegběle (hīgble, hēgble), n. death of the face, shame; disgrace; bashfulness; fr. hīe gbo, v.; spite, fr. gbe hīe, v.; na —, to see shame, to be disgraced; wo m. k. —, to make one ashamed, to put shame upon s. b. A peculiar plural-form is hīegbedši in
 hīegbedšianii, pl. n. shameful acts or doings.
 hīegbedšianiifemo, n. shameful act.
 hīegbělewō, n. disgracing.
 hīegble, n. = hīegběle, n.
 hīegblemo, n. friendliness; fr. gble hīe, v. daylight, fr. hīe gble, v. = dšetšeremo.
 hīegbō = hīegběle, n.
 hīehanō, pl. -nii, n. covering of face, veil.
 hīeheremo, n. expection of face, countenance, fr. here hīe, v. therefore, countinancing, acknowledgement.
 hīekālo, n. a living, active person; Nyōnmo hīekālo, the living God. Ad. th. s. The word can be used in contrast to „gbonyo“ of any thing „living“.
 hīekāmo, n. living; life, fr. hīe kā, comp. wala; remembrance; s. nōhīekamo, hīenokamo, n. hope; confidence, fr. hīe kā nō, v.
 hīekasemo, n. imitation of one's face, fr. kase hīe, v.
 hīekō, n. lust, desire; envy.
 hīekōlo, n. lusting, desirous, envious person.
 hīekpamo, n. forgetfulness, fr. hīe kpa nō, v. s. nōhīekpamo, hīenokpamo; but: percolation, clarification; fr. kpa hīe, v. to take off the surface.
 hīekpātālo, n. destroyer, spoiler; fr. kpātā hīe; comp. fite-lo, n.; reproacher.
 hīekpātāmo, n. perdition; destruction, fr. hīe kpātā, v. n. and kpātā hīe, v. a.; comp. fitemo, n.; reproach.
 hīekpē, n. meeting face to face; glance at one's face, fr. kpe hīe, v.

hīelomo, n. frowning; staring.

hīelo, n. holder, carrier, fr. hīe, v.

hīemē, n. contentment; pleasure, joy, fr. hīe me; comp. mīše.

hīemeheremo, n. joyful reception, fr. here m. k. hīeme, v.

hīemīamo, n. forbearance; endurance; endeavour, trial = hīefō, n.; fr. mīa hīe, v.

hīemīalo, n. person enduring hardships or sufferings.

hīemo, n. carrying, bearing, holding; slandering; fr. hīe, v. Adñ. hēm.

hīena, hīna, hēna, n. lit. brim or end of the face, i. e. forehead, comp. hīetšo; Ad. hēnya, n.; kwe m. k. hīena, v. to respect person, *προσωποληπτειν*.

hīenakwemo, n. respect of person.

hīenmlaitše, pl. -tšemei, n. cutface; person from tribes who cut their faces.

hīenmei, hīnmei, pl. -ii, n. lit. face-nut; eye; well of water; eye of a needle; = יָלַע in Hebr. Hīnmei (Ot. ani, ani wa) is also used as gramm. subj. or. obj. like hīe, na, nō etc. but not very frequently; f. i. be hīnmei, v. to hint with the eyes; ebemi hīnmei, he gave me a hint with his eyes; dfa hīenmei, obj. pl. dfra hīenmei, lit. to break the eyes (s. dfa), to spoil the eyes; fila hīenmei = fila, v. a. to blind; s. fila; kōdō hīenmei, v. a. to look askint; to leer at s. th.; to be envious; mīa hīenmei, to shut the eyes; tfa hīenmei, lit. to strike the eyes, i. e. to shut and open them once, inf. hīenmeiitfā, s. this; to twinkle; wo hīenmei nō, obj. pl. (irreg.) hole hīenmei anō, to lift up the eyes etc. Ad. hēnme, n.

hīenmei dfa, pl. hīenmei dfra, v. n. to loose the eyes, s. dfa h., v.

hīenmei, kōdō, v. n. to have a crooked eye, to look askint (schielen); to leer upon s. th.; to be envious, comp. Mt. 20, 15.; inf. hīenmeikōdōmo; s. kōdō hīenmei and comp. hīe kō, v.

hīenmei lo = hīe lo, v. to frown.

hīenmei mīa, v. n. to have the eyes shut, s. mīa hīenmei, v.

hīenmei nō ha, v. n. to have a covered eye, i. e. to have weak eyes, to see not well.

hīenmei nō siu, v. a. th. s.

hīenmei nō tše, v. a. to have clear, pure, sharp eyes.

hienmei no yete, v. lit. to get a stone on the eye, to have a cataract.

hienmein sa, = hie sa, v. n. to be fit.

hienmein ša m. k. v. n. to be hard, covetous, unfriendly, suspicious; ehienmein šaale fe noko, he is exceedingly unfriendly; inf. hienmeinšā = hiesā; comp. also hiewa, v. hienmeinwa = hie wa, v. n. to be hard-eyed i. e. to be hard, cruel, covetous.

hienmeibelo, n. hinter with the eye.

hienmeibē, n. hint with the eyes; fr. be hienmei, v.

hienmeidfā, hienmeiidframō, n. spoiling the eyes; fr. dfa h., v. or h. dfa, v.

hienmeidfalo, n. person spoiling the eyes.

hienmeiano, n. surface of the eyes; hienmeino, th. s.

hienmeiase, n. eye-brow; hienmeiise, -setšoi, th. s.

hienmeiase-kotoku, n. eye-lid; -sewolo, -setoto, th. s.

hienmeikōdōlo, n. squinter; leerer; envious person; fr. kōdō h., v. or h. kōdō, v.

hienmeikōdōmo, n. looking asquient; leering; envy.

hienmeiko, n. spoilt eye; s. ko, adj.

hienmeikotše, n. person with a spoilt eye; Ėināugiger; hienmeikometše, th. s.

hienmeinote, n. cataract.

hienmeinohā, n. darkness of the eye; fr. hienmei no ha, v.

hienmeinotšemo, n. clearness of the eye; fr. hien. no tše, v.

hienmeinšā, n. = hiesā, unfriendliness; hardness; suspicion.

hienmeinšālo, n. unfriendly, suspicious person.

hienmeiša, n. evil eye; s. eša, adj.

hienmeitfa, n. stroke or twinkling of the eyes, moment (Augenblick); afe nakai hienmeitfā, it was done so in the twinkling of an eye.

hienohile, n. remembrance; care for s. th. or s. b. fr. hie hī no, v.

hienohō, n. overlooking; missing; Uebersehen, Uebergehen; fr. hie ho (he) no, v.

hienokāmo, n. remembrance; trust; confidence; hope fr. hie kā no, v.

hienokpalo, n. forgetful person.

hienokpamo, n. forgetting; forgetfulness; fr. hie kpa no, v.

hienokwemo, = hienakwemo, n. reception of person; προσωποληψια; s. hietšo, n.

hienowomo, n. elevation of face.

hiesale, n. fitness; maturity; steadiness (of persons); precociousness; fr. hie sa, v.

- hiesamo, n. preparation of face, surface, fr. sa hie, v.
 hieso, n. respecting, honouring; respect, honour, estimation, fr. hie so, v.
 hiesolo, n. respectful person.
 hiesubañ, n. likeness of face.
 hiešã, n. covetousness; -šãlo, n. covetous person, fr. hie šã, v.
 hieša, hiša, hiešadšeñ, n. selfishness, suspicion, hardness, fr. hie ša; fe hieša, v. to be selfish etc.
 hiešafemo, n. selfishness; -felo, n. etc.
 hiešalo, n. a selfish, suspicious, hard person.
 hiešikãmo, n. moderation; frugality; thriftiness; fr. hie kã ši, v.
 hiešifiemo, n. shame fr. hie fie ši, v.
 hiešibumo, n. falling on one's face.
 hiešimã, hiešimamo, n. fixing of face.
 hietẽ, hitẽ, hêtẽ, n. covetousness; cunning, knowledge; civilisation etc. clearness = hietšemo; fr. hie tẽ, v.
 hietitimo, n. scratching of one's face.
 hietõ, n. direction of the face to a certain object, fr. to hie, v.
 hietšele, n. = hietšere, n.
 hietšemo, n. clearness, cleanness (of face or surface), fr. hie tše, v.; friendliness, cheerfulness, fr. tše hie, v.
 hietšemo, n. friendliness, smiling, smile, s. tše hie, v.
 hietšere, hitšre, hêtšre, n. homesickness; fr. hie tše, v. want of pastime; dšie —, v. to pass the time, hietšere-dšiemõ, n. time passing; Zeitvertreib.
 hietšẽ, n. awaking, fr. hie tšẽ, v.
 hietšeremo, n. coming to one's self, fr. hie tšere, v.
 hietšemo, n. awakening, fr. tšie hie, v.
 hietšimo, n. movement of face.
 hietšõmo, n. turning of the face; turning before = hãmo-tšõmo, fr. tšõ hie, v.
 hietšo, hitšo, hêtšo, pl. -tšei, n. = hiena, forehead; kwe -no, v. to respect persons, s. hiena, n.
 hietšumo, n. wiping the face, fr. tšumo hie, v.
 hietũmo, n. frowning, frown, fr. tũ hie, v.
 hiewadšemo, n. hardening of one's face fr. wadše hie.
 hiewale, n. hardness (of face); boldness; cruelty; covetousness fr. hie wa, v.
 hiewalo, n. hard, covetous person.
 hiewielo, n. reprover; exhorter.
 hiewiemo, n. reproof; admonition, exhortation; fr. wie m. k. hie, v.

- hiewome, n. carrying of the fore part.
 hīeyā, n. going on; advance, progress, fr. ya hīe, v.;
 = noya, n.
 hīeyalo, n. person progressing.
 hīeyafemo, n. = yafemo, astonishment; wondering fr. hīe
 fe yā; comp. nakpē; hedšōmo; Ad. hēyapem, heya-
 pepei, n.
 hīeyomo, n. recognition of one's face, fr. yo m. k. hīe, v.
 hīe, Ad. v. = kwe, v. to behold.
 hīe, Ad. adv. = biē, here.
 hīe, n. Adn. fence = afabañ.
 hīhī, redupl. of hī, v. to detest thoroughly; ehīhīle kōkōko,
 he detested him exceedingly much.
 hiko, v. to hickough.
 hikohiko, n. hickough = fukofuko.
 hīkō, n. s. hīekō, lust, envy.
 hīkōlo = hīekōlo, n. envious person.
 hīle, n. goodness; remaining, dwelling; abhorrence, abo-
 mination, esp. in a religious sense; fr. hī, v.
 hīlehe, s. šihīlehe, n. dwelling.
 hīlenō, pl. hīlenii, good thing, good work (unclean thing?)
 s. niihīnii.
 hima, v. to drive (fr. the wind): koyo le hima lelele ahū,
 the wind drove the vessel a long time.
 'hima, ahima (Ot. ahyema, diminutive of hyeñ, vessel), n.
 the smallest kind of canoes, fisher-canoe, comp. anlese,
 ahīnese = ahyeñkese); duakro, lele, n.
 'himañka, ahimañka, n. europ. word; hammock.
 hīna, s. hīena.
 hīn., hīñ. s. under hīe.
 'hīnkese, ah. (Ot. ahyeñkese), n. a large canoe.
 hīñmei, s. hīeñmei.
 hirihiri, n. and adv. confusion; confusedly = gidigidi, sa-
 kasaka, th. s.
 hīša, s. hīeša.
 hītē, s. hīetē.
 hītšo, s. hīetšo.
 ho, v. to pass; to pass over; to proceed, to go on well;
 to flow, to overflow; to cook; compare to the latter:
 be, tfa (dša); ši, šā. Inf. homo and hō. Sometimes
 ho is used like an auxil. verb = ya, ba etc. f. i. hota
 ši, to (come and) sit down, ho-kā ši, to (go and) lie
 down etc. Ad. ho, v. to go, to come.
 ho he, v. to pass; to outdo = ho nā.

ho he no; v., inf. hehō and henohō; hehomo and henohomo to pass over; to overtake.

ho-kā ši, v. to lie down, s. ho, v.

ho la, v. inf. lahō (perh. to overflow with fire) to be very active, lively; to be wild; to be playful; to be wanton; frolicksome; naughty etc. (esp. used of children).

ho na = ho he, v. inf. naho, to pass over; to surpass, to out-do; -run etc.

ho nii, inf. niihomo, v. to cook.

ho-ta ši, v. to sit down, s. ho, v.

ho-ya, v. to pass and go, i. e. to pass away, to vanish.

hō, n. uproar, noise; fe-, v. to make a noise, uproar.

ho, v. pl. holo, to shove in, to put in, to insert (einschieben); to be inserted, to lie betwixt two things, to lie in a cavity; perh. formerly: to be with child, s. ho, holo, horo. Inf. hō, holomo.

ho mli, v. inf. mliho, th. s.

ho, n. fetus; embryo; an unborn child; „woñāmei ke bii ke hoi,“ „our wives, children and unborn ones“, a common expression of men in speaking of their families, as their dearest good, as in Germ. „Weib und Kind,“ „Haus und Heerd 2c.“ a kind of very small monkeys with large heads; — No ho, v. inf. honō, v. to conceive; hie ho, inf. hohiemō, v. to be with child, comp. na musu, hie musu etc. wo m. k. ho, v. to impregnate; inf. howō.

hō, n. insertion, etc.

Ho, pr. n. Saturday; comp. Hogba; according to native counting Saturday is the 6. day of the week.

hō, v. to sell; „ahō ene ahe kpañma,“ „this is sold (and bought) for ten strings“ (of cowries), inf. hōmo. This verb seems formerly to have had also the signification: to hunger, comp. hoq, hōmo, hōlo, n.

hō nkloñ, v. to snuffle, to snore.

hō, adj. cold, cool, nu hō, cold water, s. hōñ.

hoble, n. dan. plane.

hoble-adade, n. plane-iron, Hobeisen.

Ahodome, pr. n. of a Gã-village.

hōfelō, n. noisy person.

hōfemo, n. noisemaking; noise; uproar; s. bu, v.

Hogba, pr. n. Sunday; s. Ho, pr. n. Sunday is kept as a day of rest by many heathen and considered the 7. or last day.

hogba-atade, n. sunday-dress; -dšamo, -solemo, n. sunday-service.

hohiemo, n. pregnancy; fr. hie ho, v.

hōhoi, v. frequentative of hō, to sell.

hohe, v. (accord. to Hanson) to keep.

hōlañu, n. Adñ. cowries = tremas in Gã.

hole, v. sometimes pronounced holo, obj. pl. of wo, v. to lift up; to lift or take many things up, to take (things) away etc. f. i. mīwo mihie nō; I lift up my face; mīhole mihienmeii anō, I lift up my eyes. Comp. also kō and kōlo. Inf. holemo.

hole he nō, v. inf. henoholemo, to overgrow (according to Hanson, Mat. 13, 7.). Comp. wo, v.

hole nō, pl. v. of wo nō, to lift up (many things); inf. noholemo.

holehole, adj. and adv. loose; loosely, lotterig; holi-holi, th. s.

holo, v. s. hole, v.

holo, n. cook (gener. nii holo or kuke, kuku, europ. word).

holo (s. hōro), n. a person who is with child; an animal that is with young one's. The word is not used alone, but like an adjective as an apposition, f. i. yō holo, a woman with child; fr. ho, v. and n.

holo, pl. v. of ho, v.

hōlo, pl. hōloi, n. seller; seldom used alone, but frequently in compounds, as: tawahōlo, seller of tobacco etc.

—, pl. hōloi and hōdši, n. a hungry person; hōlo dšile ake klañ, he is as hungry as a hyena. Comp. hōmo, hōo, n. perh. fr. a verb hō, or hōo, v. to hunger; s. Adñ. Voc. hōo, n.

hōlo, hōno, hōñ, n. shadow, susumá (comp. won, nyōñ etc.). Comp. hō, adj.

holomo, n. insertion, fr. holo, pl. v. of ho, v.

hōmo, pl. hōmoi, n. selling, sale; — pl. hōdši, hunger (Ot. okom Ad. hōo); scarcity of any thing, f. i. nuhōmo, — of water; lo-hōmo, — of meat etc.; hōmo yemi, hunger eats me, i. e. I am hungry (comp. kumai, fei etc.); hōmo gbele, hunger has killed him; sometimes the pl. is used: hōdši yeomi naakpa, I am very hungry; wo hōmo yi, to cry the hunger out, to cry after it (as it is custom to do after thieves found out, women and children running after and making a noise at them), a custom of the hōmowo-festival, s. hōmowo.

homo, v. to be accustomed; to prosper; s. ho, v.

homo, n. cooking, fr. ho, v.

homo, n. inserting, fr. ho, v.

hōmowo, n. lit. the outcrying or mocking of hunger; a common feast or festival of the natives of Western Africa after the harvest of corn and yams, a kind of harvest-home, generally called yams-custom, celebrated with gun-firing, singing, music, dancing, eating and drinking etc. and in the interior also with sacrifices of men. Along the coast it is celebrated at the end of August or beginning of Sept. It is at the same time the new year of the natives. Comp. wo, v. and wo yi, v.

hōñ = hōlo, hōno, n. shadow.

hōñō, -ñlōmo, n. conception; fr. ñō ho, v.

hōo, Adñ. n. = hōmo, hunger; hōo, ñemi ye = hōmo mīyemi, I am hungry; comp. suo, v. and suomō, n.

honiitšumo, n. saturday-business.

'hora, ahora, n. blame; s. ahora and ahorabo.

horo, s. hole and holo, v.

horo, s. holo.

hoso and woso (Ot. wosow, hosow) v. n. and a., inf. hosomo, to shake, to quake, to move to and fro; šikpoñ hosoo, the earth shakes; yahoso ñmlele or hosomo ñmlele, ring the bell! comp. kpokpo and dida, ša, tši he, v. etc.

hosolo, n. ringer (of a bell).

hosomo, n. shaking, quaking; ringing; šikpoñ hosomo, earth-quake.

howō, n. impregnation; fr. wo ho, v.; s. ho, n.

howolo, n. impregnator.

hre, v. s. here, v.

hre, v. s. hele, v. here, v.

hren, adj. s. hereñ.

hrihri, adj. s. hirihi, adj.

hu, v. to blow (the fire with a fan), to fan, to blow clean, but comp. fli; to storm (s. ahum); inf. hūmo. Ot. th. s.

hũ, v. to hum; to roar as a lion; inf. hūmo. Comp. ahūahũ, adv. and n.

hũ, inf. hūmo, v. to till the ground; to hoe; to cultivate the land; hũ adeda, to work with the billhook, i. e. to cut the bush for burning and cultivating; hũ koi, to work with the hoe, to hoe; hũ n. k. he, to cleanse or weed about s. th., hũ able he, to weed maize or corn; hũ mli, v. to weed in s. place.

- hū, n. adj. and adv. blowing (of the wind); stormingly; exceedingly much.
- hū, n. watch; clock.
- hū, conj. also, too, even, likewise, comp. tete. It is postponed to the word to which it belongs; miba ni minyemi le hū ba, I came and also my brother came; miba ni minyemi ba hū, I came and my brother also came; dsee-keke; ši-hū, not-only; but-also.
- 'hū, āhū, n. or adv. s. ahū, n.
- 'hūahū, ahūahū, n. fear, horror.
- huhā, adj. innumerable; akpei huhā, many many thousand; comp. ohá, num.
- hūhūhū, hūhūhūhū, adv. murmuringly; wie —, v. to murmur, to grumble.
- hūhūhūwiemo, n. murmuring.
- hūhūi, Adñ. adv. loudly, aloud.
- hulo, n. fanner; s. hu, v.
- hūlo, n. Bauer; farmer, tiller of the ground; s. okwafonyo and kosenyo, th. s.
- hūlonii. pl. n. farmers-implements.
- hūlotšu, n. farm-house.
- hulu, v. s. huru, v.
- hūlū, hūnū, hūrū, n. sun; — ete ši, - - is risen; — nyō ši, - - went down; — damo, - - standeth in his height; — tšo, - - shines, etc. wyere hūlū, v. to sit in the sun.
- hūlūdamo, n. the highest stand of the sun in the meridian.
- hūlūšinyō, n. setting of the sun.
- hūlūšitē, n. rising of the sun.
- hulutšo, n. sun-shine.
- hūlūwyeremo, n. warming, sitting in the sun.
- humi, n. a quiet, unpretending person; an humble person; prov. 18.
- humidšeñ, n. humble behaviour.
- hūmo, n. humming; roaring.
- hūmo, n. tilling the ground, farming, cultivation.
- hūmonō, pl. -nii, n. farming-implement = hulonō, n.
- húnō, n. Adñ. husband = wu in Gã; kunu, Ot.
- hūnū, s. hūlū, n. sun.
- hūru. hru, v. (Ot. th. s.) inf. hūrumo, to jump, to spring; bayelo huruo gbagbagba, or — — guaguagua, the leaf-eater (an antelope) jumps hophophop; to leap, to leap over, = teke, v.; also huru — teke, double v. th. s.
- hurulo, n. jumper.
- hūrumo, hrūmo, n. jumping, springing, leaping.

hurududū, adv. with one crash; gbe šī hurududū, to fall down with one crash.

hūsū, n. limit, boundary, border; comp. nmañmaša, klotia, kpokpa, nagbe etc. Mikele dše hūsui, I border with him; dšie hūsui, v. to make out the limits or borders.

hūsūdšē, n. bordering.

hūsūdšiemō, n. making out of boundaries.

hwāñ, v. to be out of joint disjoined (of members of the body); to disjoin, to dislodge; inf. hwañmō.

hwañmō, n. disjoining, dislocation of a joint of the body.

'hwāñ, ohwāñ, n. a small animal of the bush.

hwānyā, v. to shake; -nine, — — the hand.

'hwānyā, ahwānyā, n. the maize-blossom; gba —, lit. to divide or part into blossoms, to blossom (of maize and other corn).

hwānyāgbamō, n. blossoming of corn etc.

hw = w̄ (Ayigbe-sound) see in some Adañme-words from Ayigbe, in the Ad. Voc.; in Gã generally changed into „w“, f. i. hwo, A., G. wo, to morrow; though the few words under hw — might be also written so. The same sound appears also in Otyi.

I.

Properly written no Gã-word initiates with „i“ (a, e, o being the only initiating vowels); but besides proper nouns beginning with I, the syllable „yi“ (head) is sometimes negligently pronounced, so that only i is heard. Whatever is not found under „i“, must be therefore sought for under y, „e“ or „ñ, n and m“. Scripture names beginning with J are left unaltered, such as Jehowa, Jesu, Johane, Jakob, Jakobo, Israel etc. In the Krobo-Dialect of Adañme, „i“ is the possessive and subjective pronominal augment = mi, my and mi, I, from „imi“ indep. pronoun, G. mi; and besides that used to express the verb „dši“ = ni, ñ in Gã.

Israelnyo, pl. Israelmei or Israelbii, pr. n. Israelite.

i- = yi = head.

iteñ = yiteñ, n. crown of the head.

itšo, = yitšo, n. head.

itšoi, = yitšoi, n. hair of the head. etc. etc.

K.

Ka, v. inf. kā, to stick to (Ot. to be wanting); to be fixed, fastened (with nails); to pain by sticking to, to

bruise; to stay, to stain (of spots not to be washed out); to do s. th. conjunctly, inf. *kamo*, *amefě ameka nitšumo kome ametšu*, they all conjunctly did one work; to stand in for another, *mika n. k. mihāle*, I stand in for him respecting s. th.; *ke m. k. ka*, v. to take part with s. b. in s. th. (f. i. in buying, selling etc.), s. Prov. 92; to venture, to try, to tempt; *maka makwe*, I will try and see; to nail, to fasten *nō hīe ka noko*, to fix the face upon s. th., subj. pl. *kāla, kla*; inf. *kamo klamo*; to lay things into the sun to dry; inf. *kamo*; to scoop; to be accustomed, to be inured, to be bound to; to be frequent, not scarce etc. etc. Comp. „ka“ in Adñ., and „ko“.

ka, conjunctive verb used together with *ke*, *ke ka*, as for, respecting; *ke kami*, as for me —.

About *ka* as auxiliary verb s. § 27. Comp. „ko“ in Adñ.

ka he, v. to cleave to, to stain.

ka hīe, v. to fix the face on s. th.

ka mli, v. to be fixed in something, to stain.

ka na, n. to fasten at s. th.

ka nii, v. to put things into the sun.

ka nō, v. to be fixed upon s. th., to cleave to, to be customary, *dānumo ka eno*, he is given to drinking, he is an accustomed drunkard.

ka nō, v. to be fixed at; to fix at.

ka n. k. ohyew (Ot. *ohyew* = hot), v. to warm s. th.; *wärmen, aufwärmen*.

ka sa, v. to sun a bed.

ka se, v. to stick behind.

ka segbe, v. th. s.

ka ši, pl. *kla ši*, v. to stick to the ground.

kā, n. sticking to; staining; ambush, waylaying; proof, trial, venture, temptation; custom, habit; frequency; s. *ka*, v.; *wo kā*, to waylay, to lie in ambush, inf. *kawō*.

kā, n. crab; „*kā fōo loflō*“, prv. A crab does not beged a bird.

kã, v. pl. and inf. *kāmo*, to lie; to lay; [to lie open, to be open, naked, to open; to speak (Ot. th. s. in Gã seldom used, s. *kã-ke*), to speak openly, to admonish, reprove, reproach (inf. *kã* and *kāmo*) etc. *he kã*, v. inf. *hekāmo*, to be unbound, at liberty to move, to be alive, to be free; to be exposed, naked; *hīe kã*, inf. *hīekāmo*, v. to be alive (Ot. „*ani da*“); *hīe kã nō*, inf. *hīenokāmo*, v. to remember; to trust in, to hope; *hīe kã ši*,

inf. hīešikāmo, v. to be quiet, moderate, thrifty; mli kā, v. to have an open inside; na kā, v. inf. nakāmo, to be open (-mouthed, lit.), f. i. šina le na kā, the door is open; ena kā, it is open; no kā, v. to have an open surface; se kā, v. to have an open back; to be open behind; yitšon kā, yin kā, inf. yitšonkāmo, yinkāmo, v. to be openheaded, i. e. to be mad; eyitšon kāle, he is mad; s. seke; etc. etc. A peculiar expression is: heni ekā le ehī, where he lies it is not good, i. e. he is nearly dead, he died, which is seldom said immediately after the death of a person, but this or a similar expression, as: „enō-fō ši“, „enyēē hela le“ etc.

kā he, v. inf. hekāmo; to lie at s. th., to continue, to persevere; to last; to discover one's self, s. he kā, v.; auxiliary verb to express this relation, as „still, noch“, f. i. ekā he etšuō nii, he works still, lit. he continues working, he continues he works, comp. ya no; lolo; kē etc.; ke n. k. kā, to lay s. th., comp. ta, damo, te ši etc.

kā hīe, v. to lie before, inf. hīekāmo; to censure, reprove etc.

kā-kē, v. lit. to speak and say, i. e. to speak to; mikā sane le mikele, I told him the matter; comp. dšadše — tšō and kā — kyere in Otyi.

kā kitā, v. inf. kitakamo, to swear; kā Nyonmo kitā, to swear by God; kā kitā fo m. k. no, v. to swear against s. b. Comp. kiá.

kā mli, v. inf. mlikāmo, to lie in s. th.

kā na, v. to lie at the mouth, end, limit, shore of s. th.

kā no, v. inf. nokāmo, to lie upon; to continue = kā he; to rely upon, to rest with, to depend upon, to be upon one's responsibility, to be one's duty; neke sane ne kā mino, this matter lies upon me, is my duty; a peculiar expression is: sane ne „kā te ko no“, this matter lies upon a stone, i. e. there is something else behind; about hīe kā no, to trust, s. hīe and kā, v. (above).

kā no to (?), v. to be full (used of com-ears).

kā se, v. to lie behind; inf. sekāmo.

kā ši, pl. kāmō ši, inf. šikāmo, v. to lie down, to lie on the ground, to rest, to be sick; to be in a certain condition; ke m. k. kā ši, v. to lie with s. b. = ke m. k. wō; comp. dšōro ši, dfēre ši, ble ši; mā ši. Boni sane le kā ši ne, as the palaver stands; ekā ši hāwō, it is ready for us.

kā, v. Adn. to say; conj. = ake, that.

kā, n. reproof; admonition; fr. kã, v. to reprove; s. kãmō, n.
kã, n. a kind of plates or dishes of the natives; s. kã, v.
to be open.

'kã, ekã, n. boldness, bravery.

kã, n. gumi arabicum; s. kãtšo, n.

kã, adv. through; gba kã, to rend through, s. kã, to be
open.

kabē, n. time of affliction or trial.

kabu, n. a kind of beetles, s. koke and tōni, th. s.

kābu, n. crab-hole.

kadá, n. jaw, jaw-bone; the latter is sometimes taken from
enemies slain, as a trophy and tied to the large war-
drum.

kadi, v. inf. kadimō, to sign, to fill up wanting plants in
planting.

'kadi, okadi, n. sign.

kadilo, n. signer.

kadimō, n. signing.

kadra, n. Adn. bill-hook = adeda in Gã.

kadše, v. to lie on the back; inf. and impert. sing. kadše-
mō. About the end-syllable — dše, s. § 27.

kadšemō, n. lying on the back; comp. kã ši, bu ši, sō ši,
kpasa ši, v.

kafe, n. dan. coffee.

kafedumō, n. coffee-growing, -planting.

kafekpulu, n. coffee-pot or jug.

kafenumō, n. coffee-drinking.

kafenulo, n. coffee-drinker.

kafetasa, n. dan. coffee-cup.

kafeteomō, n. trans-planting of coffee (-trees).

kafeteolo, n. coffee-planter.

kafewō, n. coffee-growth, -produce.

kafote, n. silk-cotton, used for pillows etc.

kafu, n. a kind of baskets made of leaves, f. i. palm-leaves;
comp. floto, kpanya, ablabutu etc.

kafute, n. a kind of sandstone.

Kai, pr. n. of females.

kai (or kae), v. inf. kaimō, Ot. th. s. to remember; to re-
mind; comp. ka, v. and kã, v.

kailo, n. reminder.

kaimō, n. remembrance; reminding; admonition.

kaimofemō, n. lit. making remembrance, accord. to Hanson:
feast, festival.

kaimonō, pl. -nii, n. token of remembrance.

- kaimokadi, n. sign or token of remembrance.
 kaka, n. crust of bread; break of the bread (Unbruch); hard baked bread; small round bread-loaves.
 kakadāñ, adj. long, high (Ot. tēntēñ, Adñ. gāgā).
 kakao, n. aching pain in any part of the body, esp. tooth-ache.
 kakašā, n. baking of small bread or cakes.
 kake, num. and adj. Adñ. one; only, alone = kome; keke in Gā.
 kakla, n. s. kakra, n. ring.
 kakla, n. knife; comp. kito, n.
 kaklanabā, n. sharpness of a knife.
 kakladšote, n. whetting-stone for knives; s. nadšote, th. s. and dšo, dšo na, v. to whet, to sharpen.
 kakladūmo, n. stabbing; s. dū, v.
 kaklana, n. lit. mouth of the knife (comp. קנה in Hebrew), edge of the knife.
 kaklanadšote = kakladšote.
 kaklahebo, n. sheath for a knife.
 kaklatšo, pl. -tšei, n. handle of a knife.
 kaklahetšulo, n. knife-cleanser; kaklahešalo, th. s.
 kaklahetšūmo, n. knife-cleansing; s. tšūmo; kaklahešamo, th. s.
 kaklaka, or kakraka, n. a kind of beetles, called „cockroaches“ at the coast.
 kāko, n. pot-shard, s. ko, adj.; comp. gbeko, kpuluko etc. th. s.
 kakra, n. = kakla, n.
 kakra, n. ring pad, polster of a ringform, to stand round pots upon; according to Hanson crown (στέφανος), comp. akekre and tako, n.
 kakrada, n. oyster.
 kakradañoño, n. oyster-shell.
 kāla, kla, pl. v. of ka, v. to fix, to nail; inf. kalamo, klamo.
 kalamo, n. fixing, nailing.
 kalo, u. chalk; lime.
 kalo, n. meat of crabs; s. ka, n.
 kalo, n. tryer, tempter; adventurer, s. ekālo, 'kālo. Comp. ka, v.
 kālo, n. a person lying down (only used in compounds); a reprover, admonisher, comp. kã, v.
 'kālo, ekālo, n. a bold, brave person, an adventurer, see ekã, n.
 kama, n. back-fin of fishes.

- kamfrā, kamflā, n. a kind of sea-fish.
 kamfrātoto, n. kamfrā-scales, small silver-coin.
 kamisa, kamsa, n. europ. word: shirt.
 kamkam, adj. active, lively (fr. ka); ye —, v. to be lively, active.
 kāmō, n. lying; opening, s. kǎ.
 kamō, n. s. ka, v. and kǎ, n.
 kāmōkāmō, redupl. pl. form of kǎ, v.
 kampe, n. europ. word: sofa.
 kaná, kanán, n. accord. to Hans. corner = kōñ.
 kane (old pronun. kande), v. Adñ. th. s. Ot. (Akwap. Dial.)
 kañ; inf. and imprt. sing. kanemō, to count; to read;
 ke m. k. —, to dispute with s. b.
 kane, n. Ad. th. s. Ot. kanea, light, candle; comp. la; lus, n.
 kanelō, n. counter, reader.
 kanemō, n. counting, reading.
 kanetšo, n. candle-stick, s. lus-tšo.
 Kaneši, pr. n. of a place.
 Kǎnkǎ, pr. n., s. Kĩnkǎ, th. s.
 kañkañ, adj. and adv. bright, brightly (s. kane, hañ etc.).
 kañkañ, n. civet-cat.
 kañkañgbei, n. }
 kañkañdru, n. } civet, used as spices for the body.
 kañke, n. a tin vessel; s. tšins, tšens, n.
 kantē, n. europ. word, captain of a vessel.
 kante, v. inf. kantemō, to hem.
 kante na, v. to hem in (cloth) = bañ na; inf. nakantemō.
 kao, n. dan. cake.
 kaosū, n. dan. stocking, sock.
 kaosulō, n. knitting, s. lo, v.
 kaosulolō, n. knitter.
 kase, v. inf. kasemō, to learn; — m. k. to imitate s. b.
 Ad. th. s.
 kase, n. politeness; fe —, to be polite, inf. kasefemō.
 kaselō, n. learner, scholar; disciple; apprentice; Ad. th. s.;
 imitator.
 kasemō, n. learning; imitation.
 kasefemō, n. politeness, gentleness; s. agwaseñ, n.
 kasegbomo, n. polite person; gentleman; s. agwaseñgbomo, n.
 kasemohe, n. place of learning.
 kasemotšu, n. room or house of learning.
 kasemowe, n. house of learning; school.
 kǎšōlo, n. former of native dishes or plates (s. kǎ, n. and
 šōlo, n. šō, v.) potter; s. gbešōlo, n.

kāsō, n. potters work.

kāšōlotšu, n. potters shop.

kāšōsū, n. potters clay.

kata, v. to lift up, to carry f. i. a child; to embrace.

katamo, n. lifting up; embracing.

Katamanso, pr. n. of the battle-field of 1826, in which the Ashanti's were beaten by the tribes under the Danish and English protection, about 10 miles from Tema inland, near the village Sasabi, at the foot of the Akwapim-mountains.

kate, verbal preposition, contracted from ke ate, s. ke and ya, v.; to, unto; till, untill; s. § 28.

katekate, adj. sour, acid; nyānyānyā, th. s.

kātšo, pl. -tsei, n. a shrub bearing small yellow flowers of a strong smell, and cods; belonging to the mimosa-plants and producing gumi arabicum; s. kā, n.

kausu, s. kaosu, n.

kawe, n. europ. word, a large cloak with a cowl.

kawe, n. a kind of salt or salt-petre brought from the interior and used as medicine for horses.

kawō, n. ambush, ambuscade, waylaying, s. kā, n. ka, v. and wo ka, v.; Ad. th. s.

kawolo, n. way-layer; person lying in ambush; Ad. th. s.

kě, inf. kemo, v. to cry aloud; to make a rush, to rush; amekě ke-ba eno, they rushed upon him. S. also kē, v.

kě m. k. yi, v. inf. yikemo; to cry at s. b., to scream at s. b.

ke, inf. kē, v. to present, to give as a present; to grant; to forgive, comp. fa, v. firi, v. hā, v. The verb kē, having an impersonal and a personal object, is generally construed with the auxil. v. ke or nō; nō n. k. kē m. k. ke n. k. kē m. k., to present s. th. to s. b., eke šika kēmi or enō šika ekēmi, he presented gold unto me; enō-kēame, he forgave (it to) them.

kē, n. present, grant, forgiveness, s. kēnō, nōkēnō.

ke, n. a heap, a bundle, a load; nšo-ke, nšroke, lit. sea-heap, wave, breaker; laike, a bundle of fuel, wood; dfeike, a bundle of grass etc.

kē, v. inf. kemo, impert. sing. kemo, to say; to tell; to command; Ot. se, Adn. de; seldom: kē; comp. kā, wie, dšadše-tšo, gba etc. A peculiar form and use of this very frequently employed verb is the verbal-conjunction „ákě“ (Adn. kā, kē, Ot. se), which answers exactly to the Hebr. וְכִי and generally to „that“ (daß, ότι), but

stands frequently only in the place of a colon or notes of quotation, as: Ekēmi ake: „Mība“, he told me (saying): „I am coming“; ekēmi ake ēba, he told me that he is coming. If kē has no object behind it and the words said immediately following, ake may be left out, as: Eke: „Mafe!“ and eke ake: „Mafe!“ he said: „I will do it!“ etc.

ke, inf. kele, v. n. to be long, eke naakpa, it is very long; s. also dšeke, v.

kě, auxiliary verb, s. § 28; without inflection, Ot. ne, de (and fa), Ad. ně and kě; originally to take, to hold = nō, with which it changes and which must be used, if an inflection of the auxiliary is necessary (as in Ot. fa). It expresses generally the relation of connection, instrumentality etc. as the prepositions „with, by, through“ or the conjunction „and“ as far as the latter connects subjects or objects, but not verbs (for these see „ni“, Ot. „na“), or the ablative case of the latin and the dative case of the greek language. In these cases it may be said to supply the grammatical want of a verb to one or more of the two or more subjects or objects, connected with one (notional) verb, f. i. Mike minyemi le tšuo niitšumo kome, I and (or with) my brother have one business; eke tšo yile, he flogged him with a stick, etěreo gbomei ke dšatsui, he carries people and loads; mikele te, I and he went, I went with him; eke šika hāmi, he took gold gave me, he gave gold unto me; eke-hāmi, he gave (it) to me; mike-ba, I came with (it), i. e. I brought (it), eke-te, he went with (it), i. e. he took it away; very often the relation expressed by „ke“ is entirely neglected in other languages (even in the related Otyi) whilst it is indispensable in Gã; f. i. ewo edšatšu ke-te, Ot. osoa n'adesoa ko, he took his load away (lit. Gã: he lifted up his load went with, Ot. he lifted up his load went). This is especially the case with such forms as: ke-ya (aor. ke-te, s. ya and te), ke-ba, ke-yaši, ke-baši, ke-tšō, ke-dše etc. expressing the relations of: to, unto, till, untill, through, from; f. i. Enyieo ke-yaä Osu, he walks and goes (therewith, thereby) to Osu, he goes to Osu on foot; edšo foi ke-ba bie, he fled and came hither, he fled hither; minu ke-dše Osu tōn, I heard it directly (and it came) from Osu etc. etc. Besides the abovementioned conjunctions and prepositions expressed by kě, those prepositions

which are used in the greek, latin and german languages as fore-syllables of verbs are to be compared, esp. *συν-*, *con-*, and *mit-*, *bei-*, *be-*, *ge-* etc. A peculiar use of *ke* is to be noticed in expressions, like: *nu ke kpulu*, jug with water, *nu ke glase*, glass of water etc.

ke, *ke dši*, *kedši* (Adn. *kě*, *kedši* and *tše*), verbal conjunction generally followed at the end of the sentence by „*le*“, lit. say, say (it) is, if (*wenn*, *geseht*, *gesagt*, *faßß* etc.), negat. *ke dšee kedšee* (s. *dši*, v.); *ke osumomi le*, *bomi toi*, if thou love me, obey me; *kedši osumomi le* etc. th. s. *kedšee nakai le*, *bele kemo!* If it is not so, then say (it)! *ke*, *kedši*, is generally construed with the aorist tense, seldom with an other, never, as far as I know with the imperf. Comp. also *dšikule*, *dši*, *kule* and Ot. „*se*“ and „*a*“ at the end of the conditional sentence. Of verbs combined with the auxiliary „*ke*“ infinitive forms are formed also combined with *ke*, f. i. *ekemi bā*, mine and his coming; *ekemi wiemo*, his speaking with me.

ke-aši, = *ke-yaši*.

ke-ba (s. *kě*, aux. v.), v. to come with, to bring; verbal prep. (to, unto, till, untill, if the direction is from a remote place or time to nearer ones, s. *ke-ya*.)

ke-ba — *ke-ya*, v. to come and go; verbal adv. to and fro.

ke-dfa, v. to break with.

ke-dše, s. *kě*, aux. v. to come out with, to bring out; verb. prep. (from, of).

ke-dšee, s. *ke*, verb. conj.

ke-dši, s. th. s.

ke-fe, s. *kě*, aux. v. to do with —, to make with —, to make by —, to make from — etc.

ke-fō and

ke-fō ši, v. to cast down, away; s. also *še-fō* and *fō fō ši*, v.

ke - fie no, v. to go on; to put upon.

ke - hā, v. to cover with.

ke - hā, v. to give (s. th. to s. b.).

ke - he, v. to buy with.

ke - hī ši, v. to dwell, remain, live with.

ke - ho, v. to pass with, to pass; to cook with.

ke - ho, v. to insert (s. th. betwixt s. th.)

ke - hō, v. to sell with-.

ke - hū, v. to till the ground with-.

ke - ka, v. to try, venture with-; s. *ka*, v.

- ke - kã, v. and
 ke - kã ši, v. to lie with -, to lay (down).
 ke - ke, v. to present (s. th. to s. b.).
 ke - kē, v. to say s. th. to -.
 ke - kō, v. to take up with.
 ke - kō, v. to bite with.
 ke kpāñ, s. ke - pañ, v.
 ke - kpe, v. to meet with.
 ke - kũ, v. to break with.
 ke n. k. kuma, v. to spare; tu use s. th. sparingly.
 ke - la, v. to hang, fasten with; to sing with.
 ke - le, v. to know by.
 ke - le, v. to feed with, to nourish by.
 ke - le he, v. to live by; milee noni eke-leo ehe, I don't know what he lives by.
 ke - li, v. to mock with.
 ke - lo, v. to take up with; to take up together; to knit or weave by or with.
 ke - lu, v. to strike with.
 ke - lu ši, v. to fall with, - - by.
 ke - mǎ, s. to set; to build with; to lend; (any thing, except money, s. fa).
 ke - mō, v. to take hold by or with.
 ke - na, v. to see with or by; to get by.
 ke - nō, v. to struggle, fight with.
 ke - nu, v. to hear with or by; to feel with; to drink with.
 ke - nyǎ, v. to rejoice with.
 ke - pañ, ke kpañ, v. to conjure; to make a conjuration; to make a covenant with.
 ke pe, v. = ke - fe, v.
 ke - pila, v. to wound with.
 ke - po, v. = ke - fo, v. to cut with.
 ke - sa, v. to prepare with.
 ke - sō, v. to forge with or by.
 ke - sō or sũ, v. to poison by or with.
 ke - sra, v. to watch or visit with.
 ke - sũ, v. to contract with.
 ke - sumo, v. to love with.
 ke - ša, v. to rub, polish, whitewash with.
 ke - šǎ, v. to burn with.
 ke - še, v. to reach with, to make, s. th. reach; = ke-yaši, combined form: ke - yaše (to, unto, till, untill).
 ke - še, sometimes = ke-dši, verbal conjunction, = if.

ke - ši, v. knock with; combined form: ke - yaši (Ot. de-kosi) = ke-ya (to, unto, till, untill); lit. until it arrives or knocks; comp. ke - še, v.; masumole ke - yaši migbelebē, I will love him until death.

ke - ta, pl. tra, v. to touch with; to sit with, to set.

ke - ta he, v. to touch with.

ke - ta mli, v. to stir with; to sit in with; to set in, into.

ke - ta na, v. to touch with at s. th.; to set at; to dispute with; to cover the end, brim with.

ke - ta no, v. to sit on with; to set on; okele ata ablogwa no, set him on a chair.

ke - ta se, v. to set behind; to touch behind with.

ke - ta ši, v. to sit down with; to set down; eke gbekē le ta ši, she set the child down.

ke - te, v. to conceal s. th.

ke - te, v. aor. tense of ke - ya, s. this; to be gone with.

ke - tfa, v. to strike with; to build with.

ke - ti and

ke - titi, v. to scratch with.

ke - to, v. to put away, to order, s. to, v.

ke - to, pl. tro, v. to be satisfied with.

ke - tra, v. pl. of ke - ta, s. ta, v.

ke - tša, v. to dig with.

ke - tša no, v. to be connected with, to be joined to, to continue, s. tša no, v.; neke fā ne ke fulao tša no, this river is connected with the Volta.

ke - tše, v. to pluck with.

ke - tšē, v. to sting with; wobii ke gaĩ tšē mo, bees sting (one) with a sting.

ke - tše, v. to delay with; to call with, s. tše, v.; ekemi tšē fio, he delayed or stayed a little with me.

ke - tši, v. to move with; s. tši, v.

ke - tši he, v. th. s.

ke - tši na, v. to stop up with, to hinder with; ake tšo tši gbe le na, the way is stopped by a tree.

ke - tši se, v. to push (behind) with.

ke - tši tâ, v. to mention with.

ke - tũ, v. to jump with.

ke - wa yi, v. to be cruel with.

ke - wadše, v. to strengthen with or by; mike-awadše mihe, I will strengthen myself by (it).

ke - wamo, v. to creep with.

ke - wie, v. to speak with.

ke-wiri, v. to lift with, tšōne ake-woō tšo kple ko, ši dsee nidši fodše; with a machine a large tree is elevated and not with mere hands.

ke-wo, v. to sleep with; to lie with.

ke-wō, v. to war with, to fight with; ekele awu, he will make war with him.

ke-wye, v. to marry with; eke mamai ekpa wyele, he married her with 6 dresses (as a dowry).

ke-wyi, v. to avoid by.

ke-wyie (wie, wye) v. to grind with.

ke-ya, v. to go with, to accompany; aor. ke-te, fut. ke-ate, prf. ke-ete; s. ya, v. Auxil. verb ke-ya, prs. ke-mīya, - - nya, imperf. ke-yaä; perf. ke-ète; aor. ke-te, fut. ke-ate, v. lit. to go with, used as verbal prepos. = to, unto, till, untill; into etc. if the motion goes from a nearer to a farther place or time (s. ke-ba) s. §. 28. Etereō dšatsui ke-yaä Akwapim, he carries loads to Akwapim; edšo foi ke-te Krobo, he fled to Krobo etc. Of time ke-ši, generally in the compound form ke-yaši is more in use.

ke-yaši, v. s. ke-ši, v.

ke-ye, v. to eat with; to deal with; to agree with; to be one with; s. ye, v.

ke-ye na, v. to negotiate, bargain with.

ke-ye, neg. yee, yen, yeko, v. to draw (water etc.) with; eke blage yeo nu, she draws water with a bucket.

ke-ye, neg. ke-be, v. to be some where with, to stop with; to join with; Ekemi ye, he is with me; ekemi be, he is not with me, s. ye, v. Ad. ke-nē and nē nē, v.

ke-yi, v. to flog with; ake tšo yile ahū, he was much beaten with a stick.

ke-yo, imperf. tense of ke-ye, to be somewhere with.

ke-yo, v. to perceive with or by.

kē, v. inf. kēmo, to press (by keeping back the breath, as a woman in travail, or as in lifting up s. th. heavy or in crying out); to rush upon s. th. with violence; ame-kē ke-ba eno, they rushed upon him; to lift s. th. heavy, s. kē, v.

kē he ši, v. to travail; s. kōmo, th. s. and kēmo, v.

kē he ši bo, v. to cry with great power.

kē or kē, Adñ. conj. that = ake in Gã. S. also tše in Adñ., Ot. se.

kē, at the end and kēle at the beginning of a sentence, conj. yet; still; though; even; (Doch, dennoch, wengleich,

- obgleich; zwar). Eba kě, yet he came, or: Kěle eba th. s. Eba mra, ši kěle ekpe se, he quickly came, but still he came too late; nakai non kě, even so, just so; Ad. th. s.; bele kě (blekě) then still-.
- kě, Adn. pron. = no in Gã, that, those; but following the word to which it belongs; f. i. nōmlō kě, G. no gbomo, that person.
- kěkālō, n. a bold man; a brave man; an adventurer = ekālō, comp. thīs, ekā and ka.
- kěkē, v., redupl. of kē, v. to grant.
- kěkē, v. redupl. of kē, to say; to say repeatedly or frequently.
- kěkě, adv. only, solely, but; conj. generally followed by „le“ or „ni“, then, comp. bele, no le. Comp. kake, Adn. one. Comp. also flō, pe, tō, dō, th. s.
- kekēke, adv. repeatedly (f. i. sounding, speaking etc.) esp. to corroborate, kē, gbē etc.
- keketē, adv. very drily; used to corroborate verbs with the same notion, as: gbī, v. to be dry, gbī keketē, to be very dry, very stiff, hard etc.
- 'kekré, akekré, n. wreath, crown (στεφανος); any thing bound round the head, s. fai, n.
- kēlō, n. one who makes presents; presenter, granter.
- kělō, n. a person rushing upon s. th. (lifting up s. th., crying etc.) s. kě, v.
- kele, n. length, fr. kē, to be long.
- kěle, conj. yet, still, = kě, s. this.
- kēlō, n. sayer, teller fr. kē, v. to say.
- kělō, n. s. kě, v. (and kě, v.) person lifting s. th. heavy; cryer.
- kēmō, n. saying, telling, fr. kē. v. to say; tale.
- kēmō, v. inf. kēmō, to press by keeping back the breath, to sigh. S. kě, v. Comp. also kōmō, v.; s. also domō ntšoi, v.
- kēmō, n. sighing; sigh; comp. also: ntšoidomō, n.
- kēmō, n. lifting up of s. th. heavy, fr. kě, v.
- kenam, n. dry fish (esp. herring, s. mañ) fried with palm-oil and pepper (comp. Ot. nammeat and kye, to fry).
- kenamhōlō, n. dealer in fried fish.
- kéne, adj. barren (only used of persons, men and women, about animals s. šā, v.); yō kěne, a barren woman; kéne dšile, he (or she) is childless; fe-, to be childless.
- kěne, Ad. conj. = kěle, still, though.
- kénefēmō, n. barrenness (of persons) s. kéne, fe-.

kenken, adj. and adv. bright; brightly; the latter esp. to corroborate verbs of related notions, as, tše-, to be very pure; comp. kane, kañkañ, adj., hañ, heñ etc.

kēnō, pl. kēnii, n. present; grant; dash.

kénte, n. Ot. th. s., cotton-cloth made by the natives, consisting of narrow cotton stripes of different colours, sewed together. Most of it is manufactured in Ayigbe or Krepē.

kentehōlō, n. dealer in native cotton cloth.

kentehōmō, n. dealing in it.

kentelō, n. weaving of it.

kentelolō, n. cotton-weaver.

kēntēñ, n. wicker-basket.

kěredši, adj. and

kěredšikěredšikěredši, adj. large, very large = kpleikplei.

kese, adj. (Otyi) large, great = kple in Gã.

kesui, n. dan. cheese.

kesuifemo, n. cheese-making.

kesuifelō, n. cheese-maker.

kesuihōlō, n. cheese-monger.

kesuihōmō, cheese-mongery.

kete, n. a set of play-instruments; a kind of musik made by them; a kind of dance.

kete, s. ke-te and ke-ya.

ketea (and ketia, Ot. tyetia), orig. adj. and adv. short, only used with the verb „fo“ in: „fo ketea,“ v. to cut short, i. e. to circumcise.

keteafō, n. circumcision. It is practised by the Gã- and Adañme-tribe and a peculiarity of theirs. It is not directly connected with their religion, nor executed by persons holding religious office, though it is always in the keep of a certain family. The boys (and only they, but not girls also, as some authors affirm) are circumcised about the 13. year of age (comp. Gen. 17, 25.) which time points to a Mahomedan origin. Comp. folō.

keteafolō, n. the person whose business it is to circumcise boys. The business comes from father to son.

keteapopoe, n. Ad. th. s.

kétekéte, adj. and adv. exact; exactly; fãne ketekete = fãne finti, high noon; exactly in the middle of the day. Comp. also fitšofitšo.

keya, s. ke-ya, v.

kiá (kyã, s. kã) and

kiá kita, v. (acc. to Hanson), to swear; s. kã and na, v. kikē, adv. Adñ. thus, so = neke in Gã.

Kĩnkã (sometimes also heard Kãnkã and Gingã, Ot. th. s. Comp. Gã and ñkrã) pr. n. of the town of Dutch Akra, the king of which is the head-king of the petty kings of Gã (Akra), Osu (Christiansborg), Šai, Krobo, Akwapim, Akyem, and some others.

kĩnkã, n. fine dress. Comp. kañkañ.

kĩnkã, adj. and adv. full of people, populous.

Kĩnkãnyo, pl. Kĩnkãmei, pr. n. a Kĩnkã-man, Kĩnkãpeople; Kĩnkãbii, pl. n. th. s.

Kĩnkãwe, pr. n. of a quarter of Osu.

Kĩnkãwebii, pr. n. of the people of it.

kinta, n. s. kita, n. oath; command.

kiri, n. only used with „fo“ in fo kiri, v. to be giddy; and hie fo kiri, v. th. s.

(kiri, v. = gli, gri, kri, v. to be in a rage; to be mad; also used of animals).

kirifō, n. giddiness.

(kirilo, n. enraged, maddened person or animal).

(kirimō, n. rage).

kitã, sometimes kinta, n. (Ot. ntam) oath (perh. fr. kye nta, to cut in Otyi, comp. the hebr. (ברית כרת) sworn agreement betwixt two persons (comp. pãñ, kpãñ); the matter agreed or sworn to, therefore: commandment; command; (comp. mra, mla) kã kitã, to swear; = na, v.; kã m. k. or n. k. kitã, to swear by s. b. or s. th.; kã kitã fō m. k. nō, to swear and cast it upon s. b., i. e. to bind s. b. by an oath; tō kitã, to break an oath; to transgress a commandment or agreement sworn to etc. tō kitã nō, th. s.

kitākãlō, n. swearing person.

kitākãmō, n. swearing.

kitānotōmō, n. and

kitātōmō, n. breaking of an oath, agreement, commandment; transgression.

kitātōlō, -notōlō, n. transgressor.

kite, defective verb, v. to go on, only used in the imperative and potential mood; sometimes it is combined with the Otyi verb nante, to walk (= Gã nyie), as: kite nante, go on (and) walk; if not „nante“ is a corruption from: nì wôte, nì wáte = that we might go. The word may derive from ke-te (comp. ke-fie nō).

kitekite, v. redupl. of the former.

kitea = ketea, s. this and the following words. Ad. th. s.
kito, n. pocket-knife.

Words which are not found under kl must be sought for under kr, the former being more the pronunciation of the younger, the latter that of the elder people.

kla, a plural form of ka, v. to be fixed; to fix, to nail; to bruise.

kla, inf. klamo, v. (Ot. kra) to divine, especially used of the fortune telling or divining of the Mahomadans, s. klamo; the word seems to be connected with kla, n, s. this, perhaps the same as *δαμονιζεσθαι*. Comp. gba and ka, v.

kla ši, pl. of ka ši, s. this.

'kla, okla, n. ('kra, okra, Ot. th. s.), ghost, spirit, soul (comp. sisa; mumo and susumà, Ot. sunsum); genius; demon (comp. won); the slave chosen by his master to be his continual companion and - according to the notion of some tribes of western Africa — to be sacrificed over his grave that he may accompany him in the world to come. The word is one of the greatest difficulty to be defined. According to the notion of the natives the „kla“ of a person exists before his birth and may be the soul or spirit of a relation or other person already dead (s. bla, v.); as soon as a woman is with child, she goes to a fetishpriest (see wontše and okomfo) and asks the „kla“ of her child which is called by the priest, sundry questions, which are answered by the priest who pretends to hear the „kla“ etc. In life the „kla“ is considered partly as the soul or spirit of a person (s. susumà), partly as a being apart of and without him, who protects him, gives him good or bad advices, s. kla, v. etc. (s. gbeši); receives thanks and thankofferings as a fetish (s. won and comp. *δαμων*). Every person is moreover supposed to have two „kla“, a male and a female, the former being of a bad, the latter of a good disposition (s. klā and kiā, n.). After death the „kla“ becomes „sisa“, s. this. In the language of Christianity the word „kla“ has formerly been used = *δαμων*, afterwards it was left unemployed.

'klā, oklā, n. (Ot. 'krā, krawa), feminine gender of kra, n. s. this.

klā, v. to shove a business which is not agreeable, upon another (ein Geschäft auf jemand anders schieben); amen-klā, they shove their business upon each other.

- klaba, n. s. klā.
klabi, n. child of a spirit; a child which is born the same day of the week in which its parent is born, is called his or her „klabi“; s. kla, n.
klakate, n. span (measure); klo, th. s.
klakūñ, klakūñū (Ot. krakum), n. dan. kalkun, turkey.
klakunbi, n. young turkey.
krakuñwolo, pl. -wodši, n. turkeyegg.
klala, n. white linen (comp. kpekpe); bleached calico.
klala-atade, n. white linen or cotton dress.
klalo, s. klamo, n.
klalo, adj. and adv. ready; fe-, to make ready, to be ready; comp. gbe na, v.; sa, v.
klalofemo, n. making or being ready; preparation; readiness.
klāmāklāmā, adj. and adv. greedy, fierce; greedily, fiercely.
klamo, pl. or klamoi, n. lit. a person who has a „kla“ or is possessed by a „kla“ (= klalo from kla, v.); or perh. = klamo, inf. or imprs. n. „oracle“; a person by whom the „kla“ is called or asked (s. klatšemo); a diviner, soothsayer etc. Comp. okomfo and gbalō. Especially mahomedan fortune-tellers are called thus.
klamo, n. nailing, fixing; s. ka, v.
klame, n. fortune-telling; divining; soothsaying, comp. gbale; fr. kla, v.
klamonii, pl. n. things pertaining to soothsaying or a soothsayer.
klāñ, pl. klādši, n. hyena; especially the larger kind; Ad. gbede, n.
klañ, adj. broad?
klañma, n. circle; adv. aroud, bo-, v. to surround.
klañmabō, n. surrounding.
klante (Ot. krante) n. perh. a portugie word; sword; cutlass.
klata, n.; slice (of yams etc.).
klatafō, n. cutting in slices.
'klati, aklati, n. cactus.
'klati-afabañ, n. cactus-fence.
'klatiñme, n. cactus-thorn.
'klatitšo, n. cactus plant.
'klemna, n. a kind of vegetables.
klewi (probable an Ayigbeword), n. a certain bird.
klili, krili = glili, n. cricket; Grille.
klo, n. span.

klo, kolo, pl. form of ko, v. to take (many little things); to gather; auflesen.

kloklo, n. bolt.

kloklo, adj. loquacious; s. gobigobi, bleble, th. s.

kloklo, adj. lukewarm; fe-, v. to be lukewarm; s. kulo-kulo, adj.

kloklofemo, n. lukewarmth; loquaciousness.

kloko, s. kroko, ekroko; adj. other.

klomo, n. taking, gathering, fr. klo, v.

klomobi = kromobi, n. firstborn.

'klonta, s. aklonta, n. fork.

'klonto, s. aklonto, n. horn.

klopé, n. dan. button.

klopéflo, n. buttonhole.

Klote, pr. n. of a lagoon and small rivulet N. E. of Osu; its spirit or fetish (woñ).

klotiá, n. boundary, limit; comp. husu, ñmanmaša etc.

klu, s. kulu, n.

kluku, n. the hinder part of the head, occiput.

ko, inf. komo, v. to pick; to hew stones.

kō, n. bush, wood, forest; country if contrasted with the town, interior; north, s. koñgbe. The Gã-country is divided into the plain or savanna covered with grass (s. ñã, n.) along the sea and the forest along the mountains and in the interior, called „kō“. This latter is neither, as has been supposed, the primitive forest nor a forest like those found in Europe, but rather, as far as arable land is concerned, the fallow field (s. gba ko), of which one portion after the other is cultivated for a few years and then let to itself for 10—30 years again. It is pretty well inhabited and therefore „kō“ and „ko se, kose, kuse“, used = country, the towns being at the sea- or river-side or on the mountains (s. Šai, Krobo, Osudoku, Akwapim etc.). Comp. also „akrowa“ and „mañ“, n.

kō se (kose, kuse) n. lit. behind the bush (Šinterwald), cultivated land and villages in the bush (see the preceding word), country in contrast to town: „ete ko se,“ he went into country (for recreation of health, agriculture, pleasure etc.); plantation; „etšuo nii ye ko le se,“ he works in the plantation, comp. ñmōñ, abo, trom, n.; ñã, n. Bo ko, v. to stroll about (in the bush); gba ko, v. to cut bush; šã ko, v. to burn bush etc.

ko, auxil. verb of the negative voice of the imprt. and pot. mood and of the posit. subjunctive mood in Adñ. = ka in Gã, comp. §. 27. 28; kope, do it not, do not do it = kafe in Gã.

ko (comp. eko in Gã and Ot., and ekome in Gã), perhaps originally a radical verb in Gã and Otyi, now indef. pronoun or article, pl. komei a, an (ein eine); as such it is less used as the indef. article in Engl. and German, the nouns being often left without any article and only if the definiteness or indefiniteness must be expressed connected with the definite article „le“ and the indefinite „ko“; compare: Nū le eba, the man (mentioned) has come; nū eba, (a) man has come (not a woman); nu ko eba, a (certain) man has come, some man has come; gbomo ko neke eba, a certain (or some) man (whose name I have forgotten) has come; — some; any; one; once; in the latter signification (if not in a verbal) it is used to express the perfect tense of the negat. voice, indicat. mood of verbs (s. § 27, 2.), ebáko, he has not yet come (or not once come); comp. ba ko, come once (fomm' einmal!), come now, come then! Whether the negative Adñ. particle „ko“ (Gã ka) has any relation to this, is doubtful. Comp. bi in Otyi.

ko, n. (=koñ), pl. kodši, horn, esp. some very long horns of large antelopes, as the otrōm, etc. S. aklonto, the s.

'kō, akō, n. parrot, esp. the blue kind with red tails.

kō, pl. kōlō, or klō, inf. kōmō, kolomō, imperat. sing. kō, v. to take (up) with the fingers, the bill, the mouth; pl. to pick up (auflesen); to eat (of birds); generally used for taking up smaller things, comp. ñō and wo, v. but also used very extensively like an auxiliary verb as kē, ñō, wo, f. i. yako ke-ba, lit. go take and come, i. e. bring (it)!

kō gbe, v. to take a road, to enter a journey (einen Weg einschlagen).

kō mli, pl. kōlō mli, inf. mlikomō, - kolomō, v. to pick out, select.

kō noko he noko, v. to have s. th. to do with s. th.

kō, v. negligent pronunciation of kwō, v. to climb up.

kō, pl. kōmō, inf. kōmō, v. to stick (f. in the teeth, bill, mouth); to bite; to gripe; mimusuñ kōmi, my belly gripes me, I have belly ache; to be in travails, = kē, kēmō, kōmō, v.

kō na, v. to stick in the mouth, bill etc.

- kō myanyoñ šiši, v. to bite the teeth together.
- kō šī, v. lit. to bite the ground; figuratively: to lie dead on the field of battle; comp. „in's Gras beißen“ in German.
- kō, n. a kind of food made of maize-flour and eaten in „hōmowo.“ Comp. kpokpoi.
- 'koble, akoble, n. eur. word: copper.
- 'koblenō, pl. -nii, n. s. th. of copper.
- kobō, n. strolling or loitering about (in the bush): wandering, s. tšomlo; running of in the bush; vagabondry; fr. bō ko, v.
- kobodšeñ, n. vagabonds life.
- kobófo, n. (Ot. form = kobolo) stroller; vagabond.
- kōdō, v. to be crooked, inf. kōdōmo; -toi, inf. toikōdōmo, v. to bow the ear falsely.
- kōdō, kōdōñ, pl. kōdōdši, adj. crooked, also tropically used; perverted; hīnmei kōdōñ, squinting eye.
- (kōdōtše, pl. -tšemei, n. a person of a crooked, perverted character; an unrighteous person).
- kōdōmo, n. crookedness.
- (kōdōkodšomo, n. perverted judgement).
- kodšo, v. inf. kodšomo, to judge; to dispute; ke m. k. —, to dispute with s. b., comp. bu atēñ and dše ñwane, v.
- kodšo, pl. kodšoi, n. a kind of trees.
- kodšolo, n. judge; disputer.
- kodšolosei, n. judgement-seat.
- kodšomo, n. judgement; justice; dispute; palaver.
- kodšomobe, n. judgement-season.
- kodšomōhe, n. place of judgement.
- kodšomosei = kodšolosei.
- kofēñ, n. cornet of an elephant tooth used by kings for music and signals in war, kpā-, fli-, v. to blow the horn.
- 'kofi, akofi, n. garden-bed, layer (s. kobe, in Adñ.).
- kofiba, n. lit. bed-leaf, a kind of nightshade.
- kofū, n. a kind of berries.
- kogbā, n. cutting down of the bush for cultivation, fr. gba ko, v.
- kogbalō, n. a person cutting bush.
- kogbe, koyigbe, n. interior, north, north-ward (lit. bush-way, s. nšo).
- kohán, n. a large beautiful bird with a crown on his head, living near rivers. Ot. th. s.
- koi, prh. = kue, n. neck of a building, covered doorway; s. kpatā, n.; second story of a house.

- koi, n. hoe; hũ —, to hoe, to work with the hoe.
 koĩ, n. bite (of a serpent f. i.).
 koihũmo, n. working with the hoe.
 koihũlo, n. labourer with the hoe.
 koikoi, kwoikwoi, kuikui, n. heaps, ruins; comp. kpoikpoi.
 koikoi, adv. little by little, used of water etc. when spilling; efieo ši koikoi, it spills little by little; in drops;
 kokoi, adv. th. s.
 koiši, n. the place under a covered door-way, under the door, s. kpataši; lateši etc. ši = šikpoñ.
 koiťšo, n. handle of a hoe.
 koklo, kokro, v. to roll; to wallow, to wetter; generally used of round or roundish things. The word seems to be a natural sound, being also found in other languages: comp. כִּדְרָר, גִּלְגֵּל; κυκλος, circus, Kugel, fugeln; Regel, fegeln; Cirkel etc.
 koklo, kokro, n. old palm-wine, i. e. such as drawn from trees felled a long time, which is unhealthy.
 koklō, kokrō, adj. large and round; round.
 koklogbánting, n. lit. roll-sheep; a kind of beetles rolling round pieces of dung before them, s. tōni, th. s.
 koklobii, a kind of diminutive plural of koklō, but used as a noun, globules, little round grains. Comp. § 25.
 koklolo, n. roller; -mo, n. rolling.
 koklolonto, kokrolonto, n. wheel; ironically, a humpback.
 koklolontoteñ, n. axle.
 koklodšo, kokrodšo, n. the fruit of a tree, about as large as a coconut; the ashes of it is used for soap, together with palmoil etc.
 koklodšotšo, pl. -ťsei, n. the tree bearing it.
 kōko, n. a plant with roots like yams, and eaten like it.
 'koko, akoko, n. Guinea-corn; the stalks of it resemble maize, but where maize bears the blossoms, this corn has also the fruit, which resembles lin-seed.
 koko, n. palm of the hand (s. de), but generally when shut or filled, therefore fist; handful; bo koko, v. inf.
 kokobō, lit. to make or ball, a fist, therefore, to warn; de-koko, fist.
 kokobō, n. warning, admonition.
 kokobolo, n. admonisher.
 kokoi, adv. in drops; = koikoi, adv.
 kokodene, n. frog.
 kokōko! warning interjection: stop! don't! mind!
 kokole, n. a seafish, shad-fish?

kòkònsá, n. hypocrisy; lying; s. amale, apasa.

kòkònsafo, n. and

kòkònsalo, n. a hypocrite; comp. opasafo, osatofò, n.

kòkònté, n. cassada dried in the sun and afterwards made into flour etc.

kòkòté, n. a very tasteful sea-fish.

'kòkòs, akòkòs, n. europ. word, cocoanut.

'kòkòsnu, n. cocoa-milk.

'kòkòstšo, pl. -tšei, n. coccoatree.

kòkpo = kò-okpo, n. wild dove; bush-dove.

kòlè, v. to pick with the finger-nails, with claws etc. to dig with the same; to pick out. Inf. kòlèmò. Comp. kò and kòlò and kò, v.

kòlè, conj. if; adv. perhaps; s. kùlè.

Kòlè, pr. n. of a small rivulet with a lagoon east of Akra or Jamestown.

kòlè, conj. then; seldom used; s. kèkè lè; and comp. kùlè, conj.

kòlèmò, n. picking, digging with s. th. sharp as claws etc.

kòlì, inf. kòlìmò, v. = kòlè, v.

kòlì, n. a kind of precious beads or coloured stones, worn as ornament by the natives of this coast and paid by the same weight of gold. It is said, that they are digged out of the ground all along the Slave-coast and found in ordered strings, as the bones of a decayed snake or as if formerly bound together, the string being decayed. Some suppose that they are of animal origin (such is the idea of the natives themselves), some that they were manufactured in Egypt, some thousand years ago and brought here by the first settlers, and some that they were formerly manufactured in Venice and the art lost. Comp. also adiakpa, adeakpa, n.

kòlìmò, n. picking.

kòlìkò, n. gall; bile; s. ebò, n. th. s.

kòlì, n. Adñ. = kòñ, shoulder.

kòlìši, n. Adñ. elbow (lit. under shoulder).

kòlìnò, n. Adñ. shoulder (upper shoulder).

kòlò, n. lit. bushmeat, bushflesh (comp. lò, lòflò, ñšòñlò, fañlò, helò, wolò, hewulò); beast of the field, any quadruped, cattle, animal in general; brute; foolish person, fool; body, piece (f. i. loads, barrels etc.). Sometimes the word is separated as: kò lèñ lò, meat of the (mentioned) bush; comp. kò, kò sè, n.

kologbē, and

- kolojiagbē, n. slaughtering of beasts.
 koloiatšu, kolotšu, n. stable; yard for cattle.
 kolokwelo, koloiakwelo, n. herdsman.
 kolobi, n. little animal, — creature.
 kolobu, n. hole of a beast.
 koloniitšumo, n. foolish business, foolishness.
 kolonilyenii, n. food, fodder of beasts.
 koloniiyeniiianō, n. manger.
 kolonō, pl. -nii, n. s. th. pertaining to animals.
 kolo, pl. form of ko, v. to take; to hem in; inf. kolomo.
 kolo, n. taker, gatherer.
 kolo na, koro na, inf. nakolomo, to hem in, s. bañ, v. mu, v.
 kolo, n. a kind of palms.
 koloyibii, pl. n. the fruit of it.
 kōlo, n. a biter; a biting person or animal.
 kolomo, n. taking (of many things, s. ko, v.), picking up; gathering.
 'kome, ekome, num. one, alone; mikome, I alone.
 kōm, and
 kōmi, n. boiled maize-bread; used where baking is prohibited by the fetish.
 kōmi, n. dan. (Rümmel) cumin; caraway; gen. osukōmi.
 'komfo, okomfo, n. (Ot. th. s. fr. the Otyi-verb kom, v. to be possessed of a fetish) diviner; soothsayer; s. gbalō and klamo.
 komo, n. picking of stones.
 komo, n. taking; comp. also kolomo, fr. ko, obj. pl. kolo, to take; picking, eating of birds.
 kōmo, v. to bite (pl. form), to gripe; to have gripe, to be in travail; comp. kō, kē, kēmo and ko, v.
 kōmo, n. biting, griping; sticking, fr. kō, v.
 kōmobē, n. time of travailing.
 'komo, ñkomo, n. (Ot. the s.) sadness, grief; ye — (Ot. di —), v. to be sad, grieved; to relate a sad story; to complain; to commune with each other in confidence, to discourse. Ad. th. s.
 'komoyeli, ñkomoyeli, n. sadness, grief; sad story; story; discourse.
 'komoyelilo, 'komoyelo, ñkom., n. a sad person; mourner.
 'komoyeli-atade, n. mourning-dress.
 'komoyelisane, komosane, n. sad story, sad palaver.
 koñ, pl. kodši, n. corner, extreme, end, horn (comp. ko, n. th. s. and aklonto).

kõn, pl. kōdši, n. Adn. kōli, shoulder; tfa kōn, v. to carry on the shoulder, to shoulder; comp. tere, wo, hīe, v.; nme m. k. kōn nō, v. to oblige one; to give one allowance.

kōn, n. dan. king (comp. mañtše); especially the king in Europe who has power over the natives; native kings are seldom or never called thus; except in Krobo, s. Ad. Vocab.

koñ-atade, n. royal garment.

kona, n. lit. outskirts of the bush (s. ko and na); privy; ya —, v. to go to —; comp. nyã, wa; tšono, tšui ase, nšona, niiase etc.

koně, Adn. conj. = koni in Gã, that; damit.

koñfai, n. crown, s. mañtšefai and akekre, n.

koni, conj. (fr. ko and ni, s. both), that, so that; damit, daß, damit daß; followed by the pot. mood; comp. ni, th. s., and ake. By some people the word is very frequently used and must then often be given by „and“ (s. ni) and „and so“, „then“; comp. also keke ni; noni, boni, dani etc.

kōnim, n. (Ot.) victory; ye —, to gain the —.

kōnimyeli, n. victory.

kōnimyelilo, -yelo, n. victor.

kōnno, n. upper shoulder.

kōnse, n. place behind the shoulder-shoulderblade.

koñte, n. cornerstone.

kontromfi (Ot. th. s.), n. a large kind of monkeys (Sundsa affe?).

kōntfa, n. carrying on the shoulder.

kopé, n. europ. word, cup.

kose, kuse, n. = ko se, lit. place behind the bush, bush with the plantation in it; plantation, country.

koseade, n. = kosedšen.

koseadebo, n. plantation-life; s. adebo, n.

kosebii, s. kosenyo.

kosedše, and

kosedšen, n. state of the country.

kosefemo, n. country-play.

kosegbe, n. way to the country; plantation-way; byway; path.

kosehile, n. kosešihile, n. living dwelling in the country; country-life; country-dwelling.

kosehilehe, n. country-dwelling-place; country-seat.

- kosenyo, masc. n., pl. kosehĩ, man from the plantation;
 com. n. pl. kosemei and kosebii, planter; rustic; farmer;
 peasant; boor, clown, rough person; country-man.
 kosesane, n. country-palaver.
 kosetše, pl. -tšemei, n. country-man; owner of a planta-
 tion = ñmōntše.
 kosetšu, n. country-room; — house.
 kosewe, n. country-house; — seat.
 koseyo, pl. -yei; fem. n. country-woman, woman from the
 plantation etc.
 kōsōñkōsō, pl. -soĩ, Ot. th. s. n. chain.
 kōšā, n. bush-burning.
 košikoši, adj. and adv. (fe m. k. yi —, v. to make one's
 head to go round); doubtful; at a loss.
 kota, v. inf. kotamo, to fold, to fold up (of cloth etc.).
 kotai, and
 kotaikotai, adj. folded, wringled, contracted; s. kūataĩ, th. s.
 kotalo, n. folder.
 kotamo, n. folding.
 Kotei, pr. n. of males.
 koto, v. inf. kotomo, to incline, bow (s. kūa ši and kula
 ši); — m. k. to bow before s. b.; koto toi, v. to incline
 the ear for false judgement; redupl. kotokoto, v. to be
 over-civil, servile.
 koto ši, v. inf. šikotomo, to bow down.
 koto, n. bow, arch; kotomo, n. th. s.
 koto, koti, n. engl. coat.
 kotō, kotoñko, kototo, adj. and adv. bowed by age; old,
 very old; agedly.
 kotokotomo, n. servility.
 kotoko, n. the large kind of porcupines.
 kotokogaĩ, n. the quills (lit. „arrows“) of the porcupine.
 kotokoto, n. bubble, bubbling, adv. -ly; tfa —, v. to boil
 bubblingly, to bubble.
 kotoku, n. pocked, bag etc. stomach; comp. floto. Ot. th. s.
 wo kotoku mli, v. to pocket.
 kotokuñduku, n. pocket-hand-kerchief.
 kotokufimo, n. closing of a bag.
 kotokufēnemo, n. opening of a bag.
 kotokukpā, n. lit. string of the stomach or of a bag; meat-
 pipe.
 kotokuna, n. opening, brim of a bag.
 kotomo, n. bowing, inclining; bow (Büchling); arch; = sa-
 tšoyiten, Bettstimm; tester.

- kotoŋko, s. kotō, th. s.
 kotose, n. back; 𐎧𐎢𐎠𐎹.
 kotosewui, n. back-bone(s).
 kototo, s. kotō.
 kotolo, n. bower, person bowing; servile person.
 kotša, n. sponge of the natives made of fibres of trees and used for washing, wiping, cleansing their teeth etc. Comp. bosao and nšonkotša.
 kotše, pl. -tšemei, n. lit. bushfather, lord of the bush, one of the epithets of the leopard, comp. olowo, mlantfi, hienmalō etc.
 kotšebi, n. young leopard.
 kotšebu, n. leopards lair.
 kotšo, pl. -tšei, n. a kind of trees; s. kodšo, n.
 kotšu, n. bush-house.
 kowe, Ad. s. Ad. Voc. bush-village.
 kowe, n. a plant of a strong sweet scent used for tea, put into soup etc.
 kowetšo, n. th. s.
 kowie, n. a plant or shrub, very propable a kind of pepper = kowyiei, n. bush-pepper.
 koyo, n. air, wind; here koyo, v. to take the air; koyo tfa, v. to blow (of the wind); — nme, v. to cease blowing. Comp. ahum.
 koyoheremo, n. air-taking; airing.
 koyohumo, n. blowing of the wind.
 koyoŋmē, n. ceasing of the wind.
 koyotfā, n. blowing.
 kp generally initiates words, seldom p alone; sometimes both are used.
 kpa, v. inf. kpa, kpamo, kpale, pl. form: kpla; to be moved, to move about (ziehen, umherziehen), to be drawn, dragged; to draw; to break; to break off, to cease, finish; to snap; to snatch; to take off; to anoint, — mu, to anoint with oil; to be bald, inf. kpale; to be void of, to miss, want; etc. Compare gba, kpā and pa, pai in Otyi. The principal combinations are the following: hie kpa nō, v. to have the face drawn off, to forget, s. kpa hie nō, inf. hienokpamo; yi kpa, yiten kpa, v. to be baldheaded, hairless, inf. yitenkpale; Nyoŋmo kpa, v. God ceases (sc. raining), s. Nyoŋmo ne, ši etc. Ad. kpa and kpaka, v.
 kpa fai, v. inf. faikpamo, to draw or take off the hat (Otpa kyaw); f. i. kpa ofai, take thy hat off; to show sub-

mittance by this, to beg pardon, to beg s. th. by it, to beg, to pray; mikpale fai, I took my hat off for him, I submitted to him, I begged his pardon, begged s. th., prayed to him (but mikpa efai, I took his hat off, comp. in Otyi the difference betwixt: mepano kyaw and mepa nekyaw). The gesticulation used in submitting or begging is not only to take one's hat off before the person begged, but sometimes to offer it to him or cast it before his feet; though on the other hand the sensible origin is not at all a hinderance to the tropical use of the word; comp. in this respect the hebrew in the most part of its roots.

kpa gbe, v. inf. gbekpamo, to go to meet s. b. = kpe, v.

kpa he, v. inf. hekpa, hekpamo, to give interest of money; s. hekpa, interest.

kpa he, v. inf. hekpamo, to anoint, s. fo and fifia; — mu, — with oil; to go away, turn away.

kpa hie ye noko no, v. to withdraw the face from s. th., to forget, to overlook, to wink at, comp. hie kpa no, v.

kpa mli, inf. mlikpamo, v. to select, to make a difference; to be dainty, delicate; comp. ko mli, hala mli, v.

kpa musu, v. inf. musukpamo, to take away the curse or calamity, f. i. sickness, witchcraft etc., it is generally done by a sacrifice (sometimes human), offered to the fetish. The sacrifices of this kind are often found in the roads.

kpa na, v. inf. nakpamo, to break the mouth, i. e. fast, breakfast; to test = ka.

kpa nibiaan, kpa niaan, = kpa nii amli, inf. niaanpamo, to be dainty; s. kpa mli, v.

kpa no, v. to draw off, f. i. s. b. from a chair; kpa m. k. ye mantšesei le no, to dethrone s. b.

kpa se, v. to withdraw one's-self from behind s. b., to deny him; to forsake; to betray s. b. comp. kpa ši, kwa, tšo, tšō segbe etc., inf. sekpamo.

kpa ši, v. inf. šikpamo, to suppose (draw a conclusion); to draw down, to break down; to discover, to betray; to walk about (durchziehend); mikpaa šai, I don't think.

kpa n. k. tere m. k. yi, v. to cast s. th. upon s. b. (guilt etc.)

kpa, n. a want; a blemish; to kpa, v. inf. kpato, to do s. th. shame-ful; deformity of body etc. (s. akpake); kpa ye he, v. to have a blemish; kpa be he, v. to be blameless.

kpā, v. inf. kpāmo, to stretch; to blow a musical instrument with the mouth, comp. $\gamma\psi\mu$ in Hebr.! kpā ble, to play a pipe; — tetremante, — a trumpet etc. to gaggle (of fowls). Ad. = to cry.

kpā ble, inf. blekpāmo, v. to pipe; s. fli, v.

kpā mli, v. inf. mlikpāmo, to stretch, f. i. the body, the arm; see also šīa; „ekpā enine mli“, he stretched (out) his arm.

kpā, n. something stretched, cord, string, line, twine, thread; tropically: ironical poetry or song; esp. string of cowries, = 40 cowries (Ot. bañ), which in former times were put on a string. In the latter signification the word has for its frequent use's sake undergone some irregularity in the plural form as f. i. the engl. „penny, pence“; f. i. kpā (instead of kpā kome), one string (= $\frac{2}{3}$ of a penny); kpāenyo, 2 Str., kpāete, 3 Str., kpāedfe, 4 Str., kpāenumo, 5 Str., kpāekpa, 6 Str., kpēñkpawo (= kpāi kpawo), 7 Str., kpēñkpanyo, 8 Str., kpēñēhū, 9 Str., kpāñma (= kpāi nyoñma), 10 Str., kpāñma ke ekome, 11 Str., kpāñmai enyo, 20 Str., meo = 25 Str. or half a head; tšakpo = $\frac{1}{2}$ Str. or 20 cowries, omelé = $\frac{3}{4}$ Str. or 30 cowries. Tše he kpā, v. to take off the string, i. e. to excuse, = fā he; dšie na etc.; ye kpā mli, v. to be in a string, i. e. to be bound. „Mitsū nii, koni mana kpā lo kpāenyo,“ I am working, to get one or two pence (i. e. a few pence) by it.

kpā, kpañ or pāñ, pām (Ot. pām), v. inf. kpāñmo, very probably related to the former, to bind each other, to make a covenant; to plot, to conspire (this bad sense is more usual); — m. k. yi nō, v. yinōkpāñmo, to plot against s. b.

kpākpā, redupl. noun, adverbially used: in strings, a string each, s. § 22, 2. g.

kpā wo m. k. toiiāñ, v. lit. to blow s. b.'s ears full (comp. einem die Ohren voll machen, in den Ohren liegen), to tell into s. b. ears (also in a good sense), to tire one by speaking; to inculcate.

kpa fēdā nì —, kpako nì —, kpako fēdā nì —, conj. lit. ceasing before now, not before now, now (at last).

'kpagai, kpakai, s. akp.

kpai, n. a full load (of corn etc.).

'kpake, n. s. akpake.

'kpaki, n. s. akpaki.

- 'kpakaĩ, n. s. akpakaĩ.
- 'kpákpa, akpakpa, n. the papaw-fruit.
- 'kpakpatšo, pl. -tsei, n. the papaw-tree.
- 'kpakpa, ekpakpa, adj. (Ot. pa, papa) good; real; common, natural, native, homemade; adv. well, very, much, very much = naakpa; Ad. = leleñ, truly, verily!
- 'kpakpafelo, n. a person doing good, s. edšüröfelo, n.
- 'kpakpafemo, n. doing good; good behaviour; good work, comp. edšüröfemo, n.
- kpākpā, adv. quickly, = kplokplo, oyāya; paopao; pampam.
- kpākpā (obscen), n. wind from the stomach.
- kpakpatā, adj. and adv. good; strong; hard, stiff; wa —, v. to be very hard, gbĩ —, v. to be very dry; etc.
- kpakpatafemo, n. strength; hardness etc.
- kpákpo, n. he-goat, gen. to-kpákpo (Ot. papo), n. pr. of men.
- kpākpo, n. (Ot. baka) small lake; pit; lake, lagune.
- Kpakpoinēhū, pr. n. of a village lit. „ninelake“ („Neunweiher“).
- kpāla, v. s. kpla, pl. form of kpa; to drag; Ad. kpaka, v.
- kpale, v. inf. kpalemo, to turn, to turn back, to return; to call s. b. back; to turn in; to call in from the way. Comp. kpa, v. Adñ. th. s. Comp. also gbale, v.
- kpale, n. baldness fr. kpa, v.
- kpale, and
- kpalekpale, adj. and adv. bald; baldly; ye —; v. to be bald; kpa —, v. to be baldly bald, i. e. very bald; comp. kpatā.
- kpalemo, n. returning, turning in; recalling, calling in fr. kpale, v.
- kpalo, n. a person moving or walking about etc. fr. kpa, v. (seldom used alone, but in compounds).
- kpālo, n. player of a musical instrument, which is blown, f. i. blekpālo, piper; tetremantrekpālo, trumpeter; kofeñ-kpālo, blower on horn; comp. also fli, v. and kpālo, Ad. n. cryer.
- kpā, and
- kpamo, n. moving, walking about; dragging, drawing, breaking off, ceasing, anointing, halting, taking in etc. fr. kpa, v.
- kpāmo, n. stretching; blowing of a musical instrument; fr. kpā, v.
- kpāmo, kpāñmo, pañmo, n. covenant; plot, conspiracy, fr. kpā, kpañ, v.

kpanā, kpanaku (kpandaku accord. to Hanson), adj. strong, valiant, great, big; gbomo —, a valiant, strong man; a distinguished man; germ. „sonderlich“.

kpānehū, kpānmá etc. s. kpā, n.

kpányā, n. basket, comp. ablabutu, kafū, floto, akpagai, n. etc.

kpānyo (perh. = kpā-enyo), num. eight. kpenkpānyo, eight strings cowries; Adn. kpānō.

kpaō! int. fye! pfui!

kpasa, v. to lean; inf. kpasamo.

kpasa he, inf. hekpasamo, to lean about.

kpasa nō, v. inf. nokpasamo, to lean upon, to trust upon.

kpasa ši, v. inf. šikpasamo, to lean down (on the elbow).

Comp. bata in Otyi and the related roots kpa, kpata, fata in Gā and pata, fata in Otyi, pasa in both.

kpasalo, n. leaner.

kpasamo, n. leaning.

kpātā, v. inf. kpatamo, to destroy; to smooth, to plain; to appease, to reconcile. Comp. kpa, Ot. pata; and fata in both languages. Hie kpātā, v. to perish (lit. to have an erased face); inf. hiekpātāmo, s. also:

kpātā hie, v. inf. hiekpātamo, to destroy; = fite, v. Ad. th. s.

kpātā (Ot. patā) = kpale, adj. bald, grassless, plain, empty, void; fe —, to be bald etc.; comp. yikpatātše, n.

kpata, n. thatched roof, open shed, kitchen (s. lateši), open hall (s. koiši); roof.

kpatafemo = kpale, n. baldness, emptiness.

kpātālo, n. appeacer, peacemaker, reconciler; fr. kpātā, v.

kpātāmo, n. appeacing; peacemaking; reconciliation.

kpātāmonii, pl. n. things given to appease.

kpataši, n. roof-ground, under-roof; open place thatched over, s. kpātā, n.

kpatātše, yikpatātše, n. baldpated person (Glaßfopf).

kpate, n. smallpox.

kpate ša m. k., v. to be killed by the smallpox.

kpate fie m. k. he or nō, v. to get the smallpox.

kpātō, n. a shameful deed, fr. to kpa, comp. fōbo, th. s.

kpatu, v. to kill violently or suddenly; to dispatch.

kpatu, and

kpatukpatu, adv. suddenly, unexpectedly; in a hurry; = trukā.

kpatumo, n. murder; violent or sudden death; despatch.

kpawo, num. seven. „Boni mādši kpawo kpawo toi kpawo le ke ne!“ „This is what the seven times seven tribes

- said!“ A phrase used by speakers at great assemblies of the people for political purposes. See Gã-Speeches.
- kpe, v. inf. kpē and kpemō, to meet, if the subject is a plural, amekpe, they met; na kpe, na kpe ši, th. s. ke m. k. kpe, to meet s. b., ke m. k. yakpe, or ya m. k. kpemō, to go to meet; kpe m. k., to make s. b. to meet, to meet, to call, to invite, to call together, to assist = here; to meet one's teeth, to gnash with the teeth, s. kpe ši; to knaw, gnaw f. i. bones, corn-ears, any thing hard = ye, to eat, esp. nuts etc., na kpe and na kpe ši, inf. nakpē and našikpē, v. to meet (with the mouth, i. e. for consultation etc.), to come together, to be of one opinion. Connected with other verbs „kpe“ is sometimes used to express „round about, altogether“, f. i. „kwe mei ke kpe,“ to look at people round about; nyie ke kpe, v. to go round; bole ke kpe, v. to surround.
- kpe mli, v. to meet in s. place.
- kpe na, v. to meet the mouth, the point; to sustain, to continue, to bear; to gain the victory (ausshalten, verharren, beharren) = hie mli, mia hie, v.; to reach, be long enough (of cord etc.); to find, to meet with, = yere na, v.
- kpe se, inf. sekpē, v. to remain behind, to come too late.
- kpe ši, na kpe ši, v. šikpē, našikpē, to meet, become one, to be united.
- kpe yō, v. inf. yokpēmō, lit. to meet a woman. The original signification seems to be: to marry (used of the husband, comp. wye and gbã, gblã) in a lawful and proper way with many ceremonies; then to make a certain custom or ceremony, often by already married women (answering the „butruñwō“ of males), in which the woman adorns herself very costly, and with her companions goes round the town singing, dancing and visiting her good friends. See „butruñwo“, n., kromotšũñwō, n. th. s.
- kpē, adv. entirely; ši —, v. inf. kpeši, to remain up all night, to watch (comp. wō, sra and bu, v.).
- kpē, n. meeting. S. kpemō; fr. kpe, v.
- kpē! int. expressing horror or the approach of danger!
- kpe (related to the former), v. inf. kpē, kpemō, pl. kple, inf. kplemō; to keep closely together, to cleave to, see kpete and na kpe he, to join, to sew; to grin, to fix with the eyes, to bewitch; to be bright (of metals, stars, the moon etc.) as far as no warmth is connected with it, comp. tšo, v., f. i. hũlũ tšo, ši nyontšere kpe, the

sun shines, but the moon is bright; to flash, to lighten; to chisel, carve; na kpe he, v. inf. nakpe, henakpe, to be astonished, confounded, to wonder; comp. fe yā, hie fe yā, v. which is weaker and he dšō he, v., he kpleke he, v. which are stronger; fe nakpe, v. the same.

kpe amane hã m. k., v. to bring into perplexity, trouble, palaver.

kpe bi, v. to carry a child on one's back.

kpe mli, v. inf. mlikpe, mlikpemō, to decide, to be resolved; to chisel, to carve.

kpe na, v. to sew together.

kpe nyōmō hã m. k., v. to bring into debts.

kpe nii, inf. niikpe, v. to sew.

kpe, n. sewing, joining, grining etc.

kpeete, n. Adñ. = abonua, limone, lime.

kpe sebii, v. lit. to carry backchildren (s. kpe bi, v.), to produce ears, said of maize.

kpekpe, n. grey or unbleached linen or cotton; sack-cloth.

kpekpe-atade, n. dress of it.

kpekpe, n. covetousness, avarice; fe —, v. to be covetous.

kpekpefemō, n. covetousness.

kpekpeḷō, n. covetous person; miser, niggard.

kpele, s. kple, pl. of kpe, v.

kpelo, n. a person meeting an other; inviter; gnawer; helper, assistant (for mercies sake in carrying etc.); „kpelo edšee afũ,” prv. a helper is no humback.

kpelo, n. joiner; okplō-kpelo, a person making tables; sewer, tailor, niikpelo, th. s., aspatre-kpelo, shoe-maker.

kpemō, n. meeting, gnashing, joining, helping, assistance, gnawing; yō-kpemō, wedding; a certain ceremony, see kpe yō, v.

kpemō, n. bewitching, brightness, shine, flash, lightening, s. also kplemō and kpē, n.

kpenō, pl. -nii, v. joining-, sewing-implement.

kpenē, adj. and adv. short, small; shortly; mama —, small cloth.

kpenkpen, adj. brittle, adv. very quickly, comp. oyá oyá, mramra; abruptly.

kpenkplē, n. rabbit; hare.

kpesu, n. a basket used to keep fowl.

kpete, adj. and adv. open, openly.

kpetē, adj. dry, barren, unfruitful; s. olenle and nmeñmete, th. s.

kpete, v. inf. kpetemo, to cleave; to be glutinous, to stick to; „he kpete“ or „he kpete he“ or „ke he kpete he“, v., inf. hekpetemo, to cleave to; amekpete Nyoŋmo he, or amehe kpete N., or amehe kp. N. he, or ameke amehe kp. N. he, they cleaved to God; kpete he, th. s. kpete he, v. inf. hekpetemo, to cleave to, s. he kpete etc. kpete mli, v. to stick in s. th.

kpete no, inf. nokpetemo, v. to stick upon s. th.; ke — —, v. to fix upon.

kpete ši, v. to stick or cleave to, — — to the ground; to bear, to sustain, = kpe na; to continue.

kpete šiši, v. to cleave to the ground.

kpetekpete, adj. and adv. glutinous; soft, weak; softly; fe —, v. to be —.

kpetekplebii, pl. n. a fruit in shape similar to the cashocle (s. enmomi); used as charm or fetish.

kpetekplebiitšo, pl. -tšei, n. the tree or shrub bearing it; the bark of it is used as operating medicine; the wood is exceedingly hard or rather tough.

kpetenkple, corroboration of kple; pl. -kplei, adj. great, large, tall, big; comp. koklō; wulu, adj. and da, v.; fe —, to become —; dši —, to be —; kpetenkpleñ, it is large.

kpī, kpiti, kpitikpiti, adj. and adv. thick; muddy (of darkness, water, mist, clouds etc.); thickly.

kpintiñ, adj. safe, sound, healthy, strong; -ly.

kpintinkpliñ, th. s.

kpiti, v. inf. kpitimo, to pinch, to scratch = ti, titi; to grub, - - up; to pick up; to take up or out (used of sand, flour, rice etc. comp. ko, kolo, kole, v. tšotše, v.

kpiti, n. Ot. piti, leprosy; ye —, to be leprous. Comp. faohökodi.

kpitimo, n. pinching, scratching; grubbing, picking.

kpitikpetē, adv. confusedly; amekamq ši —, they lay about confusedly.

kpitiō, adj. and adv. short, shortly; comp. akotiá; n. a short time, s. fio, adj.

kpitiokpitio, adv. frequently; shortly; often.

kpitiyeli, n. leprosy.

kpitiyelo, -yelilo, n. leper.

kpla (or kpra), pl. form of the verb kpa, to be dragged, drawn; to strip (f. i. maize); to brush; to drag, to draw; to drive, f. i. cattle; to lead; inf. kplamo. Comp. Ad. kpaka, v. th. s.

kpla-ñme se, double v. and kpla-fie še, double v. to take some body off; ekplaame efie ese, he went off with them. kpla, kpra, n. the armadillo; Otyi: pra. The name is very probable derived from the broken skin of this interesting creature.

kpla, adv. round about; — tñēm, all around; a long time; since.

kplaba, n. a kind of gum; which the natives use for mending pots.

kplabatšo, pl. -tšei, n. the tree producing it.

kplakpayo, pl. -yei, n. whore = adfamañ; s. gblagbayō, n.

kplakpla, adj. and adv. rash, careless; rashly, carelessly; comp. kplekple, flefle; flafla.

kplakplafemo, n. carelessness.

kplalo, n. dragger, driver etc.; fr. kpla, v.

kplamo, n. dragging, driving, stripping; brushing.

kplañ, adj. and adv. much, many; well; long, a long time.

kplanā, adj. plain, even; void, desolate = kplenē.

kple (pl. of kpe, v.), v. to fill, fulfill; nine kple he, v. to be able; to have sufficient hands, strength, time etc.

kple, pl. of kpe, v. to shine.

kple, kplei, kpleikplei, adj. large; great; high, tall; big; s. kpetenkple, adj. th. s.

kplē, v. inf. kplēmo (comp. Ot. pe, pēne), to like, to agree to, to allow; to let; ekplēē kpatamo, he would not be appeased; Ad. th. s.

kplidšō, adv. full, hanging full = wodšowodšō, adv.

kplebii, pl. n. scourge, whip (perhaps one with several tails and therefore plural); yi m. k. kplebii, v. to scourge, to whip one; kpa, n. th. s.

kplebiiyi, n. scourging.

kplebiiyilo, n. scourger.

kpleke, inf. kplekemo, v. to sink, to descend; to come to shore (of fishermen); he kpleke he, v. inf. hekplekemo, to be astounded, astonished = na kpe he, he dšō he, stronger than fe yā; kpleke m. k. or n. k., v. to let or make s. b. descend, to let down (s. the end); to give instruction to fetish-pupils; — won, v. to let the fetish descend for the purpose of asking him about unknown things. The fetish-priests called „okomfoi, gbaloi, kra-moi“ use to wear an iron chain round their neck by which they pretend to let the fetish descend = -wontše, to make one a fetish-priest; from this derives: kpleke m. k., v. to let (the fetish descend upon) s. b., i. e. to

make him a man possessed by the fetish („okomfo, gba-lo, kramo, wontše“); comp. won mō m. k. and mō won, v. tše won, etc. About the form comp. § 27 the endsyllables „dše“ and „ke“, and the, v. kple, v. Ad. kple, v.

kpleke ši, inf. šikplekemō, v. to descend, to climb down, to come or go down.

kplekemō, n. descending.

kplekple, adj. and adv. froward, unruly, unquiet; precocious, = kplakpla, flefle, krukru abompé; fe —, v. to be froward.

kplekplefemō, n. frowardness.

kplete, adj. and adv. slimy, tough; -ly.

kplēm, n. a kind of the fruit, called sweet-sap; s. nāwyei, n.

kplēmtšo, pl. -tšei, n. the tree of it.

kplemō, n. filling, fulfilling; sufficing; finishing; s. kple, v.

kplēmō, n. liking, agreeing; agreement, allowance.

kplikpli, adv. convulsively; šō —, v. to have convulsions.

kplim, v. inf. kplimmo, to be thick (with fat), to be hard, impenetrable; to be inured, accustomed; senseless.

kplo, n. pl. kpodši, clift; comp. kpon, kpon,

kplo, kpro, pl. form of kpo, v. to break off, to pluck off, to crumble off, — down (f. i. bark, rough skin, dried mud etc.), v. n. and a., inf. kplomo.

*kplō, okplō, pl. okploī, n. table, kpe —, v. to make a table, s. kpe; nmē —, v. to spread the table, to give a repast.

kplokó and kplotó (Ot. preko, prokó from the portugie „porco“), n. pig, only used of the tame one, s. batafo; a very unclean person.

kplokofo, n. pigs-fat.

kplokolo, n. pork.

kplokoniitšumō, n. uncleanness.

kplokotše, m. n. -nye, f. n. possessor of a pig.

kplokotšu, n. pig-stile.

kplokplo, adv. quickly, oyāya, mramra; frequently, often, = kpitiokpitio.

kploku, n. field- or bush-mouse, comp. kwakwe. It is of the size of a european rat, the african rat being much larger.

kplokubu, n. hole of a mouse.

kplomo, n. breaking off; stripping; crumbling off; fr. kplo, v.

kplotó, s. kplokó, n.

kpo, v. (perh. to move; to remove; to be soft; to soften) to refuse an offer.

kpo, kpo nō, n. yard, outside; adv. outside, out (Hebr. (חוץ, חוץ); dše —, v. to go, or come out; inf. kpodšē; dšie kpo, inf. kpodšiemō, v. to take out, bring forth, bring to light, reveal; fā kpo, v. inf. kpo fā, = dše kpo dšie kpo (comp. adi in Otyi).

kpo wolo, v. to tan (leather), s. wolokpolo, n.

kpo, int. plumb! natural sound of a fall; gbe ši kpo, to fall down, plumb! comp. bum etc.

'kpo, okpo, n. club; = tšokpoti, n.

kpō, adj. and adv. quiet, simple, mild, comp. diō, bleō; fe —, v. to be quiet, mild; — mildly, simply, quietly; int. kpō! kpō! (sympathizingly used) be quiet! bft! bft! comp. kpo, v.

'kpo, okpo, n. dove.

kpo, pl. kplō, inf. kpomō, kplomō, v. n. and a. to crumble off; to break off (esp. of a rough skin, bark, dry surface); to strip; to pluck off; to scale etc. s. also kpoke, v. a. Kpo kpoñō ši, v. to clear the throat.

'kpo, akpo, n. decree, law, s. kita, mla.

kpo, n. heap, hill, lump, knot, island; nšō-kpo, island in the sea; fa-kpo, n. river-island. Besides the reg. pl. kpoi also kpobii seems to be used; comp. kpoñ, n.

kpō, inf. kpōmō, v. to redeem; to buy free; to liberate.

kpobii, diminutive, pl. of kpo, lumps = kpoi.

kpobiikpobii, adj. and adv. consisting of small lumps, lumpy in small lumps.

kpodšē, n. forthcoming; appearance.

kpodšielō, n. revealer.

kpodšiemō, n. revelation; apocalypsis.

kpo fā, n. appearance.

kpoi kpoi, adj. and adv. th. s. but without diminutive modification; rough, uneven; hilly.

kpoke, v. active form of kpo (§ 27), to crumble off.

kpokemo, n. crumbling.

kpoko, n. the concavity of the elbow; kpokoi ano, on the arms.

kpokpai, pl. n. boundaries = klotia, husu.

kpokpo, v. inf. kpokpomō, to shake, to tremble; to shake s. th., to shake off; = hoso, woso; he —, v. inf. hekpo-kpomō, v. to shake, tremble, be frightened; of men, by fear, cold etc. mihe kpokpo, I tremble; comp. also nminmi, v.

kpokpo, adv. quietly, plainly, unreservedly; wie —, v. to speak —.

kpokpoi, pl. n. a kind of food made of maize-flour and palm-oil, and eaten to soup.

kpokpoku, kpokproku, n. new corn.

kpokukpoku, n. a large waterbird living at the river Volta in size as a goose.

kpolo, n. softener; refuser of an offer, fr. kpo, v.

kpolo, n. a person stripping s. th.

kpõlo, n. redeemer; liberator.

kpomo, n. crumbling off, breaking off; stripping; s. kpolo-mo, th. s.

kpõmo, n. redeeming; redemption; liberation.

kpõmonii, pl. n. means of redemption.

kpõmosane, n. history of redemption.

Kpoñ, pr. n. („island“) a town, 40—50 miles up the river Volta near mount Yogaga; comp. poñ in Otyi in Nyañ-kõ poñ; Akro poñ etc. and Kpoñ, n.

kpoñ, n. hook; angle.

Kpoñ, pr. n. of Pony betwixt Tema and Prampram (lit. hill, Ot. „poñ“).

Kpõnkpo, pr. n. of a village.

'kpoño, okp. n. (Ot. okpoñko), horse; Ad. so, n.

kpoño, n. the uppermost part of the throat or windpipe; kpoño be, v. to have the throat narrowed (s. be) i. e. to be so sad as to wish to weep without being able to do it, comp. („als ob ihm die Kehle zugeschnürt wäre“); inf. kpoño be.

kpoño be, n. great sadness.

kpoñoši, n. place of or about the head of the wind pipe;

kpo —, v. to clear the throat.

kpoñošikpo, n. Kehlkopf, head of the wind-pipe.

kpo, v. to get rich; to be benefitted.

kposa, v. inf. kposamo to rub with the hands as in washing cloth; to wash cloth etc., by rubbing, comp. fo; to full; comp. also bosao, n.

kposalo, n. washer, rubber, fuller.

kposamo, n. washing, rubbing, fulling.

kpoti, n. club, knot, tšokpoti, n. knotty stick; s. okpo, 'kpo, n. and ti, v.

kpotia, n. ring, finger-ring.

kpoto, inf. kpotomo, n. and a. to be thick, muddy, doughy, over ripe, mellow; to rot, putrify; to knead; satyrically: to be very rich.

- kpotomo, n. kneading; rotting etc.
 kpotō, adv. thickly; as mud, as dough; gbe —, v. to kill in heaps.
 kpotoi and kpotokpoto, adj. thick, muddy, doughy, over-ripe, rotten; fe — v. to be — — —
 kpotofemo, n. rottenness etc.
 kpotonkpoto, n. a kind of food made of yams boiled into a dough.
 kpotšile, n. a seafish.
 kproke (fr. kpo, v.), inf. -mo, v. to strip off.
 kprokemo, n. stripping off.
 kpronkprou, adj. and adv. dirty; -tily.
 kpulu, pl. kpudši, n. mug; jug; cup.
 kpuñkpā, n. barrel; com. hase.
 Kpukprā (or Gbugbrā), n. pr. of the town Prampram of the maps.
 Kpukprānyo, pl. -mei, -bii, -tšemei, n. Prampram-man; -people.

Words not found under

- kr see under kl.
 kra, v. and n. s. kla.
 'krāñ, ñkrāñ, n. (Ot. th. s.) wandering ants.
 kra, krakra, adj. hot.
 krādikplēñ, krāñodikplēñ, n. the smaller kind of hyenas (comp. klañ, krañ, n.).
 kradoa, n. padlock.
 kraka, n. cartridge; comp. gbadša, n. The cartridges of the natives are made of wood.
 krakate, n. span.
 krake, inf. -mo, v. to have a crack.
 krakte, n. dan. funnel; trakte, n. th. s.
 krakuna, = klakuñ, n. turkey.
 krāmākrāmā, adj. fierce, greedy.
 krāñā, n. silence; adj. and adv. silent; silently; this word has the peculiarity, that it can be used without verb, f. i. mitšele āhū, ši (fē fe) krāñā; I called him a long time, but (all is) — silence; comp. yi fē, n.
 krata, klata, n. slice.
 krawa, n. s. krā, n.
 kre, kere, n. = keḷe, n.
 kredē, adj. and adv. sure; clear; exact; true, genuine = kroñ; -surely, clearly, well, exactly.
 krēkrē, Ad. = klēñklēñ, krenkren, first.
 kri, n. giddiness.

kpokpo, adv. quietly, plainly, unreservedly; wie —, v. to speak —.

kpokpoi, pl. n. a kind of food made of maize-flour and palm-oil, and eaten to soup.

kpokpoku, kpokproku, n. new corn.

kpokukpoku, n. a large waterbird living at the river Volta in size as a goose.

kpolo, n. softener; refuser of an offer, fr. kpo, v.

kpolo, n. a person stripping s. th.

kpōlo, n. redeemer; liberator.

kpomo, n. crumbling off, breaking off; stripping; s. kplomo, th. s.

kpōmo, n. redeeming; redemption; liberation.

kpōmonii, pl. n. means of redemption.

kpōmosane, n. history of redemption.

Kpoñ, pr. n. („island“) a town, 40—50 miles up the river Volta near mount Yogaga; comp. poñ in Otyi in Nyañ-kō poñ; Akropoñ etc. and Kpoñ, n.

kpoñ, n. hook; angle.

Kpoñ, pr. n. of Pony betwixt Tema and Prampram (lit. hill, Ot. „poñ“).

Kpōñkpo, pr. n. of a village.

'kpoño, okp. n. (Ot. okpoñko), horse; Ad. so, n.

kpoño, n. the uppermost part of the throat or windpipe;

kpoño be, v. to have the throat narrowed (s. be) i. e. to be so sad as to wish to weep without being able to do it, comp. („als ob ihm die Kehle zugeschnürt wäre“); inf. kpoño be.

kpoño be, n. great sadness.

kpoñoši, n. place of or about the head of the wind pipe;

kpo —, v. to clear the throat.

kpoñošikpo, n. Kehlfopf, head of the wind-pipe.

kpo, v. to get rich; to be benefitted.

kposa, v. inf. kposamo to rub with the hands as in washing cloth; to wash cloth etc., by rubbing, comp. fo; to full; comp. also bosao, n.

kposalo, n. washer, rubber, fuller.

kposamo, n. washing, rubbing, fulling.

kpoti, n. club, knot, tšokpoti, n. knotty stick; s. okpo, 'kpo, n. and ti, v.

kpotia, n. ring, finger-ring.

kpoto, inf. kpotomo, n. and a. to be thick, muddy, doughy, over ripe, mellow; to rot, putrify; to knead; satyrically: to be very rich.

- kpotomo, n. kneading; rotting etc.
 kpotō, adv. thickly; as mud, as dough; gbe —, v. to kill in heaps.
 kpotoi and kpotokpoto, adj. thick, muddy, doughy, over-ripe, rotten; fe — v. to be — — —
 kpotofemo, n. rottenness etc.
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 krēkrē, Ad. = klēñklēñ, krenkren, first.
 kri, n. giddiness.

- kri, = kli, adj. giddy; fo —, v. to be giddy.
 krifō, n. giddiness.
 krikri, krikrikri, n. adj. and adv. silence; silent; silently =
 krānā, comp. this.
 krō, v. to murmur.
 krō, adj. large. Seldom used; comp. kokrō, koklō, adj.
 kro, = kolo, klo, pl. of ko, v.
 'kro, 'koro, eko, adj. and adv. (fr. ko) single; simple;
 singly, otherwise, by itself; s. kroñ; kroñkroñ; adj.
 Krobo, pr. n. of a mountain, tribe, country and (Adañme)
 dialect N. East of Gā betwixt the Akwapim-mountains
 and the river Volta.
 kroboo, n. a bark of a tree used as spices, to rub the
 body with.
 'kroko, ekroko, pl. 'krokomei, adj. other; s. ko, kro, koro etc.
 kromobi, n. first-born (generally, if a boy, called Tete, if
 a girl Dede). Ad. krombi.
 kromobifomo, n. Erstgeburt; first birth.
 kromobigbena, n. right, duty of the firstborn.
 kromotšun, n. a custom, men have to make before marriage;
 wo —, to make this custom (s. butru); a principal part
 of it is to be put in a room (tšu, kromotšu) for a night.
 kroñ = kwoñ (Ot. th. s. seldom used adj. high; fr. ko, kwo,
 v. to be high or deap. S. also grōñ, adv.
 kroñ, pl. kroĩ adj. and adv. single, simple, pure, genuine,
 clear; holy (fr. ko, v. ? and indef. art); singly, simply,
 purely etc. Comp. ekro, eko etc.
 kroñkroñ, corroboration of the former, adj. and adv. simple,
 pure, clear (of water), unmixed; holy; s. he tše and
 tšu he.
 kroñkroñmo, pl. -mei and mokroñkroñ, pl. meikroñkroĩ,
 kroñkroñbi, pl. -bii, n. holy person.
 kroñkroñfelo, n. sanctificator, = hetšulo.
 kroñkroñfemo, n. sanctification; holiness; s. hetšumo;
 hetšemō, n.
 kroñkroñnō, pl. -nii, n. a holy thing.
 kroñkroñsane, n. holy history.
 'kropon, okr., n. eagle? a larg bird of pray, feading on
 living animals.
 krosalo and krosadó, n. Ayigbe word, perh. from the port.,
 dollar, s. dale, n.
 Krote pr. n. (s. Klote) of a lagune N. E. of Osu.
 krukru, adj. and adv. unruly, unquiet, = kplekple; unquietly
 fe —, to be unruly.

- krukrufo, n. unquietness.
- krusalo, n. port. word?, spices.
- ku, v., inf. kūmo, v. to cut into very small pieces; to poll the hair.
- kū, v. to break; to knuckle; to turn. The pl. form is kūmo, redupl. kumokumo; inf. kūmo or kūomo (comp. Adn. kuo, suo, and sumo and suomo in Gã). Mli kū, v. inf. mlikūomo, to be inwardly, entirely broken; nine kū, inf. ninekū, v. = ya gbe se, ya tšu se; s. tšu se, n. kū able, inf. ablekūomo, v. to earn corn.
- kū n. k. bō he, v. to double s. th.
- kū hie fō n. k. nō, v. to wink at some th.; to overlook s. th.
- kū mli, v. to break in (two); inf. mlikūomo.
- kū na, v. inf. nakū and nakūomo, lit. to break the mouth, edge, end; to oppose, to act against.
- kū nane, v. to break a leg.
- kū nine, v. s. nine kū, under kū, v.
- kū nō, v. nokū and nokūomo, to break over; to transgress; to be over, to be much, to be superfluous = teke nō, v.
- kū se, v. inf. sekū sekūomo, to turn back, to return, to come again; to be converted; perverted; comp. tšō he, v., th. s.
- kū ši, v. inf. šikuomo, to break down; tšui le fě kumokumo ši, all the houses are (every where) broken down.
- ku yi, v. yikū (s. yi), to cut the hair (of the head).
- kū, n. (Ot. th. s.) company = akutšo, heap, flock; part (piece, s. kuku, tšoku and tšokuku); comp. also kuikui and observe the phrase: bua na kui kui, v. to gather in heaps; adj. short; weku, akutšo, dšaku n. etc.
- kūa, n. monkey, ape (in general, s. ofo, hō, etc.).
- kūa, v. inf. kūamo, v. to bend, to contract, to wrinkle, to be wrinkled = kota; to bow = kula.
- kūa ši, v. inf. šikūamo, v. to bend the knees, to kneel down.
- kūatai, adj. = kotai, which see.
- kudo, n. helm, rudder.
- kudotše, pl. kudotšemei, n. steersman.
- kue, n. neck (comp. sēn, kpoño).
- kuenii, n. necktace or neck-ornaments.
- kuikui, n. heaps, ruins, broken pieces; adj. heapy, ruinous, every where broken; adv. heapily; in heaps; comp. koi-koi, kpoikpoi etc.
- kuklū, kukrū, adj. large = kokro; large and round; round.

- kūkū, pl. kūmokūmo, redupl. of kū, v. to break.
- kuku, kukudši, n. piece, part, broken particle, stump; fathom = abasa; fo —, v. to cut short, to shorten; adj. and adv. short; shortly = kukuō.
- kukudabi, n. maize of last year, comp. kpokpoku, n.
- kukufā, n. half-fathom, i. e. yard.
- kukufō, n. short-cutting, shortening.
- kukūku, adv. boldly; quickstepped; manly; ebote mli —, he stepped boldly in.
- kukuli, n. ball; lump; su-kukuli, lump of clay; lo-kukuli, piece of meat.
- kukuō (pl. kukudši kukui, kukubii?) adj. and adv. sort; shortly.
- kukuō, Adñ. v. = kō, to take.
- kukwe, kukwei, n. small pot for boiling things etc.; comp. gbe, kulo, fa, fale etc.
- kula, v. to bend, to bow; inf. kulamo; s. kūa.
- kula ši, v. inf. šikulamo, to kneel down, to bow the knees = kūa ši, v.
- 'kulafo, ok., n. widower, widow.
- kulamo, n. bending, bowing, fr. kula, v.
- kule, auxil. v. can, will, shall.
- kule (fr. ko le, comp. koni, noni, boni etc.) conj. to express the subjunction of the sentence it initiates, f. i. kule mīsumo, I would love it; = dšikule at the end of sentences = if, with the same mood; adv. perhaps; soever (etwa).
- kuli, n. a small particle of any thing; a grain, f. i. ablekuli, a grain of maize; a drop, nu-kuli, a drop of water; a mote; Adñ. gu, n.
- kulikuli, adv. in drops.
- kulo, n. a kind of pots used for washing; washing-basin.
- kulo and kulokulo (s. kloklo, adj.) luke-warm.
- kūlo, n. breaker; reaper of maize.
- kulu, n.
- kūma, Adñ. n. thirst; s. kūmai.
- kūma, v. inf. kūmamo to use with fragality; generally: nō kūma or ke-kūma. But perhaps it is Otyi adj. = little.
- kūmai, n. thirst, kūmai ye, v. inf. kūmaiyeli, to be thirsty; kūmai yemi, I am thirsty. Comp. hōmo, fei; and Otyi osukum; and kuma, v.; Ad. kuma ye, v.
- kūmaiyeli, n. thirsting, thirst.
- kūmaiyelilo, -yelo, n. a thirsty person.

kūmayemforo, n. (Ot.) lit. bridemurder, a plant, the fruits of which like that of the bur cleave to the cloth. It is said, that during a wedding ceremony some had come into contact with the skin of the bride and she being ashamed to remove them, was hurt by them during the dance and killed, whence the name.

kumelo, Adn. n. castor-tree = adedenkruma.

kumi, kum, kōmi, n. boiled bread.

Kumi, pr. n. of males.

kūmī, n. rum (foreign word and satirically used, s. bō-bō, n.).

Kumkum, pr. n. of a village, also called Otyiriahantañ. The name „Kumkum“ is said to derive from the hollow sound of the ground there.

kūmo, pl. verb-form of kū, to break; to break several times, to fold up = kota; to break all over; to have the palsy; to feel as if the whole body would be broken; inf. kūmo and kūomo, redupl. kumokumo.

kūmo, kūomo, kumomo, n. breaking, brokenness; palsy; folding up; reaping (maize) harvest.

kūmobe, kūomobe, n. harvest-time.

kūmotšofā, n. medicine against palsy.

kuntú, n. wool; woolen stuff, blanket. Ot. th. s.

kurā, s. kwrā.

kuse, kuselo, kusenyo etc. see ko, kose, n.

kuse! int. = beg your pardon! (Ot. th. s.) s. taflatše.

kusō, int. halloo! hoho!

kusū, kusukusu, adj. and adv. thick (of foliage, darkness, hair etc.) dark; -ly; -ly.

kusum, n. eur. word; costum.

kutruku, n. circle; adj. and adv. round, -about. Ot. kotoñ-kroñ.

kutša, kotša, n. bundle, grape; a kind of country-sponge made of a bark. Comp. šaw, šao; bosao, n.

kutú, n. circle.

kutu, adv. in heaps.

kutū, n. heap; flock, herd.

kútu, n. a small kind of pots, s. kulo a small fence in which yams is preserved.

kutumpo, kōtōmpo, n. Ot. th. s. false-hood, hypocrisy; comp. osato; apasa; unrighteousness; ye —, fe —, v. to be false = pasa.

kutumpofemo, n. hypocrisy.

kutumpofelo and

kutumpofo, n. false, unrighteous person; hypocrite; = osatofo, opasafo, n.

kutumpoyeli, = -femo, n. falsehood, hypocrisy; unrighteousness.

kuyō, adj. wide, long, large = yā, of dress etc.

kwa, inf. kwā, kwamo, v. to abdicate; to deny; to gainsay; to desert; to do purposely, kwā ekwa, purposely he has done it; to loose the colour.

kwā, n. abdication; denial; desertion; wilful act; Willfür; loosing colour.

kwa, adv. entirely; together, truly, indeed; comp. kwa, v. which seems to imply the orig. meaning of „to be firm“; s. also anokwa (ano = na, mouth, in Otyi); = tēm, f. i. fē kwa, all together; even, also, fogar = tete, po. Ot. = without cause, Gā: yaka, yakatfā).

Kwabenya, pr. n. of two villages.

'kwadu, akw., n. bananas.

'kwafonyo, okw., pl. -foi, n. = kosenyo, hūlo, farmer, plantationman, boor. Ot. th. s.

kwākwā, n. natur. sound, duck, = dabodabo, n.

kwākwālabite (Ot. kwākwādabi), n. raven.

kwākwā antrebō, n. childrens play; hide - and - seek; = okeyo, n. th. s.

kwākwe, n. house-mouse, comp. kploku, obīši, n.

kwakwebu, n. and

kwakweflo, pl. -fodši, n. mousehole.

kwakwrākwa, n. a kind of yams.

kwaman and

kwamamfo, n. the whole company of slaves belonging to one master (sometimes like „familia“ in latin); comp. Ot. akoá, slave.

kwasafo, n. (=koa-asafo. Ot. 'koa, slave), th. s.

kwanne (Ot.), n. way-toll; Weggeld (fr. kwan and ade, pl. nne).

Kwantanan (Ot. lit. „four-way“ place, where two ways cross each other) pr. n. of a village.

kwao, v. to besmear; to plaster.

Kwao (Ot.), pr. n. of one born on Thursday.

kwaomo, n. besmearing, plastering.

kwašía, (Ot.) adj. and n. foolish; fool, s. bulu, kolo, n.

kwatrekwa, Ot. th. s., n. raggamuffin; („Zump“), ragged or nearly naked person.

kwe, imprt. s. kwe and kwemo, inf. kwemo, v. to look, at, to view (comp. na); to care for, to watch over;

comp. bu, sra, wo, v.; to provide for. Ot. fye (fe);
Adn. ye, hie, v.

kwe bi, v. to care for a child.

kwe gbe, v. inf. gbekwemo, to look on the way, to expect, comp. me, v.

kwe he or hewo, v. to look about.

kwe hie, v. inf. hiekwemo, to look in or at the face; to receive one's face.

kwe hina, v. th. s.

kwe m. k. fe n. k., v. to do s. th. for s. body's sake; kwe m. k. hewo fe n. k., th. s.

kwe mli, v. inf. mlikwemo, to look into, to search.

kwe no, v. inf. nokwemo, to oversee, to watch, care for etc. to be attentive.

kwe m. k. nõ no, v. to look upon s. body's example (s. nõ), inf. nõnokwemo.

kwe se, v. inf. sekwemo, to look back.

kwe ši, v. to look down.

kwe šiši, v. to look under s. th.

kwe m. k. yi, v. inf. yikwemo, to care for s. b.

kwe! behold! lo! int.

kwē, inf. kwē, v. to grow, to spring up (of seed, plants, comp. da, wo, v.).

kwē, n. growth.

kwē afuī, v. to foam, inf. afuī-kwē.

'kweī, akweī, n. ground-beans; see also aboboī, n.

kwei, = koi, n. door-way.

kwelo, n. looker; overseer; herdsman; provider.

kwemo, n. looking; caring, care; watching; oversight, inspection; providence.

kwo, ko, adj. broken, cracked, comp. kū, v. ku and kuku, adj.

kwo (negligent pronunciation ko), v. inf. kwole and kwō, to be high, deep (comp. „altus“ in lat.); to come or go up, ascend, spring (of wells), to climb, up; kwo tso, to climb a tree, kwo ke-ya goñ ko no, to ascend a mountain.

kwō, n. climbing, ascension.

kwole, n. hight; depth.

kwolo, n. climber.

kwon and kwonkwon (comp. kron, Ot. the s. and konon-konon), adj. and adv. high, deep; highly, deeply.

kwono = kpono, s. this.

kwo ši, n. to descend.

kwo ši = kūa ši; to kneel down.

kwrā = korā, kurā (Ot. th. s.), corroboration of kwa, adv. truly, fully; really; indeed; together, entirely, at all; ebaa kwrā, he is not at all coming.

ky s. under tš.

Kyerepon, pr. n. of a language spoken by a suppressed tribe in the interior.

L.

Lā, pr. n. („fire“) of a town 2 miles east-ward of Osu; generally called by Europeans Labudai, Labude; by the Akwapim-people Dāde (comp. Late); the seat of one of the greatest fetishes, called Lakpā.

la, v. n. and a., inf. lā, lala, lamō, to knit together; to hook, to fasten (a window etc.), to catch, f. i. by words, to join (as the links of a chain); to dream (inf. lamō), to sing, inf. lamō and lala; la m. k., v. to sing s. b., in praise or scorn.

lā, n. hooking, joining.

la, Adñ. v. = ladše in Gā, perh. to hang some-where (s. the preceeding word), to err, to be lost; to lose; to forget.

la, n. fire, light (comp. kane); pl. lai, fuel. Comp. ogyá in Ot. Dō la, v. inf. ladō, to be very hot; comp. also ho la, hie ye la etc.

là, n. pronounced with a higher voice than the former, blood; Ot. mogya, Ad. muo; fie là ši, v. to spill blood; the pl. lài is used for much blood as in Hebr.

la ñō sa m. k., v. to sing a mock-song (s. kpā) about s. b.

ladō, n. heat; fr. dō la, v.

ladše, v. sometimes separated la dše, comp. la, Adñ. verb and § 27, to be lost; to disappear; to lose (Ot. yera). Perf. tense, neg. voice, ind. mood: ladšeko and lako dše, inf. ladšemō; comp. also: wosusumai eladšeñwo, our souls are never lost (for us).

ladše gbe, v. to lose the way; Ad. la blo, v.

ladše hie, v. inf. hieladšemō, to disappear out of one's sight; eladše mihie, he disappeared before me.

ladšelo, n. loser.

ladšemō, n. losing; erring; disappearing; perdition; s. hie-kpatamō, fitemō, n.

ladšenō, pl. -nii, n. any thing to take fire-coals with.

ladšō, n. spittle; tšē —, v. inf. ladšōtšēmō, to spit; — — fie m. k. nō, — at s. b.

ladšōnō, pl. -nii, n. spitbox; ladšōtšēmōnō, th. s.

- ladšōtsēmō, n. spitting.
 lafosemō, n. issue of blood.
 lašifiemō, n. spilling of blood.
 lahō, n. wantonness, naughtiness; issue of blood; fr. hola, v.
 laholo, n. wanton, naughty, wild person.
 lai, pl. n. or collect. n. fuel; firewood; le lai, v. to gather fuel, firewood, inf. lailemō. Comp. tšo, n.
 lailelo, n. person gathering firewood.
 lailemō, n. gathering of firewood.
 laitšo, n. firebrand; piece-firewood.
 laka, v. inf. lakamō, to persuade, to silence, to still; to beguile, to deceive. Comp. doko na and šiši, v. Ot. dada, v.
 laka gbekē, v. inf. gbekēlakamō, to still a child, to silence a child.
 laka he, v. inf. helakamō, to deceive one's self.
 laka hīe, v. hīelakamō, to deceive, beguile s. b.
 laka na, v. th. s.
 laka tšui, v. to still or silence the heart.
 lakalo, n. persuader; silencer; deceiver.
 lakamō, n. persuasion; silencing; deception.
 lakpa, n. excuse; to lakpa, inf. lakpatō, to make excuses; to deny; comp. dšie na, fā he; na hā m. k. v., abla, n.
 lakpatō, n. excusing (if untrue); denial.
 lakpatolo, n. a person excusing himself.
 lakpatše, n. th. s.
 lakpa, n. low bush not yet sufficiently grown to be cut for cultivation, comp. ko, hayi, n.; gba, v. hū —, v. to cultivate such bush, in want of better.
 lakpahumō, n. cultivation of unripe, young bush.
 Lakpā, pr. n. of the great fetish in La. He resides in a drum, which is secretly renewed from time to time by the fetish-priests.
 lakpatša, n. a kind of young bush, = lakpa, n.
 lala, pl. v. of la, v. to be entangled.
 lala, n. singing; song; hymn.
 lalatše, pl. -tšemei, n. singer; precentor; composer.
 lalilei, n. fire-tongue, i. e. flame.
 lālo, n. hawk.
 Lālo, n. pr. of „gbobaloi“ (n. which see).
 lalo, n. a person hooking or joining; dreamer; singer; fr. la, v.
 laloku, n. Adn. an animal living in the river Volta and said to come to shore and eat grass. It is said to be of

the size of a pig, the skin of it resembles that of a pig also.

Lamei, pl. people of La, — towns; sing. Lanyo.

lami, n. finger-nail; nail of the toes.

lamiflomo, n. cutting of the fingernails.

lamlu, n. lit. fire-dust, i. e. ashes; ash-colour; death-colour (of black people).

lamo, n. hooking; joining; dreaming; singing; dream.

lamo, n. steam; s. lasu.

lamo and lemo, inf. th. s. v. to lick; s. šo, v.

lañmo, n. navel.

lañmonblu, lamogblu, -gbugblu, n. rupture of the navel, very common among the natives, because newborn children are negligently treated in this respect.

lano, n. place over the fire.

lao, n. dan. sheet.

lasa = latšá, n. a fruit.

lasrēmi, n. spark.

lasū, n. (comp. sū) smoke; steam; lit. fire-dust.

lasūlele, pl. -ledši, n. steamer; s. lele, n.

lasūogle, n. whirl-wind.

lašā, n. fire-burning.

lašeremo, n. kindling of a fire.

lasū, n. th. s.

lata, v. latamo, to stitch; to base.

latalo, n. stitcher, baser.

latamo, n. stitching; basing.

latamokpā, n. basing-thread.

late, n. fire-stone, i. e. hearth.

Late, pr. n. of a town 25 miles north of Prampram in the Akwapim-mountains; the inhabitants speak Kyerepon; Ot. Date.

lateši, n. hearth-ground; kitchen, comp. koiši, kpataši, Teši (and Ot. -ase in Bibiase, Odumase etc.).

latete, n. hearth-stone.

latša, n. (= la tša?, tša, to boil) heat; sweat, perspiration;

latša tša, v. to be hot; to cause sweat, perspiration, inf.

latšatšā, -tšale; latša tšale, he is hot, heated, he perspires. Adñ. th. s. Comp. hōmo, kūmai, fei etc.

latšá, n. stir-apple; an eatable fruit.

latšabe, n. time of heat; hot season (comp. otšokrikri); summer.

latšagbeī, n. heat-pimples.

latšatšā, -tšale, n. heat; perspiration.

- latšatšo, pl. -tšei, n. stir-appletree.
 latšo, pl. -tšei, n. fire-stick; fire-brand; s. laitšo, n. th. s.
 latšo, n. sharpness, wickedness; bravery, fr. tšo la, v.
 latšolo, n. sharp, wicked; brave fellow.
 lau, s. lao, n. sheet.
 Lawe, Adñ. pr. n. of males.
 lawō, n. heat; fr. wo la, v. to be hot; comp. also mlila;
 mli wo la, v. heating; burning, kindling.
 lawolo, n. incendiary.
 le, inf. lē, aor. neg. irreg. lè with neg. voice, and regul.
 lee, v. to know, to wit; sometimes = to be able, to
 understand, f. i. mile femo, I am able, understand, know
 to do it; milee yeli, I don't understand to eat, i. e. I
 can not eat it; le nii, v. to know things, to be learned,
 understanding, prudent, wise; inf. nilē or niilē; comp.
 also na, na na, na šiši, yo; nye, v. nā, n.; Ot. nim; hū.
 Adñ. th. s.
 lē, le, n. knowledge, wisdom; understanding, comp. niile.
 le be, v. to know the time; to be aware.
 le dšei, v. to know there; to have been —.
 le he, inf. helē, v. to know one's self.
 le he ko, v. to know a place.
 le he nii, inf. heniile, v. to know about one's self; to be
 conscious.
 le se, v. to know one's back; to be circumspect.
 le, inf. lē, lemō, v. n. and a. to feed; to nurse; to nour-
 ish; to raise; to bring up, inf. le; to widen, to be wide,
 broad, inf. lele and lemō.
 le he, v. helē, to support one's self.
 le lai, inf. lailemō, v. (to feed the fire?) to gather fire-
 wood.
 le mli, inf. mlilemō, v. to widen (inside).
 le m. k. ši, v. to stretch s. b. out; to hurt, wound, injure
 s. b. inf. šilemō; to forsake, to leave one alone.
 lē, n. feeding; nursing; nourishing; raising, bringing up.
 le, pl. lehī, Adñ. n. vessel, ship, boat = lele, pl. ledši,
 in Gã.
 le, pron. comp. § 21, 34; independent pers. subst. pron.
 he, she (it); comp. e; Adñ. le, Ot. onō; demonstrat.
 adj. pr. or defin. article, the (ðer, ðie, ðaš); Ad. o, also
 used to define sentences; in this case = Adñ. nē, Ot.
 nō; personal objective pronoun, combined with the verb,
 him, her (it), Ad. le, Ot. nō; f. i. Gbomo le nì nyie
 bie le, le eyile; the person who walked here about,

(even) he flogged her, der Mensch der da herumging,
der schlug sie.

le, pron. Adñ. he, she; him, her; s. the former.

lēbi (formerly legbu), n. morning; adv. in the morning
(morgenš); — mra, — mañkê, — mañkpá, — ademáñkê,
early in the morning; comp. also dše tšere, v. dšetšere-
mo, n.

lēbibō, n. morning dew.

lēbila, n. morning light.

lebilala, n. morning hymn.

lebiniitšumo, n. morning-work.

lebiniyenii, pl. n. break-fast, comp. nakpamo, n. and kpa
na, v.

lebinō, pl. -nii, n. s. th. pertaining to morning.

lebisolemo, n. morning-prayer; morning-service.

lebisāne, n. morning palaver.

ledientše (Adñ. lenitše), pron. he himself, himself; she
herself, herself.

legehao, n. dan. Sāgenrichter; an instrument to rectify saws.

legelege, adj. slender, thin; fe —, v.

legelegefemo, n. slenderness.

lēhe, n. feeding place; pasture.

lei, n. tail.

lekete, leketererele (s. le and tetre), adj. and adv. wide,
broad; -ly.

lekolo, n. fat cattle, fatling.

lele, pl. ledši, n. vessel, ship, boat (comp. ahima, aheñ-
kesē, duakro, añlese etc.). Adñ. le, Ot. hyeñ. Lele
mō m. k., v. to be affected by sea-sickness; s. nšo, n.

lele, pron. corroboration of le, even he, or she, the same;
conj. = no le, keke le, then.

lelebii, leleñbii, pl. n. ships-crew.

leledfā, n. ship-wreck (s. dfa).

lelekpelo, n. ship-wright (s. kpe, v.).

leletšeienyo, two-mast-ship. } Both of these formations are
leletšeiete, three-mast-ship. }

quite irregular in Gā, but frequent in Otyi, comp. dua-
kro, one-mast (Einmaster).

leletše, pl. -tšemei, n. ship-master, captain.

leleñ, adv. certainly, truly, verily; int. verily, truly! comp.
asanokwa, anokwa; kredē etc.

leleō, adj. and adv. narrow; narrowly.

leletšo, leleñtšo, pl. -tšei, n. ships-mast; a kind of cloth.

leleyā, n. going in or of a ship.

- lelo, n. knowing, wise, prudent person.
 lelo, n. feeder; nurse.
 lema, n. ax.
 lemo = lamo, inf. th. s., v. to lick.
 lemo, n. breadth; wideness, width.
 lēmo, n. licking.
 lete, v. to be frugal, moderate, to spare; inf.
 letemo, n. sparing; frugality; moderation.
 lete he, inf. heletemo, v. = lete, v.
 li, inf. limo, v. to scoff, to mock; stronger than ye he
 feo or gbe he guo.
 lia, inf. liamo, v. perh. europ. word, to line.
 liamo, n. lining.
 liamotšo, pl. -tšei, n. ruler.
 lila ši, v. inf. šililamo, to be in doubt; to be hanging about,
 to loiter; to delay, defer, tarry. Comp. dida, v.
 lilei, n. tongue; nšo-lilei, n. sea-tongue, a kind of seafish
 (Zunge); la-lilei, flame; — nta, double tongue, literally
 and tropically.
 Ligblē, pr. n. of the great fetish in Prampram.
 liñli, adj. and adv. crooked, -ly; nane liñli, a crooked leg.
 lilo, n. scoffer.
 liō = legelege, adj. thin, slender.
 limo, n. scoffing, mocking.
 lo, v. inf. lō and lomo, to take up, to take away; gener-
 ally used of a mass of things taken up together, comp.
 ko, kolo; wo, hole; nō; dšie, v. etc. wherefore: to
 scoop up (aufschöpfen), f. i. sand, swish, stones etc., inf.
 lomo; to weave; to knit; to twist; to make nets, baskets,
 bags etc., inf. lō. Peculiar expressions are: nu lo m. k.;
 wō lo m. k. etc. water takes s. b. away; sleep overcomes
 s. b. Alo gbomo le afie, ni ake fomoni ba šia, the man
 (child) is cast away and the afterbirth brought home, prv.
 lo atū, inf. atūlomo, to take with the arms, to embrace,
 comp. atū, here atū; lo hie, — hieñmeii, v. to frown;
 lo hie wo mli, to frown at, to stare at; comp. kpe, v.
 lo n. k. hū, v. to take away in a storm, at once.
 lo là, inf. làlomo, v. to take up blood; to bring blood and
 its revenge upon one's self; elo mañ là, he has the re-
 venge of the tribe upon him, s. mañ, n.; blood spilt must
 be laken up, because it defiles the ground; this is done
 by the revenge or punishment for it.
 lō, pl. lōi, n. flesh; meat; living creatures; helo, hewolo,
 flesh of man; kolo, bush-flesh, wild beast, beast; loflō,

bird; lo, nšonlo, fānlo, fish, sea-fish, riverfish; wolo, skin; lo nkū or nkūn, lean meat; wo lo or loi, v. to bring forth fishes (of water); lošra, lošla, lošalá, n. lit. rotten meat or fish, a kind of preserved fish etc.; gbe lo, v. to kill (to catch) fish, hō —, v. to sell —; ša lo, v. to angle, etc.

'lo, alo, conj. and interrogatory particle, or, in close connection of the sentence the „a“ is cut off. Also if it is the interrogatory particle, it may be translated with or, the following contradictory sentence to be left out, f. i. Ōba lo? Are you coming or (sc. not)? Comp. be; nto, ani, aso, Ot. ana; lat. ne, num; greek *μη* (im Schwäbischen „hā“?). A very frequently used word at the end of enumerating sentences is „lo nō“, „or a thing“ = „or the like“, „or so“, „etc.“

lō, n. weaving, knitting, twisting etc., s. lo, v.

lo = loñ, n. a kind of thread, twine or cord made from the „adobe“-palm-tree.

lodū, n. catching of fish or game by traps.

lofā, n. fish-river; fish-pool.

lofine, pl. -fidši, n. fin; s. fine.

lo flikilo, n. flying fish.

loflō, pl. lofōdši, n. bird, comp. lo, kolo etc.

loflōbi, n. young bird.

loflōbu, -flo, n. hole of a bird.

loflōdū, n. bird-catching.

loflōdūlo, n. bird-catcher; s. dū.

loflōflikimo, n. flight of birds.

loflōnabu, n. birdsmouth, bill.

loflōtsu, n. birds-nest.

loflōwao, pl. -wabii, n. birdsfinger, claw, talon.

loflōwiemo, n. birds-talk.

loflōwolo, pl. -wodši, n. birds-egg.

logbē, n. catching of fish fr. gbe lo, v.

lohetolo, lotolo, n. scales of fishes.

lohōlo, n. fish-monger.

lahōmo, n. fish-mongery.

loke, inf. lokemo, v. to sprain; to disjoint, dislocate; minane eloke; my foot is sprained; = loñe, v. th. s.

lokemo, n. spraining; dislocation; disjoint.

loko (or logo), v. inf. lokomo, to go round, - - round about, astray.

lokomo, n. going round, astray.

lokoliki or logoligi, adj. serpentlike, geschlängelt; fe —, v. schlängeln.

loko ši, inf. šilokomo, v. th. s.

lokoñ, n. horn of a beast.

lokotiō, lotō, pl. -bii, adj. very small; fe —, v. to be - -.

lokprokemo, n. scaling of fishes.

lolo, adv. still; yet; now; ehie kã lolo, he is still alive; comp. kã he, v.

lolo, n. weaver, knitter etc., fr. lo, v.

lomo, n. taking up.

Lomo, pr. n. of males.

lomo, inf. lomo, lomomo, v. to curse; to scold hard; to blaspheme; s. bo musu, v.

lomo, lomomo, n. cursing, scolding, blaspheming; s. musubo, n.

lomolo? n. cursing person.

lomomo, n. catching of fish, venison.

loñ, n. a kind of thread, twine or cord made of the „adobe“-palm-tree. S. lo. It is generally used for basing only.

loñšala, lošla, lošra, n. preserved fish, lit. rotten fish.

lota, inf. lotamo, v. to stir up = futa, v. tšine no —, v. to have stomach-ache, to be inclined to vomit.

lopo, n. flea = gbēheñmoñ, s. this.

lošamo, n. angling fr. ša lo, v.

lotō = lokotiō, pl. -bii, adj. very small.

lototo, n. fish-scales.

lowo, olowo, n. leopard = kotše, hieñmalo etc.

lowu, n. fish-bone.

loyeli, n. meat-eating, flesh-eating.

loyelo, n. meat-, flesh-eater.

lu, v. inf. lū and lumo, pl. lumo, to strike, to smite, to fall; to cast; lu m. k. te, to pelt s. b. with a stone;

lumo - - tei, - - - - stones; to be dull, stupified foolish.

Comp. tfa, v. fō, v.

lu ši, v. inf. šilumo, to fall down, comp. tfa ši, gbe ši, v.

lū, n. striking, smiting; falling; pelting; dullness.

lū, n. skylight; hole or opening in the top of a house or thatch; chimney.

lulo, n. striker, pelter.

lululu, adj. and adv. (imitation of the sound of flowing water) soft, quiet; -ly, -ly; of the flowing of a river; fe —, v. to be quiet; to flow quietly.

lululufemo, n. quietness.

umo, n. casting, striking, pelting; fr. lu, v.

- lumo, pl. lumei, n. prince; governor; commandant; see amrado; mañtšebi; ablade; ye lumo, v. inf. lumoyeli, to govern.
- lumobi, n. prince.
- lumohewale, n. power of government.
- lumoyeli, n. government; rule.
- lumoyelibē, n. time of government.
- lumoyelihe, n. place of government; seat of government.
- lumoyino, n. period or reign of a governor.
- lumoyinobii, pl. n. contemporaries of a governor.
- lus, n. dan. candle; comp. kane, n.
- lustšo, pl. -tšei, n. candle-stick.
- lutu, inf. lutumo, v. to mix (with earth, mud etc.; s. futu); to dig the ground (and mix it for cultivation); comp. lota, futa, v. futu, v.
- lutumo, n. mixing; digging.

M.

Words not to be found under M. s. under ñm.

- Mã, v. inf. mã, and mãmo, pl. mãmo, to lie, of hard and large things, to stand, used of boxes, presses etc.; comp. damo, v. to lay, to set, to put, to stand, v. a., generally „ke-mã“; to build = tfa; — to borrow; to lend (not used of money, but of other things, s. fa, v.); to knock with the bones of the fist. Comp. Ot. mã, to give; and Gã: damo, v.
- mã aladša, v. to row with long sticks, where ground is to be found.
- mã he, v. inf. hemã, to plaster (a house etc.).
- mã hie, inf. hïemã, v. to set before; to stand or lie before.
- mã mli, v. inf. mlimã, to stand, lie, rest in; to set into; to plaster inside.
- mã na, v. inf. namã, to stand at etc.
- mã no, v. inf. nomã, to stand on.
- mã se, v. inf. semã, to stand back, behind.
- mã n. k. no aduatšo, v. to affirm s. th.
- mã ši, v. inf. šimãmo, šimã, to stand, lie, rest on the ground; to set down, to stand down.
- mã tšu, inf. tšumã, v. to build = tfa tšu, v.
- mã yi ši, v. yišimã, to let the head sink down.
- ma — before verbs = mi a, mi ba, I will or shall, comp.

Table VII.

mã, n. lending; borrowing; setting; standing; building; box on the ear, stroke; gba m. k. hie mã, to strike s. b. into his face; etc. fr. mã, v.

mã, n. maize-flour, generally wet, because ground with water; dough; to mã, to put the loaves into the oven; flour.

ma, Adñ. v. = ba, to come; Ot. ba, Ayigbe fa.

mã, mãñ, pl. mãđši, n. building?, town, people of it, tribe, nation; country. In this word as in da, dañ; de, deñ; te, teñ, the terminational augment ñ = mli is sometimes separable, sometimes inseparable, as mãñ le and mã leñ, inside of the town, the town and its contents; as the ideas of both may also be considered separable or inseparable (comp. go to town, go into town, rule the town [together with its contents] rule in the town, Gã: ye mãñ le nọ and ye mã leñ nọ). Ot. omãñ; Ad. mã, mām, th. s.

maba = mawa, n. maid-servant (Magd).

mãđše, inf. mãđšemọ, v. to send (some thing, not persons, s. tšu, v.). Comp. mã and § 27 about the compounds of „dše“.

mãđšelo, n. sender; speditor.

mãđšemọ, n. sending, spedition, s. mãđše and comp. tšu, v.

mãđši, pl. of mãñ, n. towns, tribes.

mãđšimãđši fê, all the different towns or tribes.

mãđšiasane, n. national palaver.

mãgbamọ, n. striking, boxing, s. gba mã, v. maigblamọ, th. s.

mãgbalo, n. boxer.

mãgbelemọ and mãwyiemọ, n. grinding of flour; s. mã, n.

mahûtšo, pl. -tsei, n. mahogany-wood; — tree.

mahutšo-okplô, n. mahogany table.

mãhãō! salutation (Ot. = „mannii“ in G. how is the town here?) answer: mãñ dšọ! the town is quiet.

maĩ, n. (s. mã) boxes; gbla maĩ, v. to box.

male, inf. malemọ, v. to lie, comp. pasa; pecul. sentence: omalee, omaleko! lit. thou didst not lie, thou hast not lied! = it is true, thou art right!

'male, amale, n. lie.

'malelo, amalelo, n. liar = opasafo.

'malemọ, amalemọ, n. lying; lie.

mãlo, n. setter; builder fr. mã, v.

mām, Adñ. n. = mãñ, town etc.

mãmã, redup. v. of mã, v.

mama, n. cloth of any kind; cloth or dress upper garment of the natives, consisting of a large square piece tastefully cast by men over one shoulder or fixed round the waist and flowing down to the feet, by women it is fixed above the breasts (generally when married) or under them (generally when unmarried) and only reaching to the knees. The latter wear a kind of shawl over it. See *lekle*, under-cloth of men and *boi*, n. th. s. of women. With poor people the „mama“ is also the „cover“ in the night; during hard work it is put aside; sometimes it is used as vessel to carry s. th. in. Comp. the Hebr. *lustoms*. *Dšie mama*, v. to put the cloth off; with men „to remove it from the chest as a sign of respect; *bu* (or *ha* or *wo*) *mama*, v. to dress with it, to wear native-dress (comp. *wo atade*); to cover one's self with cloth; *lo mama*, v. to weave cloth; *kpe mama*, v. to sew cloth etc. *lo mama mli*, v. to wear a „mama“ which is too large; to embroider.

mamabū, -*bumo*, n. wearing of native-dress; covering.

mamadšiemō, n. undressing; uncovering; a sign of respect.

mamafē, n. rest of cloth; rag.

mamahā, = *mamabūmo*.

mamahefomō, n. washing of cloth; s. *niiahefomō*, n.

mamahōlō, n. cloth-dealer.

mamahōmō, n. cloth-dealing; s. *hō*, v.

mamakpē, n. sewing of cloth.

mamakpelō, n. native tailor, — seamstress; s. *niikpelō*.

mamakwamō, n. losing colour of cloth.

mamalolō, n. weaver.

mamalō, n. weaving.

mamalomō, *mamañlomō*, th. s.

mamañlō, n. embroidering, fr. *lo mama mli*.

mamawō = *mamabū*, -*hā*; but seldom used; comp. *wo atade*, v.

mami, n. engl. = *ma'am*, *madam*.

māmō, pl. form of *mā*; n. setting; standing; building; s. *mā*, v. and n.

māmpām, *māñkpām*, *māñkpāñ*, Ot. *māmpām*; n. land crocodile; it is of a smaller size, than those living in water (*bā*, *dšeñdšeñ*), and eaten by the natives.

māmu, n. roasted maize-flour, a favorite food for travellers, warriors etc. made into pap; s. *tremasugbo* etc.

māñ, pl. *mādši* (Ot. *omāñ*, Adñ. *mam*), n. lit. inside of a town = *mā mli*, s. *mā*, town, towns-people as a body;

- tribe; people, nation; kingdom; country (in a political sense); comp. akrowa; mañku, asafo, ta, akutšo, dšaku, weku; šikpoñ; akwašōñ etc.
- māñ, pl. mādši, n. a kind of herring, the seafish most frequently caught along this coast and in great masses sold into the interior.
- māñ-akutšo, pl. -tsei, n. town-quarter with its inhabitants; divided into „wekumei“ or families.
- māñ-asafo, n. town-company; a military division answering to „akutšo“, which is a civil-division.
- māñbii, pl. of mañnyo (seldom used), lit. children of a town (comp. the Hebr.) towns-people; citizens.
- māñbō = māñtō, n. founding or foundation of a town; fr. bō mañ.
- māñbolo = mañtolo, n. founder of a town (after whom it is often called, f. i. Ašōñmañ, Yaomañ, Adšeimañ, Adu-mañ etc.).
- māñbū, n. towns-watch, protection of a town or people; fr. bu mañ, v.
- māñdfā, n. breaking, destruction of a town, or the people; fr. dfa mañ, v.
- māñdšo, mañdšole, n. public safety, security, peace, s. dšo, hedšo, hedšole etc.; fr. mañ dšo, v.
- māñfō, n. walking in the town in procession; fr. fo mañ, v.
- ’māñfō, ’mamfō, am., n. ruins (of a town); s. koikoi, kuikui.
- maño, n. the mango-fruit.
- mañotšo, pl. -tsei, n. mangotree.
- māñgó, maño, n. Ot. th. s. foot-stool; bench; s. sei, ablogwa.
- māñkē = ademañkē, and
- ’māñkō, am., n. (Ot.) civil war, s. mañsō.
- māñkpá, n. and adv. early in the morning; (at) daybreak; — mra, very early; lebi-mañkpá, s. lebi, n. hie fute fute, — mātāmātā, n.
- māñkpā, n. walking about in the town; s. kpa, v.
- māñkpāgbē, n. loitering dog; loiterer.
- mañkpam, s. mampam.
- mañkpē, mañkpemo, n. assembling or assembly of the town or people; s. kpe, v.
- mañkralo, mañklalo, n. town-genius, s. kla; the first in rank after the king.
- mañkū, n. part of a town, tribe.
- mañnii, pl. n. things belonging to a town.
- mañnye, pl. -nyemei, n. lit. towns-, people’s- or country-mother; queen, if ruling (s. mañtšeñā) first woman in

- a town, who has to lead the women in any public business or in war. She has female officers under her. This institution is of great services. Ye —, v. to be queen etc. inf. mañnyeyeli. Comp. mǎntše, n.
- mañnyo, pl. mañbii n. the sing. is seldom used; citizen, inhabitant of a town mǎnyo, th. s.
- mǎnnoyeli, n. government of a town; s. mǎntšeyeli, n.
- mañse, n. back of the town, behind the town; region far away; adv. afar, far away, afar off, -soñ, very far; etc.
- mañse, he is gone to a far country, on a journey; mañse —, foreign; mañse-wiemo, foreign language etc.
- mǎnsenyo, pl. -mei, -bii, n. foreigner; stranger; s. gbo, n.
- mǎnsenō, pl. -nii, n. strange, foreign thing.
- mǎnsō, mansō, n. public difficulty; rivalry; guilt; rebellion, revolution; civil-war. Comp. sō, atūa. Ke m. k.
- tšō mañsō, v. to live with s. b. in rivalry.
- mǎnsōtšō, n. enmity (of public kind), rivalry; comp. nyē, hedšō, hīekō etc.
- mǎnsōtšōlo, n. rival, enemy; fr. tšō mañsō.
- mǎnsu and
- mǎnsubañ, n. character of a town, nation, etc.
- mǎnta, n. army of a town or people; war of a town or people, s. ta, n.
- mǎntabiloi, n. garrison, soldiers, warriors of a town.
- mañtō, n. founding of a town, fr. to mañ; comp. bo mañ; mañbo.
- mañtolo, n. founder of a town = mañbolo.
- mañtše, pl. mañtšemei or mǎdšiatšemei, n. lit. towns-father; country-father („Landesvater“); king; first person of a town; cabooseer; major. (König; Bürgermeister; Schultheiß); ye mañtše, v. to be king etc. to rule, reign; inf. mañtšeyeli; wo m. k. mañtše, inf. mañtšewō, to exalt. s. b. to be king, to make s. b. king; kpa mañtše (sc. ye sei le no) inf. mañtše kpamo, to dethrone a king, s. kpa.
- Comp. mañnye, n., and koñ, n. mǎtše in Adñ.
- mǎntšebi, com. n. -binu, pl. bihi m. n. -biyo, pl. biyei, f. n. kings-child; prince; princess.
- mǎntšebō, n. creation of a king; = mǎntšewō, n.
- mǎntšefai, n. kings-hat, crown, diadem. Comp. akekré, n., kōñfai, n.
- mǎntšekpamo, n. dethroning of a king; fr. kpa mǎntše, v.
- mǎntšemāñ, n. Kings-town; residence.
- mǎntšēñā, pl. mañtšēñāmei, mañtšemeiañāmei, wife of a king; queen, comp. mañnye.

- māntšeseĩnotamo, n. enthroning of a king, fr. māntše ta seĩ no, v.
- māntšeseĩ, n. seat of the king, sometimes richly decorated, throne; māntše ta (sc. seĩ) no, the king is enthroned.
- māntšeseĩterelo, n. throne - or stool-bearer to the king.
- māntšesemo, pl. semei, n. the first person in rank after the king; s. mañkralo, semo, n., successor of a king.
- māntšeseo, pl. -sebii, n. the next following or puisne brother of a king; the crown-prince, successor.
- māntšeta, n. royal army.
- māntšetše, n. father of the king.
- māntšetšo, n. royal staf; scepter.
- māntšewe, n. king'shouse; court; residence.
- māntšeweku, n. royal family.
- māntšewebii, n. royal household.
- māntšewiemo, n. a royal word.
- māntšeyeli, n. reign; kingdom; government.
- māntšeyelihe, n. kingdom; residence of the government.
- māntšeyino, n. time of government of a king; Dawid, māntše le yino, under the king David (gr. ἐπὶ c. gen.).
- mānyāmānyā, adj. and adv. rough, with a rent surface, disorderly; kagūmo akutu le mānyāmānya, take wo tšotšeo fufui hīe, don't peel the orange roughly, as (if) a fowl picks the face of a pudding.
- mānyāmānyāfemo, n. roughness.
- Manya („I have found“ or „I shall find“), pr. n. of one of the Krobo-towns (that one belonging to Odoñko Azu, s. Yilo, pr. n.).
- Māsa, Mānsā (Ot.) pr. n. of the third daughter.
- masei, n. and adv. side; near; ba mimasei, come at my side; ba miñō, come to me. Ad. mase, n.
- maseigbei, n. access to a person; s. nōgbe, n.
- māša, n. rotten dough, i. e. leaven; comp. ša, šāla, lošla etc. wo.
- māša, inf. māšawō, v. to leaven; but comp. fū, v. to be leavened.
- māšawō, n. leavening.
- māši, n. land of a people, people, nation.
- mātā, mātāmātā, adj. and adv. mixed, slimy, soft; slimily; fe —, v.
- mātāfemo, n. softness etc.
- matañ, n. interruption; wo —, v. to interrupt; = alali, anantaka, etc.
- matañwō, n. interruption.

mâtō, n. putting bread into the oven; to mǎ, v. to put the doughy bread into the oven.

mâtōlō, n. person doing this (in Germ. „Schießer“).

mātše, Ad. n. = mǎntše.

mawa, n. maid-servant, Magd. The word is either Otyi-baba, maba, mawa, female person; or dan.

mē, inf. mē, to wait; - - for; to expect, to hope; to remain, to be quiet; comp. kwe gbe; hīe me, inf. hīeme, v. to be at home, to be content, s. hīe tše, th. contrary.

mē, n. waiting.

mē, mēni, inter. pron. what? Sometimes it is put at the end of inter. sentences, as: Sane ni adšadše atšō le dši mē? lit. the palaver which was related is what? = what is the palaver? —

meba, meba, = meni ba, adv. pron. lit. what came? = why? Mēba okeemi? Why didst thou not tell me? = menihewo ni . . . ?

mēbeyino? what time, when?

me, Adn. pron. objectively used, them, = ame in Gǎ; n. people = mei in Gǎ.

mei, n. matter coming out from the eyes esp. when sick.

mei, n. small red beans growing at a shrub and used for gold weighing.

meitšo, n. the shrub of them.

mei, me, pl. of mo which see, n. person; = people; Germ. man, see a.

meiabo nì, as many as

meididšianō, pl. -nii, n. something appertaining to black people; comp. blofōnō, n.

Meididšiašikpoñ, pr. n. lit. black people's land (s. modin), Africa.

meididšiasane, n. palaver, matter of black people; comp. blofōsane, n.

mele, inf. melemo, v. dan. to inform, report, esp. one's self as sick etc. („melden“).

melelo, n. informer, reported; person reported as sick.

melemo, n. report, information; report, that s. body is sick.

mēle, adj. bad, nasty.

mlēlē, omēlē, n. thirty cowries.

mēlo, n. waiting person.

melō and adj. stupid, lazy; dull.

memedši, irreg. pl. of momo, adj. old; hī medši or hī memedši, old men.

mẽmo, n. waiting.

mene = mone, dem. pron. this (person); pl. menemei.

mẽne? = what (is) this? = meni dši ene?

meni = mẽ, the former more used in the beginning, the latter more at the end of sentences and in combinations, int. pron. what? f. i. Meni eke? What he said? Eke mẽ? th. s. Mẽ gbomo ba? what man came? But „ni (nì)“ being originally also a verb = dši, to be (comp. nì, rel. pron. and conj.) meni gbomo ba? can also be said. Sometimes „meni“ is also put at the end of a sentence.

menimeni? whatever? used as adv. above all, best, f. i. Ke ele nã menimeni le, elee tamò blofõmei, if he understood art best, he does not understand like the Europeans. S. fe n. k. v.

Mensã and Mēsã, pr. n. of the third son (Ot.); s. Mansã, pr. n.

mensre, n. dan. physician; doctor; comp. tšalo; tšofatše, n. mensretšu, n. doctors' room; apothecarys' shop.

mereke, n. large river-fishes with flat heads, a great article of trade in the Voltaregions.

mfónini, mfoniri (Ot. th. s.) n. picture; s. amagã, subaň, henõ etc.

mfuna, n. a kind of young bush; s. lakpa, n.

mi, v. inf. mile, hunting with dogs (comp. gbobi); ya mile, v. th. s. (go ahunting).

mī, v. inf. mĩmo, to submerge, to sink; to be swallowed; to swallow; to make swallow; to dip into; to enter into s. business; to venture, to dare.

mi, n. round little stones or nuts to play with; s. fobite; a similar stone.

mi, m' Adn. n. inside = mli in Gã, mu in Otyi, me in Ayigbe.

mī, n. breast - or chest - bone; chest; heart (comp. tšitši and tsui); mī še, inf. mĩse, v. (the breast-bone reaches, is large enough) to be content, happy; to rejoice, similar to hĩe me, v.; šedše m. k. mī, v. transit. of the former (comp. § 27 about dše) to make one's breast, or chest satisfied, to comfort, rejoice s. b., inf. mĩšedšemò; ke nine fò mī na, to lay the hand upon the breast (in acknowledgement of guilt, accusation etc. or in giving a promise; die Hand auf's Herz legen.

mi, m -, n -, ñ -; -mi, -m', -n, -ñ, pers. pron. I; mine; me; comp. § 34.

mīm-, mī-, m-, n-, ñ-, present augment § 13 f.

mīa, v. inf. mīamō, to squeeze, to press; to gird one's self; -he, v. to gird the loins, inf. hemīamō; -señ, v. to throttle, to strangle; s. señ, v. and n.

mīa hīe, inf. hīemiamō, to press the face, to sustain, to bear (pain, labour etc.).

mīalo, n. a person pressing etc. fr. mīa, v.

mīamō, n. pressing, squeezing, girding; throttling. Comp. señmō.

mīaṇ, pl. mīadši, n. mole, molewarp.

mīamonō, pl. -nii, n. girdle.

midō = mikome, mikeke, I alone; only I; comp. tō, eko-metō, th. s.

mīdši, pl. of mīlē, n. drum.

mīdšiyilo, n. drummer.

mīdšiyī, n. drumming, fr. yi mīlē, v.

mikeke, mikome, I alone, I only.

mīle, n. sporting, hunting with hounds; comp. gbobimo, n.

mīlelo, n. venison; = gbobilo, n.

mīleloniiyenii, pl. n. prepared venison.

mīlo, n. sportsman, comp. gbobilo, gbolo, n. th. s.

mīlē, pl. mīdši, n. small kind of drums; yi -, v. drum; s. oténte, obónu etc.

mīlēyī, n. drumming.

mīlēyilo, n. drummer.

mīlētše, n. th. s.

mīm-, s. mī-; present augment.

mīlo, n. swallower; dipper.

mīmō, n. submersion, sinking; swallowing; dipping; baptism.

Mimpemihōasem, pr. n. of a village (Ot. = I don't like palaver! comp. Odomiabra = If thou love me, come! pr. n. of a village not far from the former).

mīñ = mini = mīdši, it is I.

mīñ- = mīm-, mī-, present aug.

mīna, n. chest; comp. tšitši, fufo, n.

mīše, n. contentment; happiness; rejoicing, joy; pleasure, comfort. S. mī, n. Comp. hīeme, n.

mīšebē, n. joyful time.

mīšedšēlo, n. comforter, rejoicer, fr. šedšē m. k. mī, s. mī, n.

mīšedšemo, n. comforting, rejoicing; comfort; s. kpatamo, n.

mīšedšemosane, n. comforting circumstance.

mīšesane, n. joyful news.

mitšo, pl. - tsei, n. a tree bearing the nut, called „mi“, n.
 mla, mra, Ot. th. s., n. law; wo mla, v. inf. mlawō, to
 give a law; tō mla, v. inf. mlatō, mlatōmo. to transgress
 the law; comp. kita, akpo. S. mǎ, v. to set.
 mla, mra, mramra, adv. quick, quickly; soon (perh. fr. the
 Ot. bra, come!)
 mlantfi, n. leopard, comp. olowo, kotše, hienmalō, n.
 mlatōmo, n. transgression of the law.
 mlatōlo, n. transgressor of the law.
 mlatšōlo, n. law-teacher; lawyer; νομικός.
 mlatšōmo, n. teaching of the law.
 mlatšōmowolo, n. and
 mlawolo, pl. - wodši, n. book of law.
 mlawō, n. law-giving.
 mlawolo, n. law-giver.
 mlawomo = mlawō, n.
 mle, mele, n. mushrooms.
 mle, mule, n. depth? s. mu mle, -mule, s.
 mlebo (Ot. berabo) n. liver (perh. europ. word).
 mlefo, n. a mild person, comp. bleō.
 mlelo = mīlelo, n. venison.
 mli (shortened m', ñ, n) n. inside; adv. and substantive
 postposition in inside, inwardly; etc. Ot. mu, m (n, ñ),
 Adñ. mi. m (n, ñ). Mli is one of the nouns used as
 relational- or formwords to express the relation of place,
 comp. he (the contrary of mli), hewo; hīe, se; no, ši,
 šiši; ñō, masei; yi, tšui, te, teñ etc. Comp. §§ 24—26,
 § 29, §§ 44—47. The most common combinations with
 mli, by which all may be sufficiently understood are the
 following: ba mli, inf. mlibā, v. to come in; to be ful-
 filled; contracted bañ; be mli, beñ, neg. v. (s. ye mli)
 to be not in, to be not true, to be false; beñ, it is not
 so! bē mli, v. to sweep in some place, - - into; be mli,
 v. to take hold in (with pincers), to pinch in; to nar-
 row into etc. Comp. be, v.; and be v.; ble mli, v. to
 lie in a place, s. ble; bote mli, v. to enter; dfa mli,
 inf. mlidfā, v. to break the inside..., do mli, v. to bend;
 dša mli, inf. mlidšā, v. to divide; dše mli, v. to come
 forth from; dše mli, v. th. s., dšie mli, v. to take out;
 fā mli, v. to take out; fo mli, v. pl. flo mli, to cut in
 two; fo mli, v. to wash inwardly; gba mli, pl. gbla mli,
 inf. mligba, -gbamo, -gblamo, to divide = dša mli; gbe
 mli, inf. mligbemo, v. to fall in; to fall into (einfallen,
 hineinfallen; gba mli, v. to bore through, to make hole

- into, to perforate; hĩ mli, v. inf. mlihĩle, to dwell in; hõ mli, to lie in a cavity, to lie betwixt; to shove in, -into; ka mli, v. to stain; kã mli, to lie in; kõ mli, v. to pick out, pl. klo, kõlo mli; kã mli. v. to break into; kpa mli, v. to select, to be dainty; kpã mli, v. to stretch one's self; kpe mli, v. to decide; kpõ mli, v. to redeem from; le mli, v. to know the inside, i. e. about; lẽ mli, v. to widen (the inside); lo mli, v. to take out from; lu mli, v. to strike into, to fall into; mã mli, v. to stand in, to put in etc. mĩ mli, v. to sink into; to dip into; mõ mli, to take hold in, at, of; na mli, v. to see into, to have insight; ñã mli, v. to press in, to squeeze out, to shut up; ñõ mli, v. to take from; sa mli, v. to prepare inwardly; ša mli, v. to wipe, white-wash the inside; ta mli, pl. tra mli, v. to sit in; to touch the inside, to stir, - -up; to move; tša mli, v. to dig; tšõ mli, v. to turn in; wo mli, v. to cast in, to give over and above; wo mli la, v. to make one angry, comp. mli wo la; wu mli, v. to cast one's self into (the water) to bath; ya mli, v. to enter = bote; ye mli, negat. be mli, v. to be in, to be true; shortened yeñ, yeñ! = truly! yi mli, yĩ, v. to strike in; to hit; to enter upon (a journey); eyĩ ete, he went off, he departed; ñmene miyĩ, to day I started; yo mli, v. to perceive etc.
- mli be, v. n. to be inwardly narrow, contracted; s. be, v. mli dša, v. to be divided, inf. mli, dša, comp. dša mli, v. mli dšo, v. n. to be sparing, illiberal (inwardly bitter, s. dšo); inf. mli-dšomo.
- mli dšo, inf. mlidšole, v. to be kind.
- mli fe m. k. tei, = mli ta, v. to be touched, moved; comp. also yi mli.
- mli fli, inf. mliflimo, v. n. (to feel inward tickling?) s. fli, v.; to be glad, happy; mimli flimi, I am glad; comp. mĩ se, hĩe me, nyã, v.
- mli fe fla, v. to have an inward complaint.
- mli fũ, v. n. inf. mlifũ -mo, to swell inwardly, i. e. to get angry, to be angry; comp. mli wo la, gli, v.
- mli fũ m. k., v. a. to be angry with s. b.
- mli gba, pl. mli gbla, inf. mligbamo, mligblamo, v. to part in two, to be divided, comp. gba mli, v.
- mli gbo, v. to be without inward feeling.
- mli hĩ, inf. mlihĩle, v. to be inwardly good, to be kind.
- mli kpo, v. s. kpo, v.
- mli le, v. to be inwardly wide, roomy.

- mli nu he, v. to feel inwardly.
 mli pila, v. to be inwardly wounded.
 mli ta, v. n. inf. mlitā, to be inwardly touched or moved; comp. yi mli, mli fe m. k. tei, v.
 mli tše, v. n. inf. mlitšemo, to be inwardly pure, clear; Ot. mu tew, v.
 mli tšere, v. n. corrobor. of the former, s. tše, tšere, to be inwardly rent; to be rent in two, to be divorced.
 mli tšō ye n. k. hewo, v. to yearn about s. th. = musuñ tšō, v.; inf. mlitšō.
 mli wa, v. n. inf. mliwale, to be inwardly hard; to be difficult.
 mli wo la, v. n. to be inwardly hot (s. wo la), to be angry; emli wo m. k. la, he is angry about s. b.; inf. mlilawō; comp. wo m. k. mli la; mli fū; gli v.
 mlibā, n. fulfillment; fr. ba mli, v.
 mlibē, n. narrowing; fr. be mli, v.
 mlibemo, n.; sweeping in s. place; fr. be mli and mli be, v.
 mlibotemo, n. entering; entrance, ingress etc.
 mlidša, n. division; part = mligbamo; fr. dša mli and mli dša, v.
 mlidšalo, n. divider.
 mlidšē, n. coming or going forth.
 mlidšiemō, n. production fr. dšie mli, v.; exception.
 mlidšielō, n. producer.
 mlidšomo, n. sparing; illiberality; fr. mli dšo, v.
 mlidšolo, n. illiberal person.
 mlidšolo, n. a merciful person.
 mlidšole, n. yearning.
 mlidšo, n. th. s.
 mlifāmo = mlidšiemō, n.
 mlifī, mlifīmo, n. binding into s. th.
 mliflilo, n. happy, glad person.
 mliflimo, n. happiness, gladness, fr. mli fli, v.
 mliflomo, mlifō, n. cutting into pieces; fr. fo mli, pl. flo mli, v.
 mlifomo, n. grudging, grudge, fr. fo mli, v.
 mlifomo, n. inward washing; fr. fo mli, v.
 mlifū, n. anger.
 mlifūlo, n. angry person.
 mligbamo, mligblamo, n. division; part = mlidša; fr. gba mli and mli gba; s. gba, v.
 mligbalō, mligblalo, n. divider; s. gba, v.

- mligbe, n. way into s. place, ingress; inside; comp. hegbe
 and segbe, n.
 mligbemo, n. falling in or into.
 mligbomo, pl. - mei, n. inward man; soul? (acc. to Hanson).
 mligbū, n. perforation.
 mlihā, n. inward covering.
 mliheremo, n. taking in.
 mlihīle, n. dwelling or remaining in some place fr. hī mli;
 kindness fr. mli hī, v.
 mlihīlehe, = šihīlehe, n. dwelling.
 mlihīlo, n. inhabitant; kind person; comp. tše, n. mañnyo, n.
 tšutše, n.
 mlihō, n. lying betwixt; shoving in, fr. ho mli, v.
 mlihūmo, n. cultivating in a place.
 mlikā, n. staining; stain, fr. ka mli, v.
 mlikamo, n. sticking, paving, fr. ka mli, v.
 mlikāmo, n. lying in a place.
 mliklomo, mlikolomo, n. picking out.
 mlikpalo, n. a dainty person; searcher.
 mlikpamo, n. th. s.; daintiness. fr. kpa mli, v.; distinction.
 mlikpamoniiyenii, pl. n. dainty food, dainties.
 mlikpāmo, n. stretching (one's self); resting.
 mlikpelo, n. a decisive person.
 mlikpē, n. decision.
 mlikpemo, n. chiselling.
 mlikpe, n. meeting in s. place.
 mlila, n. inward fire, heat, passion; anger; wo m. k. —,
 v. to grieve s. b.
 mlilatše, pl. - tšemei, n. a passionate person.
 mlilawō, n. grieving; making angry.
 mlimōmo, n. taking hold of s. th.; comprehension; faith,
 trust; fr. mō mli, v.
 mlinā, n. pressing out, squeezing.
 mlinalo, n. a person who has insight.
 mlinā, n. insight, fr. na mli, v.
 mlinamo, n. treading, stepping in.
 mlināmo, n. shutting in.
 mlinii, pl. n. inward things; bowels.
 mliši, n. bosom.
 mlitā, mlitamo, pl. form mlitramo, n. sitting in a place;
 touching; feeling; fr. ta mli and mli ta, s. ta, pl. tra, v.
 mlitasane, n. a touching story.
 mlitemo, n. concealing in s. place.
 mliteñ, n. waist.

- mlitenbõñ, n. girdle = hefimonõ, mĩamonõ, n.
 mlitenfimo, n. girding.
 mlitšā, n. digging (in a place).
 mlitšamo, n. inward healing; s. tša, v.
 mlitšemo, n. inward purity.
 mlitšemo, n. calling in.
 mlitšeremo, n. (inward) separation, disunion; divorce fr.
 mli tšere and tšere mli, comp. tše, tšere, v.
 mlitšõ = musuntšõ, n. yearning, mercy.
 mlitšõmo, n. showing; inward change.
 mlitšumo, n. wiping out.
 mliwale, n. inward hardness; difficulty.
 mliwõ, n. casting in (over and above); giving into the
 bargain; the thing given into the bargain; the worst, the
 outcast, etc. also used of men. Comp. „Dreingabe“ in
 Germ.
 mliyā = mlibotemo, n. entering; ingress.
 mliyi, mliyimo, n. (daß Einschlagen, v. yi mli, einschlagen);
 striking into; entering a journey, a way; touching,
 moving.
 mliyomo, n. inward perception.
 mlo -, s. ñmlo -.
 mlu, n. dust.
 mlumlu, adj. dusty; adv. into dust, f. i. gble n. k. mlu-
 mlu, v. to grind s. th. into dust; inf.
 mlumlugblemo, n. grinding into dust.
 'mo, emo, pl. medši (and moi) adj. old; f. i. nū mo, pl.
 hĩ medši, an old man; yō mo, pl. yei medši, an old
 woman.
 'momo, corrob. of the former, adj. pl. momoi and memedši,
 old; adv. already (schon, längst); comp. Ot. dada, dedaw,
 th. s. fr. da, v.
 mo! Ot. salutation = aikō! in Gã.
 mo (mo, mō, mō), pl. mei, n. man (Mensch), person; some
 body; pl. people (man); comp. §§ 25, 26, 34; and ame,
 me, a. In combinations mo, pl. mei, distinguishes per-
 sons from things, s. § 48; f. i. mofon, a bad person, nō-
 fon, a bad thing; comp. nō, pl. nii, n. Connected with
 verbs, as their subj. or object it expresses these undefined,
 though personal, as „a“, if the subject: f. i. mo ke
 ake . . . , some body said that . . . mei le ke, people
 say, or ake (man sagt), it is said; ke afe ene le, ayiq
 mo, if this is done, people flog one (wenn man daß thut,

- so wird man geschlagen); agbe mei komei, some people were killed; comp. also moko.
- mo, Adn. pron. independ. = bo, thou.
- mo ko, pl. mei komei, s. moko.
- mo diñ or
modiñ, pl. meididši, n. black person, negro; comp. also motšuru and blofonyo, n.
- mō, adv. and conj.; then; comp. mō, mōñ, adv.; ba mō! come then!
- mō, pl. mōmō, inf. mōmō, v. to hold; to catch; to take hold of.
- mō he, v. to take hold at.
- mō mli, inf. mlimōmō, v. to take hold of; to hold fast; to trust, believe.
- mo ši, - šiši, v. to take hold of the ground.
- mō, mōñ, pl. mōdši, n. fort; any stone-house with a flat top. Comp. צור and מצוד in Hebrew.
- mo, mōñ (Ot. mom), adv. rather; conj. though; žwar (indeed, it is true); ekee mōñ; ši kēle mile; though he did not say it, I know it still; er sagte es zwar nicht, aber ich weiß es doch.
- moañ, muañ, adv. or interrog. particle, very probably connected with the former, really, indeed; ofe neke noko moañ?! thou couldst really do such a thing?! Ani ohie be hiegble moañ?! Is thy face really without shame?! Art thou really so shameless?!
- mōbo, n. (Ot. th. s.) misery; feeling of misery, mercy (misericordia); pity; compassion; ye mōbo, v. gen. nii ye mōbo, to be pitied, pitiful, miserable; minii ye mōbo po! I am very miserable; eye mōbo, it is a pity! na mōbo, v. inf. mōbonale, to have mercy, pity; to have compassion; (sometimes also kwe mōbo, th. s.); nami mōbo! have mercy upon me; enale mōbo, he pitied him; comp. רחם, ἐλεειν; and musuñ tšō, mli tšō, v.
- mōbomōbo, adj. and adv. pitiful, sad; fe —, v. to be —, to be —.
- mōbomōbofemo, n. sadness; pity.
- mōbonā and
mōbonale, n. mercy, pity, compassion; comp. domo; anumnyam; musuñtšō etc. Ot. mōborehūnū and ahūmōbo, n.
- mōbonalo, n. a merciful person.
- mōbonanii, pl. n. things according to mercy; done for mercies sake.
- mōbonii, pl. n. misery.

- modēñ, n. (Ot. th. s.) diligence; bō —, v. inf. modēñbō, to be diligent. Comp. hīedō, v.
- modēñbō, n. diligence, energy; zeal.
- modēñbōlō, n. diligent person.
- modēñbodšēñ, n. diligent manners.
- modiñ (s. mo diñ) pl. meididši, n. black man; negro.
- modiñsane, n. history, state, matter of a native.
- mofēmo, mofiāmo, mopiamo, pl. meifē, pron. every or any (body); see § 22, 2 f., and comp. fē, fiā, piā; nofēno.
- moi, n. a kind of seafish; s. boi, n.
- moko, mo ko (s. mo, n. and ko, pron.), pl. meikomei, n. but used as pron. some body (jemand); a body; a person. With neg. voice: no body (niemand); f. i. moko be, lit. some body is not here, no body is here; but comp. dšee moko, not a person; if not the verb, but the noun shall be negationed. Comp. noko, n. and nōko, n. in Adñ.
- mokomoko (pl. meikomei, not reduplicated), th. s. as the former, but stronger and therefore generally used with the neg. voice = no body at all; comp. nokonoko, hekoheko, gbīkogbīko etc. and § 22, 2 f.
- mokpōñ, n. (accord. to Hanson); a stranger; s. gbō, n.
- mōlō, n. catcher.
- mom, moñ = mo, adv. rather. Ot. th. s.
- momo, adj. corrobor. of mo, old; pl. memedši and momoi (acc. to Hans.); adv. already.
- mōmō, pl. v. of mō to catch, to hold fast.
- mōmō, n. catching; holding.
- momo, n. impediment in speaking; stottering; ha momo, v. inf.
- momohā, to stotter, stammer.
- momohā, n. stottering, stammering.
- momohālō, n. a stotterer (said to be generally a passionate person).
- momosa, adv. already before; a long time ago; s. sa and momo; comp. momo, adv. and sa, n. and adv.
- mone, mene, pl. menemei, pron. this (person); comp. ene, none; mo, ne; Ad. nōne.
- moni, mo ni; pl. meini, mei ni, rel. pron. he or she, who; who (der, der; der, welcher; die, die, die, welche); comp. noni and ni, rel. pron.
- mplāñ, n. pl. mplai (Ot. mprāñ) beam.
- mr —, s. under ml.
- mra, mramra, adv. quickly; soon (comp. Otyi: bra, come!)
- mra (Ot. th. s.), mla, n. law.

- mũ, pl. mũmõ, inf. mũmõ, v. to sip.
 mũ and mũa, v. to be tidy; he mũ, he mũa, v. th. s., to be clean, orderly; to be fat.
 mu, v. to breathe, inf. mumõ; to shut the mouth and keep s. th. in one's mouth; to hem (cloth), inf. mũ, comp. bañ (na) v. koro (na) v. toi.
 mu mule, v. inf. mulemumõ, to dive; to conceal, be silent; to disappear.
 mu mle, v. th. s.
 mu na, v. inf. namũ, v. to be silent, s. bu na; to hem in; to make to speak = dšie na wiemõ, v.
 mu ši, inf. šimu, v. = mu mle, v.
 mũ toi, v. inf. toimu, to be deaf.
 'mũ, emu (Ot. th. s.), adj. whole, entire (ganž).
 mũ, n. hemming.
 mu, n. oil; blofõmu, europ. oil; mu tšuru, n. red oil, i. e. palmoil; pl. mui, different oil.
 mũa = bua, v. inf. muamõ, to shut (the mouth).
 mũa na, inf. namuamõ, imprt. sing. muamõ, = bu na (Ot. bu ano, comp. bu in Gã and bua na), to shut the mouth, be silent; to keep s. th. in the mouth, to mumble = mu, v. to fold up (f. i. an umbrella).
 muamõ, mũmõ, n. shutting the mouth; mumbling; keeping s. th. in the mouth.
 muañ = moañ, s. this.
 mubē, n. time of oil, oil-season.
 mude, adj. tasteless, saltless.
 mudši, pl. n. dirt (diff. oil, s. mu, n.).
 mufolo, n. anointer; anointed (with oil).
 mufõ, n. anointing (with oil) fr. fo mu, v.).
 mugã, inf. -mõ, v. to devour.
 'mugui, àmugúi, n. a kind of berries.
 mugu, v. to shake, to move, to creep, inf. mugumõ.
 mugu he, v. to shake one's self; inf. hemugumõ.
 mugu ši, v. inf. šimugumõ, to creep on the ground.
 mugulo, n. a person who shakes himself; creeper.
 mugumõ, n. shaking, moving, creeping.
 mugumugu, adj. fat, round; fe —, v. to be —, —.
 mugumugufemõ, n. fatness.
 muhemõ, n. oil-buying.
 muhelõ, n. oil-buyer.
 muhõ, n. curtain.
 muhomõ, n. oil-boiling.
 muhõmõ, n. oil-selling; fr. hõ mu, v.; and scarcity of oil.

- mui**, adv. at once; eladše mui, he at once disappeared.
mukā, n. measuring or trying of oil (s. *kā*, v.).
mule, n. depth; *mu* —, v. to dive.
mulemulō, n. diver.
mulemumō, n. diving.
mulō, n. a person breathing etc. fr. *mu*, v.
'muma, *àmumá*, n. a kind of berries.
mu, *mum* (a frequent root in afr. languages for the same idea) dumbness; *to* —, v. to be dumb; to be or become speechless; *verstummen*.
mumō, n. breathing; shutting the mouth, keeping s. th. in the mouth; s. *mu*; breath; spirit, s. *וַיִּרָא*, *πνευμα*; comp. *kla*, *kra*; *susuma*; *sisá*, etc. Ad. *mum*; Ot. *homhome*, n.
mũmō, n. sipping.
mumtō, n. dumbness.
mumu, v. redupl. of *mu*, v. which see.
mumu, n. a river fish.
mumui, n. and adj. dumb (comp. *mu*, v. and *momo*, *mo-mohā!* *mu toi*, v. *toimulō*, *toimū* n.).
muna, v. to frown. Ot. v.
munēle, n. dan. uniform; scarlet red colour.
munõ, n. oil-vessel.
musu, n. belly; used frequently as gram. subject or object = *mli*.
musu fite, v. inf. *musufitemō*, to miscarry; to have a disordered stomach; *fite musu*, inf. th. s. to destroy the fruit in its mothers womb.
musu tšō, v. to have diarrhoea; *tšō musu*, v. to operate (of medicine).
musuñ tšō m. k. v. to yearn = *mli tšō m. k. v.*; inf. *musuñtšō*. Comp. *וַיִּרָא* and *σπλαγχνιζεσθαι*.
musu, n. (Ot. th. s.) mischief; misfortune, disaster, calamity, adversity; curse; *musu eba m. k. nō*, a calamity has befallen s. b.; *kpa musu*, v. inf. *musukpamō*, to take away the curse etc. by a sacrifice to the fetish (generally in the roads before towns); *bō* —, v. inf. *musubō*, to do something abominable, cursed; to blaspheme; to do mischief; *omusu abua onō!* thy curse may gather over thee! (A common curse).
musubō, n. mischievous act; curse; blaspheming; blasphemy.
musubolō, n. mischievous person; ungodly person; blasphemer.
musufo, n. Ot. a mischievous person.
musuéfo = Ot. *musuyefo*, n. th. s.

- musufitemo, n. miscarrying; disorder of the stomach.
 musugbĩ, n. unfortunate day.
 musukotoku, musuñkotoku, n. lit. belly-bag, i. e. stomach.
 musulilei, musuñlilei, n. lit. belly-tongue; i. e. milt, spleen.
 musuñ gbĩ, v. and
 musuñ wa, v. to be able to sustain hunger, = nyẽ hõmo, v.
 musukpalo, n. a person taking away the curse by a sacrifice; fr. kpa musu, v.
 musukpamo, n. the act of taking away the curse.
 musutšõ, -mo, n. diarrhoea, open bowels.
 musuñtšõ, -mo, n. yearning, mercy („bowels of mercy, ⲟⲡⲓ, ⲥⲡⲗⲁⲅⲅⲏⲁ“).
 mute, n. oil-stone; wet.
 mute = mude, adj. tasteless, saltless.
 mutšuru, n. red oil, i. e. palm-oil.
 mutsurute, n. oil-stone; wet = mute, n.
 mutšuruterelo, n. palmoil-carrier.
 mutsuruteremo, n. palmoil-carrying.
 mutukutšo, n. a tree growing along the lagunes (the mangrove-tree?)

N.

Words having the augment n or ñ prefixed must be sought for under the next following consonant, if not found here.

Na, v. inf. nã and namo, v. to see; to find, to have; to tread, to stand (comp. da, damo); to swear; — n. k., to swear by s. th. Adñ. th. s. It may be that different verbs are united in this; na, to see, Ad. th. s., Ot. hũ; na, to get, Ad. na and Ot. nya; and na, to stand up., to tread, Ad. da (comp. Gã: damo, Ot. gyina. Na (Ad. th. s. and Ot. nya) is used as an auxiliary verb, to express the relation of time which is indicated by the adv. already; yet in Engl. (ſchon; noch); with neg. voice = not yet; positively it is seldom used; f. i. miná miké, I already said it (I got to say it); minaa make, I did not yet say; minañ make, I will not yet say it; mináko make, I have not yet said it. Besides this na is used to express a wish (a kind of optative mood) f. i. miná miké! could I say it, I wish I could say it!

The most common combinations with the verb na (comp. also na, n.) are:

na n. k. or m. k. he tšui, v. inf. hetšuinamo, to be content with s. th. or s. b.

na he tšuidšūrō, v. inf. hetšuidšūrōnamo, to be pleased with, to be glad of; comp. na tšui, -tšuidšūrō.

na mli, v. inf. mlinā, to see the inside; to have insight.

na na, v. inf. nanā, lit. to see the mouth, the beginning, the end (comp. na, n.) to understand; comp. na šiši, v.

na n. k. le, double v. to see (and) know, to understand.

na nane, v. to swear by one's leg (a very common oath: „mana minane!“).

na nii, v. inf. niinā, niinamo, to see things, to see; to have sight; to get things, i. e. to get rich; s. ye nii, v. and niiatše, n.

na nō, v. inf. nōnā, to see something, to feel pain; to suffer. Mina noko! ēé! Mina noko, ēé! Woe me! Woe me! Expression of severe pain or grieve or mourning.

na no, v. inf. nonamo, to tread upon.

na noko, v. = na nō, v.

na nya, Ad. v. = na na, v.

na Nyonmo, v. to swear by God.

na sane, v. to get a palaver.

na se, v. to gain, to profit; inf. senamo.

na segbe, v. to have recourse to, to recover.

na ši, v. inf. šinamo, to tread the ground, to stand up, — upon. Comp. damo ši and te ši, v.; and nana, v. nana ši, v.

na šiši, v. inf. šišinā, -namo, to see the ground, the bottom, the reason; to understand; to discern.

na tše, v. to swear by one's father; a very common oath.

na tšui, v. to get or take a heart; to take courage; inf. -namo; impert. na tšui, take courage!

na tšuidšūrō, v. inf. -namo; to take a good heart (see edšūrō), to be of good cheer, comfort; to be happy, joyful; comp. mli fli, mī še, hīe me, nyā, v.

na yi, yin, yitšo, v. to get a head, to get reason etc. comp. yi, yin, n.

na, na —, see after na and before ne.

na, n. mouth (Ot. āno); the outward, mouth (comp. da), opening; brim; edge (hebr. פֶּה); worth, price; boundary; beginning or end of something, the utmost part; shore, nšona, sea-shore; fa-na, borders of a river. As da, he, hīe, mli, no, nō, se etc. this noun is used as a post-position and adv. expressing the relation of place and by tropic use also that of time and manner (s. § 29) as: at, to, near, accordingly, according to; at the point of; along etc. German: an, neben, auf; nach, gemäß,

entlang etc. In Ot. sometimes ano, sometimes hũ, hõ are the corresp. words; Ad. nya. As the gramm. object it appears especially in the following combinations: bā na, inf. nabāmo, to cut the end round about (beschnneiden); be na, — nabu (s. this), to contract the mouth = na be, v.; bi m. k. na gbē, = פִּי לֹא שָׁלֵם, inf. nagbēbimo, v. to ask the mouth (opinion) of s. b.; befragen; bu na, v. inf. nabumo, to cover the mouth (with the natives a sign of silent astonishment), to be silent; bu ona! keep thy peace; bua na, v. (Ot. bo āno, comp. bu āno; and in Gã, mu, mũa), to gather, to assemble; dāmo na, v. inf. nadāmo, nadamomo, to stand at, near, on the brim, shore etc. to stand firmly, s. damo mli, damo nādšiañ; doko na, v. inf. nadokomo, to sweeten the mouth of s. b.; to persuade with sweet words, to flatter; dša na, inf. nadšamo, to fit; comp. dša, tša, v.; dše na, v. to come from the mouth, s. Gã-Hist. (sich vernehmen lassen); dše na, v. th. s. dšie na, v. nadšiemo, to excuse, to interpret; dšo na, v. inf. nadšō, to sharpen; fā na, v. inf. nafāmo, to take off the mouth, the cork, uncork; to open (bottles and such vessels, comp. gble na); fe na, v. nafemo, pl. fle na, inf. naflemo, to burst open, to open a fester, to burst open, v. n. fi na, v. nafimo, to bind the opening, to bind up (a bag etc.); fo na, inf. nafō, pl. flo na, inf. naflomo, v. to cut one's mouth, to report, accuse s. b.; to cut the end or brim; gba na, v. inf. nagbamo, to trouble, pl. gbla na, v. inf. nagblamo, lit. to rend the mouth, to discourse; gbe na, v. inf. nagbē, lit. to kill the mouth, the end, to end, to finish; gble na, v. inf. nagblemo, to open (doors, boxes etc., comp. fā na, gbu na); gbu na, v. inf. nagbū, to bore an opening, to open; hĩ na, v. nahile, to abhor one's mouth, to keep malice, so as not to salute or speak to s. b.; ekemi hĩ na, he does not speak with me; ho na = ho he, v. inf. nahō, to pass over, to overrun; ka na, v. inf. nakamo, to insist; kā na, v. inf. nakāmo, to lie at, near; kō na, v. nakō and nakōmo, to stick in the mouth or bill; kpa na, v. nakpamo, to break the fast, to breakfast; kpe na, v. nakpe, to sew up; kū na, v. nakū, nakūmo, to gainsay; to speak or be against; lata na, v. inf. nalatamo, to base the end (in sewing); le na, v. nale, to know (one's mouth, words); to know the number, - - - price; mǎ na, v. namāmo, to stand at, near; to set at; to build at, near, at the shore etc.; mũa na, mũa na, v.

to be silent, shut the mouth; to keep s. th. in the mouth; s. bua na, and bu na; na na, v. inf. nanā, to see the end, to understand; nã na, v. inf. nanāmo, to shut the opening, door etc. to shut; nyie na, v. to walk along, at, according to; nō na, v. nanōmo, to be sweet, agreeable (to the mouth), s. doko —; nu m. k. na gbē, v. inf. nagbēnumo, to hear from one's mouth; abhören, anhören; pã, po na, s. fã, fo na; sa na, v. inf. nasā, to taste; misa gbele na, I tasted death; misa mina (lit. I tasted my mouth, with respect to s. th.). I tasted (it), comp. sa, v.; soo na, v. inf. nasoomo, to seal up; še na, v. našē, to reach the mouth, to be sufficient, to satisfy; ši na, v. inf. našimo, to knock against one's mouth, to act against one's word, s. kū na and ši, v.; šo na, v. inf. našomo (to lick one's mouth), to kiss; ta na, pl. tra na, inf. natamo, natramo, v. to touch the mouth; to dispute; to trouble with words; to tempt = tšō na; to cover the end, brim etc. to sit at, near, along; to na, pl. tro na, v. inf. natō, natromo, to tire one's mouth; to make tired of speaking; to be tired of speaking; tō na, v. inf. natōmo, to transgress one's word; comp. na tō and tō, v.; tša na, v. inf. natšamo; to adjoin, to be in contact, to continue; s. tša, v.; tše na, v. inf. natšemo, to trouble, to tease with words; to unseal; tše, v.; tši na, v. inf. natšimo, to close the mouth, opening etc., to confine, imprison etc.; tšō na, v. inf. natšōmo, to turn one's mouth, word; inf. natšō, to tempt to bad words (or actions) s. ka, v. ta na etc., wie na, v. inf. nawiemo, to speak one's mouth; to salute, to interpret, comp. nadšiemō; yere m. k. na or yire m. k. na (s. yi na), v. inf. nayeremo, to come unawares to somebody's speaking about one; to overhear unawares; ye na, v. inf. nayeli, to bargain; to negotiate; yi na, v. inf. nayimo, to intercept one's speaking; yo na gbē, v. inf. nagbēyomo, to know s. b. by his voice, to know one's voice, word, manner of speaking, etc. As grammat. subject it appears especially in the following combinations:

na ba, v. inf. nabā, to be sharp (of knives etc., comp. na = edge);

na ba ši, v. inf. našiba (Ot. ano bre ase) to let the mouth down (comp. „den Mund hängen lassen“), to decrease (in zeal, power, passion etc.), to be softened, to give in. Comp. ba ši, v.

- na be, v. inf. nabele, -mo, to have a narrow, contracted mouth, as old persons; to have a mouth like a pair of tongs, so as to pinch with, as ants, crabs, pincers etc.
- na du, v. to leak at the opening, at the cork etc.
- na dša, v. inf. nadšale, to be straight, right in speech; to have a straight end or brim; s. dša, v.
- na dšo, v. inf. nadšomo, to have a bitter mouth, to have a bad mouth („ein scharfes oder böses Maul haben“).
- na dšo, v. to be quiet in speaking.
- na fã, v. inf. nafã, nafãmo, to be open; s. fã na; of bottles and similar vessels.
- na fe, pl. fle, v. inf. nafemo, naflemo, to burst open.
- na gbo, v. inf. nagbele, = daŋgbo, to have a dead mouth; to have no taste (after sickness etc.).
- na homo no, v. inf. nanohomo or nonahomo, to know by heart, to say by heart.
- na kã, v. inf. nakãmo, to be or lie open; of doors, rooms, houses etc.
- na ke enyoo ši, v. to have scarcely finished speaking; a very peculiar expression, lit. „the mouth says it is fallen down“; „beni ena ke enyoo ši“, when he had finished speaking.
- na kō ši, v. to bite the ground, i. e. to fall on one's mouth; pl. na kōmo ši, s. kō, v.
- na kpa, v. inf. nakpamo, to say s. th. hesitatingly because it is amiss or wrong, to miss with the mouth; s. kpa, v.
- na kpe, v. nakpē, to be gathered; to be of one opinion; more frequently:
- na kpe ši, v. inf. našikpē, th. s. f. i. beni amena ekpe ši, when they were assembled; when they had become of one opinion; s. kpe, v.
- na kpe he, v. to be astonished; s. nakpe, n.
- na kũ, v. inf. nakũ, nakũomo; to have a broken mouth, edge etc., to be forward in speaking.
- na ñō, v. to have a sweet, flattering mouth; s. na doko; to be dainty; inf. nañōmo.
- na še, v. inf. našē, to be sufficient (in price); comp. še na, v.
- na ši, v. inf. našī and -mo, to be worth; ona ši oha, thou art worth a hundred; comp. na, = price and ši, v.
- na tō, v. inf. natōmo, to transgress with the mouth, with words; to make a mistake in speaking; comp. tō na, v. and tō, v.

na tša, v. inf. natšamo, to fit, to adjoin, to be perpetual, comp. tša na; tša, v.

na tše, v. inf. natšemo, to have a pure, clear mouth; to speak fluently and purely; ena tšeko, he can not yet fluently speak.

na tši, v. inf. natšī and natšimo, to be stopped or closed up; s. tši na, v.

na wa, v. inf. nawale, to have a hard mouth, to be hard; comp. wa, v.

nā, n. grandmother, pl. namei. Ad. th. s.

naakpa, adv. well, very, very much.

nabā, n. sharpness fr. na ba, v.

nabā, and

nabāmo, n. cutting the mouth, opening, brim, end; s. bā, v.

nabē, n. narrowness of mouth, as that of old men; formation of mouth like that of a pair of tongs or pincers, as ants have.

nablemo, n. th. s. of the pl. form ble, v.

nābi, pl. -bii, n. grandmother-child, i. e. grand-child; comp.

nā, n.; ni, n. nye and nyemi, n.

nabimo, n. asking of the price, fr. bi na, v.

nabinu, pl. -bihī, n. grandson.

nabiyo, pl. -biyei, n. grand-daughter.

nabu, n. lit. hole or opening of the mouth (s. bu); mouth, often used = na, hole, opening, lip; pl. nabui, lips.

nabualo, n. gatherer, fr. bua na, v.

nabuamo, n. gathering, assembling; assemble. S. kpemo, n.

nabuamohe, n. gathering-place.

nabumo, n. covering of the mouth, opening etc. silence, fr. bu na, v.

nadamo, nadamomo, n. standing at, along, for etc.; fr. damo na, v.

nadokolo, n. flatterer; persuader; fr. doko na and na doko, v.

nadokomo, n. flattering, persuading.

nadokomowiemō, n. flattering word, — speech.

nadšā, nadšale, n. straightness of mouth, speech, opening, brim, end etc.; fr. na dša and dša na, v.

nādši, pl. of nane (Ot. th. s. and nañ), foot.

nādšian = nādšiamli, n. foot-print, foot-step, stead, post-position = instead of, for etc. ba —, v. to come instead of s. b.; damo —, v. to stand for s. b., - - surety; to represent s. b., inf. nādšiandamo; dše nādšian, v. inf. nādšian dšē, to go out of one's way („aus den Füßen gehen“); dšie nādšian, v. to remove out of one's way,

- inf. nāḍšiaṇḍsiemo; fā nāḍšiaṇ, v. th. s.; he nāḍšiaṇ, v. to take recompence, inf. nāḍšiaṇhemo; kā —, v. to lie in one's place, inf. nāḍšiaṇkāmo; ke nāḍšiaṇ, v. inf. nāḍšiaṇkē, to grant instead, to make a present instead; mā nāḍšiaṇ, v. inf. nāḍšianmāmo, to stand in the place of s. th. (s. damo); na nāḍšiaṇ, v. to get s. th. in exchange; nō nāḍšiaṇ, v. to take s. th. instead of s. th., in exchange; ta, pl. tra nāḍšiaṇ, v. to sit in one's place, inf. nāḍšiaṇtamo, -tramō; to —, v. inf. nāḍšiaṇtō, to repay, to retribute, to retaliate, to recompence; ye nāḍšiaṇ, v. to take s. b. place or office, inf. nāḍšiaṇyeli; ye —, v. to be in s. b. place, instead of etc. neg. be —; yi —, v. nāḍšiaṇyimō, to remain on the same spot, to go in a circle (also used in argument) etc.
- nāḍšiana, n. the place at the feet of s. b. foot-prints, — steps, postpos. at the feet, to the feet, f. i. gbe —, v. to fall down at s. b. feet etc.
- nāḍšiaši, n. place under one's feet, standing place, situation etc. east = bokā; the four points of the wind are named from the situation of a person lying on his back with the head to the west and feet to the east (perh. from burial?); comp. yiteṇ, yiteṅgbe or anaigbe, nine-ḍšūrōgbe or nšōṅgbe and nine abekugbe or koṅgbe or koyigbe; and nāḍšiaši, -gbe.
- nāḍšiašigbe, n. east-way, adv. east-ward.
- nāḍšiaṇḍāmō, n. surety, standing surety; representation; fr. damo nāḍšiaṇ, v.
- nāḍšiaṇḍāmōlō, n. surety; representant; representative.
- nāḍšiaṇḍšē, n. going out of one's way; fr. dšē nāḍš., v.
- nāḍšiaṇḍsiemo, n. removal out of the way, fr. dšie nāḍš., v.
- nāḍšiaṇtō, n. repaying; repayment; restitution; retaliation; fr. to nāḍš., v.
- nāḍšiantolō, n. restituter, retaliater.
- nāḍšiaṇyeli, n. taking office for or after an other; succession; fr. ye nāḍš., v.
- nāḍšiaṇyelilō, -yelō, n. successor.
- nāḍšolō, n. person with an evil tongue; fr. na dšo, v.
- nāḍšomō, n. bad mouth, evil tongue; strict, true saying.
- nāḍšo, n. sharpening of tools, — of the mouth (for scolding etc.).
- nāḍšole, n. quietness of mouth, speech; kind words; fr. na dšo, v.
- nafālo, n. opener, bottler; fr. fā na, v.
- nafāmo, n. opening of bottles etc.

- nafemo, naflemo, n. bursting open; fr. fe na and na fe, v.
 nafī and nafīmo, n. binding up, closing of bays etc.; fr.
 fī na, v.
 nafitemo, n. corruption of mouth, speech.
 nafolo, naflo, n. reporter, accuser, talebearer; fr. fo na,
 flo na, v.
 nafō, naflo, n. reporting, accusing; talebearing; report;
 accusation; summons.
 nagbalo, n. troubler; troublesome person, from gba na, v.
 nagbamo, n. troubling; trouble.
 nagbamosane, n. troublesome palaver.
 nagbē, n. ending, finishing; end; aim; fr. gbe na, v.
 nagbegbī, n. last day.
 nagbelo, n. finisher.
 nagblamo, n. discourse; fr. gbla na, v. but s. našigblamo, n.
 nagbele, nagbō, n. tastlessness, fr. na gbo, v.
 nagbelo, n. opener, a person opening doors, boxes etc.
 nagblemo, n. opening.
 nagbū, n. piercing (open).
 nahīle, n. malice-keeping; fr. hī na, v.
 nahīlo, n. malice-keeper.
 nahomo, n. knowing or saying fluently (by heart).
 nakai, pron. such; adv. thus, so; comp. neke; nakai non,
 even so; Ad. dša.
 nakāmo, n. being open; opening; fr. na kā, v.
 nakpamo, n. break-fast; fr. kpa na, v. speaking amiss, fr.
 na kpa, v.
 nakpē, n. meeting; unity of opinion = našikpē; fr. na kpe, v.
 nakpēhe, n. meeting-place.
 nakpē, n. astonishment, fr. na kpe he; amena kpe amehe,
 or efeame nakpe, they were astonished. Comp. fe yā;
 he dšō etc.
 nakpe, nakplemo, n. sewing up the ends, comp. kata na,
 bañ na, v.; fr. kpe na, v.
 nakūlo, n. gainsayer; forward person.
 nakū and nakūmo, n. gainsaying; opposition. fr. kū na, v.;
 forwardness fr. na kū, v.
 nakutšo, pl. -tšei, and nakutšona, n. knee.
 nale, n. dan. fool; fe —, to make a foot of.
 nalo, n. only used in combinations, — seer; — finder.
 namo, n. finding, getting.
 namo, pl. namei, inter. pron. who? ameyi enyo le atēn
 namo? who among the two? Ad. nene.

namũ, namũamo, n. shutting of the mouth; keeping of s. th. in the mouth, fr. mu or mua na, v.

nam, n. a knowing person, well-informed person (fr. namli?).

nana, n. understanding; fr. na na, v.

nanalo, n. an understanding person; ein verständiger Mensch.

nana, v. reduplication of na, v. to tread, to stand upon etc.

nana ši, = na ši, v.

nānakānsowa, n. (Ot.) great-grandchild; great-grand-parent; comp. nā (Ot. nānā) grand-mother.

nañāmo, n. shutting (of doors, boxes etc.), fr. ñā na, v.

nāne (old pronunc. nānde perh. = na-ade, comp. na, v. to tread and ade, Ot. = thing, s. also nine, kane, fine, n. etc. Ot. nāñ, nāne), pl. nādši, n. foot; wheel. Comp. nādši, nādšiañ, nādšiana, nādšiaši etc.; fā nāne, v. and wo nāne no, v. to walk quickly; nyie nāne no, v. to go on foot etc.

nānehēno, nānehĩntšono, n. shinbone.

nānehefomo, n. foot-bath.

nānemāhe, n. foot-print; footing.

nānenonyielo, n. pedestrian; fr. nyie nane no, v.

nānenonyiemō, n. walking on foot.

nāneši, n. sole of the foot.

„ „ place under foot, comp. nādšiaši, n.

nānešimaño, n. foot-stool.

nānešimo, n. kicking; kick.

nānešiwao, nānewao, pl. -wabii, n. toe.

nānetšitši, n. (comp. tšitši) heel.

nānetšo, pl. -tšei, n. lit. foot-stick (s. tšo), i. e. shin-bone.

nanii, pl. n. dainties.

nāñkutšo, pl. -tšei, knee = nakutšo.

nanõ, n. eternily; ke-ate —, until eternity. Comp. dā,

Nanyoñmo, n.

nañõlo = nia mlikpalo, n. dainty person.

nañõmo, n. agreeableness fr. ñõ na, v.; daintiness, fr. na ñõ, v.

nanetu, and

nantu, n. calf of the leg.

'nanu = ananu, n. spider.

'nanukpā, n. spider-web.

nanyo, pl. nanemei (= nanenyo nannyo, -mei, comp. damfo, pl. nnamfo in Otyi) n. friend; neighbour (Nachster), fellow, comrad; ke m. k. bō nanyo, v. inf. nanyobo, to make friendship with s. b. In compositions it is used

like the engl. fellow —, lat. com —; germ. Mit —;
see f. i. nanyogbomo, n.

nanyobō, n. friendship; communion.

nanyodšulo, n. fellow-thief.

nanyofelo, n. fellow-agent.

nanyogbomo, pl. -mei, n. fellow-man; person of the same rank.

nanyogbo, n. fellow-guest; — stranger.

nanyoniitšulo, n. fellow-labourer.

Nanyoñmo, pr. n. of God, either = eternal God (comp. dā, nanō = eternity, Ot. dā, pl. nna, day; dā, alway) or God of the ancestors, comp. nã, nanakansowa (Ot. nã, = mother; nãnã = grandmother etc.).

nanyofelo, n. playmate = febilo, n.

nanyotšūlo, pl. -tšudši, n. fellow-servant; pl. nanemeitsšūdši.

nasā, n. tasting, taste; fr. sa na, v.

naso = asañ (Ot. nanso), conj. also; moreover, again.

nasomo, n. sealing, seal; fr. soo na, v.

nasa, n. bad, wicked mouth; s. eša, adj.

našē, n. sufficiency, satiety; fr. še na, v.

našigblamo, n. discourse with the purpose of catching one in speech; fr. gbla na ši, v.

našimo, n. worth; fr. na ši, v.; act against s. b. words, fr. ši na, v.

našomo, n. kissing, kiss.

natamo, natramo, n. dispute; quarrel; fr. ta na, pl. tra na, v.; sitting at or along; covering of the end, brim etc.

natōlo, n. transgressor; person who makes mistakes, fr. tō na and na tō, v.

natōmo, n. transgression of s. b. words, fr. tō na, v.; mistake in speaking.

natšakemo, n. recanting.

natšalo, n. fitter.

natšamo, n. fitting, adjoining, contact, continuation (comp. notšamo); fr. tša na and na tša, v.

natšelo, n. teaser fr. tše na; person speaking correctly fr. na tše, v.

natšemo, n. teasing, troubling; fr. tše na, v.; clear speaking, correct speech; fr. na tše, v.

natši, n. movement; s. tši, v.

natši and natšimo, n. stopping up of the mouth, opening, passage etc. fr. tši na, v.

natšilo, n. person hindering or stopping one's way.

natšōlo, n. tempter fr. tšō na, v.

natšō, n. tempting, temptation.

natšōmo, n. recanting.

natšōwiemo, n. tempting, provoking word.

nawale, n. hardness, harshness (of words), fr. na wa, v.

nawalo, n. hard, harsh person.

nawalodšeñ, n. hard, harsh behaviour, character.

nawielo, n. interpreter; = nadšielo, advocate.

nawiemo, n. interpretation, speaking for some body, salutation.

nayeli, n. bargaining, negotiation.

nayelo, nayelilo, n. bargainer, negotiator; fr. ye na, v.

nayelisane, n. negotiating palaver.

nayeremo, n. overhearing unawares, fr. yere na, v.

nayī, nayimo, n. interception of speech, fr. yi na, v.

nayomo, n. knowing by the voice.

ña, ñã, v. inf. ñã and pl. ñamo, inf. th. s., to press, to squeeze (= mĩa), (to press the hand?) to salute, to visit (comp. fla and sra, v.), to shut, to be shut, to give order, to sing out.

ña, inf. ñã, v. to learn (f. i. a trade).

ña hīe, v. to shut the door before s. b.

ña mli, v. inf. mliñamo, mliñã, to shut the opening, inside; to press in; to squeeze out.

ña m. k., v. to salute, visit s. b.

ña na, v. inf. nañamo, to shut (the opening, door etc. s. na, n.).

ña no, v. inf. noñamo, to press upon, to squeeze the surface, to shut the cover (s. no, n.).

ña se, v. inf. señamo, to shut behind.

ña ši, v. inf. šiñamo, to press down.

ña m. k. yi, inf. yiñã, to give a peremptory order to s. b., to cry (and stamp) at s. b. („anherrſchen“); inf. yiñamo, to shut one up or in.

ña m. k. yi se, v. inf. yiseñamo, to shut after s. b. head, i. e. to shut s. b. in, to close after a man; Gen. 7, 16.

ñã, n. pressing, squeezing.

ña, or ñã; pl. ñamei; when without any possessive pronoun or case before it (i. e. in the vocative case or address (aña, añamei (comp. ate, awo, ao, anyemi, awu), n. wife (in her exclusive relation to her husband, comp. biianye, bienye and yō); espoused bride (comp. also šiyere and ayemforo). It is custom to betroth young girls, even sucklings (and children in the mothers womb

on condition that they are girls) to some male, adult or young; from that time he has to give presents to her and her parents and she is bound to him and called ña, wife, or šiyere (ši, promise, and yere, Ot., wife); during the bridal ceremonies, when dressed and adorned as bride, ayemforo (s. this) and after marriage again ña, aña. Comp. wye yō, kpe yō, v. Adñ. yō, th. s., for „wife“ and „woman“; comp. „Weib“.

ña, ñã, generally ña nō, ñānō, n. grassy plain, field (where there is no bush, s. ko, n.) savanna; esp. the level between the sea and the mountains as far as there is no bush (fr. ña, to press?); wilderness.

ña nō or ñānō, in or on the field; comp. dša nō, asa nō, ko se etc. Eye ña le nō, he is in the field.

ñā, n. (Adñ. gā; Ot. nyansā, comp. ña, v. na, v. Ot. nya, to get, and ña, to visit) counsel, advice; art; wisdom; prudence; trade; craft; cunning; trick etc. le ñā, v. to know wisdom, art, to have prudence; to know a trade; wo ña, v. inf. ñawo, to give counsel, advice; ñā mli, adverbially used: prudently, cunningly; secretly.

ñabi, n. step-child (lit. wife's child) of a man; comp. wubi, n.

ñaisō, n. wounds betwixt the toes from perspiration.

ñāī, collective n. coals; ñāī ke la, fire-coals; s. the next word.

ñālā, v. to dry, to shrink; inf. ñālā.

ñālaī, ñlaī, adj. dry; verfohl.

ñalē, n. wisdom, knowledge, prudence (s. le ñā, v.); trade, mastership.

ñalō, ñālō, n. visiter; a person shutting or pressing, s. ña, v.

ñālo, ñāñlo, n. beast of the field, s. kolo, n.

ñālō, n. artificer; prudent, wise man; counsellor; tradesman; master of a trade; fr. ñā, v.

ñālōfemō, -yeli, n. mastership.

ñamō, n. shutting; pressing, squeezing; saluting, visiting; visit; fr. ña, v.

ñāna, n. rain-water gathered from thatched houses, comp. adšensu, n.

ñāñ — or ñānō —, prefixed to a noun, indicates wild, s. ñāñkpoñō etc.

ñāñī, adj. and adv. cold; -ly.

ñāñkolo, n. beast of the field.

ñāñō, pl. ñāñii, n. implements or instruments of an artist, artificer, tradesman; machine; comp. tšōne, n.

nanokpoño, n. wild horse; a kind of antelopes, in size and shape like a horse.

ñano (s. ña, n. ña no), n. field; ña le no, the field; adv. in or on the field; comp. dšano, n. etc.

ñanonii, pl. n. things of the field; wild growing things; comp. ko-, koñ- and nanokpoño, nanotšina etc.

nanotšina, ñantšina, n. a kind of buffalo, s. wuo, wō, n.

ñaši, n. arm-hole.

ñawiewo, n. word of advice.

ñawō, n. counselling, advice, fr. wo ñā, v. Ot. tu fo, v.

ñawolo, n. adviser.

ñawyiei, n. a kind of sweet fruit of a tree; sweet-sap; comp. aluguntuguñ, n.

ñawyieitšo, pl. -tšei, n. tree bearing it.

ñawye, n. living (of a man) with a wife; married state; matrimony; comp. yōwye and gblā, n.

ñē, enē, demon. pron. Ad. th. s., this; Ot. yi. Comp. mone, none.

ñē? int. pron. what? = mẽ, me?; where whence, whereto? = ñēgbe?

ne, v. to rain; always constructed with Nyoñmo (which see) for its subject; Nyoñmo neo, God rains; = it rains. Comp. fā, ba, Nyoñmo ba; tue etc. Nyoñmonē, n. rain; Nyoñmonemo, th. s.

ñē, aux. v. in Adñ. = ye, to be and ñō, ke in Gā, de in Ot., to take. S. Apendix.

ñēgbe, int. pron. lit. what way, where, — to whither; whence, s. ñē; ñīgbe, th. s.

ñēhū, num. nine; ameyi ñēhū, they are nine in number.

ñeĩ, n. a kind of reeds.

neĩ and ñē, Ad. = ñēhū.

neke, pl. nekemei, demonst. pron. generally followed by ne, this, such; neke gbomo ne, this man or such a man; but if construed adjectively = certain, f. i. gbomo ko neke, a certain person (whose name I have forgotten); noko neke, a certain thing. Comp. also nakai and § 34. Ad. kīkē, th. s.

neleno, n. (the) opposite (thing or place), nsongbe neleno dši koñgbe, the opposite (or contrary) of south is north.

neleno, adv. opposite; ye —, inf. ñelenōyeli, v. to be —.

ñelenonō, n. opposite thing or place or direction.

ñelenoyeli, n. oppositeness.

nenyanke, n. saw-fish, s. nyanyanke.

ñeleĩ, = ñleĩ, n. shells.

nf. — s. und. mf.

'ṅgaṅ, pl. 'ṅgadši, s. eṅaṅ eṅgaṅ, n. a kind of birds.

ṅgā = ṅā, n. Adṅ. ga; art.

ṅg- s. under ṅ.

ṅgō, n. = ṅō, salt.

ni, v. (Ot. th. s. or ne) = dši, to be something; it is inflexible and sometimes shortened into „ṅ“; f. i. midši, mini, miṅ, it is I; gbomo ni or gbomon, it is a person. Comp. nī, pron. and conj. and ni, conj. Ad. „i“ as terminational augment; th. s. f. i. anokwaṅ, Ad. anokwai, it is true!

nī, rel. pron. which, who; that; (Ot. a) comp. moni, noni; when; comp. beni, where; comp. heni, how; comp. boni; conj. that, as for the purpose that, construed with potent. mood. Comp. ni, v. and conj. and ake, conj. ni, conj. and, Adṅ. th. s. Ot. na; only used to combine sentences or verbs, but not nouns (comp. ke). Comp. nī, v.

ni or nī, n. pl. nimei, grandfather; Ot. nana; comp. nā, nye, n. etc.

ni, nī, nibii, pl. n. of nō (which see). The word in its sing. and pl. form is very frequently used in combinations (as mo, mei of persons), to replace an object wanting etc. see the sequel.

nibi or nībi, pl. -bii, n. grand-child, grandfather-child, s. nabi, n.

nibii, diminutive pl. form of nō, thing; n. little things, things. nidši, pl. of nine.

nīahefōlō, n. washer; fr. fō nii ahe, v.

nīahefōmō, n. washing of cloth etc.

nīaṅ = nii amli, n. inside of things; region; adverbially used: in the things; about; dšemei nīaṅ, there about.

nīaṅkpālō, n. dainty person.

nīaṅkpāmō, n. daintiness, fr. kpa nii amli, v.

nīanye, pl. -mei, n. rich woman; s. nīatše, n.

nīatō, n. s. nīto.

nīasedi, n. desire (after things) fr. di nii ase, v.

nīatše or niatše, pl. -tšemei, n. lit. father or possessor of things, rich man; used in apposition = adj. rich; nā nīatše, a rich man; yō nīatše, rich woman, but also „nīanye“, n. th. s.

nīahewūmō, fr. wu nii ahe, v. and

nīaṅwūmō (fr. wu nīaṅ, v.), n. superfluity.

- niibā, n. production (of fruits of the field); fr. ba nii, v.; begging; comp. sisemo, n.
- niiboni, pl. n. things created, creatures; creation; s. bo.
- niidonii or nidonii, pl. grievous things; grief; = nii ni doo mo.
- niifemonii or nif., pl. n. (fr. nōfemonō) deeds; doing; behaviour etc. Ad. niipemnii, n. th. s.
- niifōdšianii (comp. nōfōñ), pl. n. bad deeds, ats; bad doing, acting; bad behaviour.
- niihīnii, pl. n. detestable things; things religiously unclean to s. b., s. hī, v.
- niikēnii (fr. nōkēnō) pl. presents; dashes; s. kē, v.
- niikpamo, n. harvest, taking of things from sun or rain; the contr. of kamo, n., fr. kpa nii, v.
- niikpalo, n. reaper.
- niikpē, nikipē, n. sewing, tailors work or trade, fr. kpe nii, v.; mile niikpē, I know to sew; I am a tailor.
- niikpenō, pl. -nii, sewing implement.
- niikpelo, nikip., n. tailor; seamstress.
- niilē, nilē, n. knowledge (of things) wisdom fr. le nii, v.
- niilelo, nil., n. knowing, wise person.
- niinā, ninā, n. sight fr. na nii, v. to see.
- niiseniiianii, pl. n. ill-use, abuse; fe m. k. niiseniiianii, v. to use one ill, to illtreat one; comp. se, v. to ill-treat.
- niiseniiianiifelo, n. mischievous person; illtreater.
- niiseniiianiifemo, n. ill-use, ill-usage, ill-treatment.
- niitō, niiatō, nitō, n. putting in order; keeping things together.
- niitolo, n. a person who put things in order, or who keeps things together.
- niitšulo, nitšulo, n. workman, labourer, fr. tšu nii, v.
- niitšumo, nitšumo, n. work, labour; business; calling; duty; ye he niitšumo, v. to be in want of; to use, to employ s. th.
- niitšumobe, n. time of or for labour; season of labour.
- niitšumofimo, n. pressure of business.
- niitšumohe, n. work-place; work-shop.
- niitšumokpamo, n. rest, stoppage of labour; Feierabend; fr. kpa niitšumo, v.
- niitšumogbī, n. day of labour; working day.
- nīkutšo, pl. -tsei, n. ell-bow = ninekutšo, n.
- nīkutšoyiši, -šiši, n. ell-bow (the outer or under-part of it).
- nile, s. niile, n.
- nilelo, s. niilelo, n.

- nina, v. inf. ninamò, to overtake.
 nina, s. niina, n.
 ninalò, n. overtaker.
 ninamò, n. overtaking.
 ñine, inf. -mò, v. to press down (f. i. a swelling); s. ñã, v.
 bobò, v.
 ninemò, n. pressing, squeezing.
 nine, old pronunc. ninde, pl. nidši, n. arm, hand, outside
 or back of the hand, comp. de (and Hebr. י = nine,
 and כ = de); branch; trunk (of the elephant) forefeet
 and shoulder of beasts, etc. The word is very probably
 combined of ni = di (Ot. = to eat) and nde, ade (Ot.
 thing); fe —, v. to surpass the hand; to be too much etc.
 nine abeku, ninebeku, n. left hand; north = koṅgbe; see
 nādšiaši, n.
 nine dšürō, ninedšürō, n. right hand; adv. to or at the
 right hand; south.
 ninedšürōgbe, n. right handway; i. e. toward the right hand;
 south, southward = nšogbe.
 ninefē, -le, n. surpassing of the hand; state of being too
 much of s. th.
 ninese, n. back of the hand.
 ninewao, pl. -wabii, n. finger, s. wao, n., comp. nanewao, n.
 nitšulo, nitšumo etc. s. niitšulo, niitšumo.
 ñkánali, ñkánale, ñkánare (Ot. th. s.), n. rust; dọ —, v.
 to get rusty.
 ñkánalidō, n. rusting, getting rusty.
 ñkani, Ot. th. s., n. a kind of yams.
 ñkatie, n. Ot. th. s. groundnuts.
 ñkatiebō, n. bearing of groundnuts, s. bọ, v.
 ñkatiedūmò, n. groundnut-planting.
 ñkatiemu, n. groundnuts-oil.
 ñkatiehūmò, n. groundnut-growing.
 ñkatiwónu, n. groundnuts soup.
 ñkatiedūlò, -hūlò, n. groundnuts grower.
 ñklōñ, nkrōñ, n. (sound imitating snoring), snore.
 ñklōñhō, n. snoring, fr. hō —, v.
 ñkọ, n. small heaps of ground put to the yams plant;
 bọ —, v. to heap yams.
 ñkoben, n. (Ot.?) or okoben, n. cloth dyed with red clay
 for mourning, redness (from clay, etc.) dirtiness; wo —, v.
 to be dirty, red.
 ñkòbō, n. yams-heaping.
 ñkòbòlò, n. yams-heaper.

- ńkomo, 'komo, Ot. th. s., n. complaint, lamentation; sadness, grief; ye ńkomo and ye 'komo, v. to lament, be sad, complain. Ad. komo, n.
- ńkomoyeli, n. complaining, lamentation, sadness, grief.
- ńkomoyelilo, -yelo, n. complainer; sad person.
- ńkomoyelisane, n. sad story; sad palaver.
- ńkōnya, ńkūnya (Ot. fr. kom, v. to be possessed by a spirit and nya, v. to get), n. a miracle done by spiritual power; generally used of the natural and unnatural miracles of fetish-priests, ye —, v. to perform such. Comp. afaĩ; okomfo.
- ńkōnyayeli, n. performance of miracles; juggling etc.
- ńkōnyayelo, -yelilo, n. performer of miracles; juggler, conjurer; kind of fetishpriests, s. okomfo, afaĩyelo, -felo, n.
- ńkpai, n. (Ot. mpai) curse; libation; a certain fetish-ceremony; yi ńkpai, v. to perform a libation; to take away the curse.
- ńkpaiyĩ, n. taking away the curse; performance of a libation.
- ńkpaiyilo, n. person performing this ceremony.
- ńkrāń, n. wandering ants (Ot. th. s. and Akra- or Gā-town, people and language). These ants march some times in great number and invest but at the same time cleanse houses, stables, devouring every kind of vermin.
- ńku, n. shea-butter, treebutter used by the natives to anoint themselves after washing. It is imported from the upper Volta.
- ńkū, nkūń, ńkūm, n. lean meat; adj. lean, meagre; lo ńkū, lean meat.
- ńkulo, n. assembly; bo —, v. to assemble; comp. gwa, n. bo gwa, v.; to reason, decide.
- ńkulobo, n. assembling, assembly; reasoning; decision.
- ńkwań (Ot.), n. soup; = wonu, n.; palmsoup, shortened from the Ot. mekwań, n.
- ńlai, adj. dry, verfoht, s. nālā, v.
- ńlai, n. a kind of knives to scrape the mudwalls smoothly.
- ńleńle, adj. thin (of pap etc.).
- ńma, v. inf. ńmā, pl. ńmla, inf. ńmlamo, to scratch, f. i. one's face; to make characters into or on s. th.; to sign (s. kadi), to draw; to write; — wolo, v. - - a letter, - - on paper.
- ńma he, v. Inf. heńmamō, lit. to sign, to blame one's self = bo he ahora, v.
- ńmā, n. scratching; drawing; writing.

ñmã, n. Ad. th. s. a kind of wheat, very small and black, of which bread is made; food of every kind; eyee ñmã, he does not eat.

ñmã-aboló, n. bread of this.

ñma, n. fragrance; perfume; sweet scent; dše —, v. to be odoriferous, fragrant; tšo fã ke ñma, n. perfumery; spices.

ñmã, n. fish-eggs.

ñmãdã, n. lit. food-wine, beer; blofo-ñmãdã, european beer; ho ñmãdã, v. to brew (beer).

ñmãdãholo, n. brewer.

ñmãdãhomo, n. brewing.

ñmãdšē, n. fragrancy; sweet scent.

ñmãdũlo, n. grower of wheat.

ñmãdũmo, n. growing of wheat; s. dũ, v.

ñmãhũlo, n. = ñmãdũlo; s. hũ, v.

ñmãhũmo, n. = ñmãdũmo.

ñmafĩ, adv. alternately; fo —, v. to bear alternately (sc. boys and girls).

ñmafifolo, n. person bringing forth boys and girls alternately.

ñmafifomo, n. bringing forth alternately.

ñmafĩ-ñmawolo -, words used in dividing things equally; as: mine —, thine —, mine —, thine —. Esp. in childrens language.

ñmañ, ñma, n. a kind of large antelopes.

ñmañma, n. a large antelope in the neighbourhood of the river Volta, said to have one horn on the forehead and being very shy and swift, of the size of a horse; perhaps the unicorn of the bible (not the rhinoceros!).

ñmãtšũ, n. or

ñmãtšo, pl. -tšei, n. ear of wheat (see ñmã) used by the fetish-priest for fumigating.

ñmawu, n. side (of body).

ñmawuañ = ñmawu amli, chest; n. insides of the sides; adv. at the side.

ñmawutšo, pl. -tšei, n. rib.

ñme, n. palmtree (with the flesh of it, s. ñme).

ñme, n. nut, kernel (f. i. of the palmtree).

ñmē or: ñmei, n. thorn.

ñmē, inf. ñmē, ñmēmō (pl. ñmēlē or ñmlē), v. to lie; to lay; to put (comp. ba; mã, to, ta, kã etc.); to shut; to lay eggs; to miss, to let, to open; to be open; to per-

mit; to lay out, to spread; to submit to be calm, quiet etc. (Comp. ba, bre in Ot.)

nm̃e he, v. inf. heñm̃e, heñm̃emo to lay open; to give s. b. free; to liberate; to let, to let go, to loose.

nm̃e mli, v. mliñm̃e, to put in, into; t̃se t̃sui ñme mli, to comfort one's self; to shut, to lock.

nm̃e na, v. inf. nañm̃e, to be shut; to shut, lock.

nm̃e m. k. naša, v. to give s. b. a bad answer.

nm̃e no, v. inf. noñm̃e, to lay or put upon; to add.

nm̃e (and ñm̃ō) okpl̃ō, v. inf. okpl̃ōnm̃e, to spread the table; to make a feast.

nm̃e se, v. inf. señm̃e, to put back; to shut behind.

nm̃e ši, v. inf. šiñm̃e, to lay down; to lie down; to submit.

nm̃e tsui ši, v. inf. t̃suišiñm̃e, to lay the heart down; to have patience; - - hã m. k., - - - with s. b.; to be patient; comp. to t̃sui (ši), hã t̃sui nyō mli; th. s.; and t̃sui fã, mli fũ, mli wo la etc. the contrary; Ot. to bo ase, v.

nm̃e yi, inf. yiñm̃emo, v. to shut in; s. ñã yi, v. th. s.

ñme yi ši, v. to let the head down; inf. yišiñm̃e; = ñme t̃sui ši, v.

ñm̃e, n. laying; lying etc.; shutting, locking; fr. ñme, v.

ñm̃e, adv. open; openly; wide open; gble ñm̃e, v. to open wide.

ñmega, n. a finger-ring, made from the kernel of a palm-nut; d̃s̃ō —, v. to make one by rubbing on a stone.

ñmele, pl. form, though seldom heard of the verb ñme.

ñmele, ñmle, pl. ñmed̃ši n. bell; clock (comp. gbe, to sound; ñmele t̃fa, v. (the bell strikes), to strike the bell, inf. of both: ñmle-t̃fa, ñmle enyie at̃fa? ñmed̃ši enyie at̃fa? what o'clock may it be? The answer is somewhat curious, as the sing. or plur. is used somewhat strangely; f. i. ñmle kome (one o'clock); ñmed̃ši enyo (two o'clock); ñmed̃ši ete, -ed̃fe, -enumo, -ekpa; but ñmle kpawo (seven o'clock); ñmle kpanyo, -nehũ, -nyoñmá!, -nyoñma ke ekome, — nyoñma ke enyo; but it is also sufficient to say: at̃fa ekome, enyo etc. (lit. it struck one, two etc.); or ñmele ẽse, the clock reaches; ẽse enyo, it is two o'clock; etc. hoso or woso ñmele, v. inf. ñmele hosomo, to ring the bell. Comp. hũ.

ñmelehosolo, n. bell-ringer.

ñmelehosomo, n. bell-ringing.

ñmeletšā, n. striking of the bell, the hours; bour; clock; timekeeping.

ñmeletšalo, n. time-keeper, person striking the hours on a bell.

ñmelewosolo, -wosomo, s.

ñmelehosolo, -hosomo, n.

ñmēlo, n. layer; person laying or putting s. th. fr. ñme, v.

ñmēmō, ñmelemō, n. missing; letting; allowing; opening etc. fr. ñme, v.

ñmemu, nut-oil; esp. the oil made from the kernel of palmnuts (not palmoil, s. mutšuru).

ñmeñmlebii, pl. n. brushwood, copse.

ñmenū, -numo, n. gathering of palmnuts, fr. nu ñme, v.

ñmenulo, n. gatherer of palmnuts, fr. nu ñme, v.

ñmetšo, ñmeitšo, pl. -tšei, n. nuttree; any tree bearing nuts.

ñmeteñmete, adj. and adv. full of small spots, spotted, grisled; comp. dšekedšeke, damdam, ñwātāñwātā etc.

ñmiamo, n. mud; s. ñmoto, n.

ñmīñmī, n. fear; terror, horror; — mō m. k., v. to be taken hold of by fear, dread etc. to shake; comp. še, še gbeye; he kpokpo, etc.

ñmīñmīmōmo, n. fearing; dreading etc.; s. the former.

ñmlitša, n. gravel, consisting of small iron-stones.

ñmō, ñmō (perhaps from the former v. ñme, imperf. form ñmeo, comp. hīe tše and hīe tšō) v. to spread; — okplō, — the table. Comp. also kě, and ko, v., tše, v. Adñ. = tšō, v. etc.

ñmō, pl. ñmōñmō and ñmolo, ñmlo, inf. ñmō, ñmolō, ñmlō (ñmlomo), v. to laugh; — m. k., to laugh at s. b., to deride, sometimes also

ñmō he, v. to laugh about.

ñmō ši, v. to laugh at.

ñmō, pl. ñmōlō, inf. ñmō, ñmōlōmo, to tie, to bind; comp. ñmē, v.

ñmō, n. laughing, laughter.

ñmōlō, ñmlo, th. s.; wo m. k. na ñmōlō, to make one to laugh; ye —, v. to be laughable.

ñmōlo, n. laugher, derider.

ñmōlōkpā, n. lit. laugh-string, laughter; wo ñmolokpā, to raise laughter; hā m. k. = wo m. k. na ñmōlō, v. to make one laugh.

ñmōlōkpāwō, ñmlōwō, n. causing to laugh; joke.

ñmōlōkpāwolo, ñmlōwolo, n. joker; jester.

ñmõñ, or ñmõ, pl. ñmõdši, n. planted field, plantation (comp. abo, ko, ñã, n. etc.) able-ñmõñ, corn-field; duade-ñmõñ, cassada-field etc.

ñmoñ, pl. ñmodši, n. louse.

ñmoñmõñmo, adj. and adv. swollen; fe —, v. to be swollen.

ñmoñmoñmofemo, n. swelling.

ñmoñmlo, n. or

ñmoñmolo, pl. ñmoñmodši, n. board; gba —, v. to saw boards; gbo —, v. to plane.

ñmoñmologbamo and

ñmoñmologblamo, n. boardsawing.

ñmoñmologblalo, n. boardsawer.

ñmoñmologbolo, n. carpenter; s. srenke, n. and gbo, v.

ñmoñmologbõ, n. planing.

ñmoto, n. (comp. kpoto) mire.

ñmotõ, adj. and

ñmotoñmoto, adj. and adv. miry; mirily.

ñmũi, or mũi, adv. and interj. hush! at once! Ebote tšun

ñmui, 'he went into the room-hush -, gone-. Comp. krãñã; bum etc.

no, dem. pron. that; pl. nomei, those; Ad. kě, lolõ.

no hewõ, nohewõ, conj. therefore; wherefore; Ad. dšahe.

no le, conj. then = keke le, be le.

no mli, adv. then.

no nõñ, dem. pron. even that; pl. nomei nõñ, even those;

no gbomo le nõñ, even that same person.

no nõñ kě, th. s., still that same.

nõ, v. inf. nõmo, to wrestle, struggle, quarrel; to fight.

nõ he, v. to struggle for or about.

nõ (nõ), pl. nii (Ot. ade) n. thing, comp. §§ 24—26, 29; goods, riches; property; palaver, matter, state; instrument; vessel; implement; etc. one of the most frequently used words as well as the next following, from which it scarcely can be distinguished. Nõ, pl. nii serves to take the place of impersonal subjects or objects, if not expressed and still grammatically required, as mo, mei do, if they are personal. It is therefore often used like a pronoun or formword, as he, mo, mei; etc. Comp. esp. the follow. cases: Minõ, my thing (mine), onõ (thine), enõ (his, hers, its) wonõ, nyenõ, amenõ, anõ; pl. (seldom used) minii, onii etc. Namo nõ? Whose (thing, possession)? Mone nõ, this one's (possession); yi or, tfa m. k. nõ or nii, to flog or strike s. b. with some thing or things; na nõ, na nõ ko (noko), to see s.

th. i. e. to suffer pain; ñon ò, salt-vessel; ñānō, pl. ñānii, instruments of art; nōfōñ, something bad, a bad thing, nōša, a sinful thing (comp. mofōñ etc.) nōhewo, nō hewo, wherefore, the thing for which etc. etc. Comp. also: sane, n.

nō (nō), n. (pl. noi — ?) Ot. so, surface, cover, upper side, top etc. what is over, more than enough; the contrary of ši and šiši; used, like this, and hīe, he, mli, se etc. as postposition to express the relation of place and tropically also of time, manner etc. and as adverb. Comp. up, upon, on; over; above etc. in Engl. and auf, oben, zu, an, fort, weiter, über, etc. in Germ. It is seldom used as grammat. subject but very frequently as gram. object, f. i. ba nō, v. inf. nobā, to come upon etc. be nō, neg. voice of ye nō, v. which see; bē nō, v. inf. nobēmo, to sweep upon, over etc. ble nō, v. inf. noblemo, to stretch or cross upon, over, on; to ceil or cover a room; to crucify; bu nō, v. inf. nobumo, to cover; to defend, to watch over; damo nō, v. nodamo, to stand upon, of men (see mā nō); do nō = tšere nō, v. inf. nodomo, to strain; dše nō, v. inf. nodšē, v. to come off, to take off; dše nō, v. to come from above, dšie nō, v. inf. nodšiemo, to take off the surface, to take off from s. th., dšo nō, v. to bless or say a blessing over s. th., to consecrate; fā nō, v. inf. nofāmo, to take off the surface, cover etc. fī nō, v. inf. nofī, nofimo, to bind up; fō nō, v. to cast upon; gble nō, v. inf. nogblemo, to open the surface, cover; ha nō, v. nohā, to cover up; hā nō, v. to give over and above; here nō, inf. noheremo, lit. to take up; to answer, comp. to he, v.; hī nō, v. inf. nohīle, to remain, dwell upon; ho nō, v. inf. nohō, to pass over; hū nō, v. to blow off; ka nō, v. inf. nokamo, to be fixed upon, to cleave to; kā nō, v. inf. nokāmo, to lie upon, to rest upon; hīe kā nō, v. to trust upon; kpa nō, v. inf. nokpamo, to draw or drag off (from a chair); to dethrone (a king); to pluck off; kū nō, v. inf. nokū, nokūmo, to break from above (lo nō, comp. alo, lo, lit. „or more“ = and so on; and th. like etc.); mā nō, v. nomā, nomāmo; to stand upon; to build upon; to set upon; nana nō, and na nō, v. inf. nonanamō, nonamo, v. to tread upon, to tread down; nyē nō, v. to spueeze down; ñme nō, v. to lay upon; sa nō, v. to fit upon; ši nō; v. to knock upon; to add; to repeat; ta nō, pl. tra nō,

v. to touch the surface; to sit upon; to ride, inf. no-tamo, notramo; te no, s. ya no; teke no, v. to leap over; to be over, superfluous; inf. notekemo; ti no, v. to stumble upon (as spiders would do, s. Gã-Fables) to no, v. to order upon, to set upon; to repeat; inf. notō; to no, inf. notomo, v. to smooth: to iron; tō no, v. inf. notōmo, to transgress; tša no, v. inf. notšamo, to continue; tše no, v. to pluck from; to reduce; tši no, v. to close up; tšo no, v. to shine upon; tšō no, v. to turn upon, over, up; tšumo no, v. to wipe; wo no, v. inf. nowomo, to lift up, to exalt; wo he no, v. inf. henowómo, to lift one's self up, be proud; to exalt s. b.; wyie no, v. to grind upon; ya no (aor., perf. and fut. te no), v. inf. noyā, to go on, to proceed; ye no, v. inf. noyeli, to rule, to have the power over —; to inherit (s. ye); ye no (neg. voice be no) v. to be upon, on, up, over etc. (aux. v.); yi no, v. to come down upon, to strike upon; to come upon; yo no = yeo no, imperf. tense of ye no; etc. etc.

no fã, inf. nofã nofamo, v. to be open; comp. fã no, v. no gble, v. inf. nogblemo, to be open; comp. gble no, v. no ha, v. inf. nohā, to be covered; comp. ha no, v. no kã, v. inf. nokāmo, to be open (of boxes, covers etc.) comp. kã; fã, gble; ñme, v.

ñō and

ño - see after no -, ñō - and no.

noba, n. coming upon, on, over; fr. ba no, v.

noblemo, n. stretching upon; crossing; ceiling; crucifixion; fr. ble no, v.

nobumo, n. covering; lying upon; watching; defence: fr. bu no, v.

nodamo, n. standing upon; fr. damo no, v.

nodamohe, n. footing.

nodomo, n. straining; fr. do no, v.

nodšē, n. coming off; taking off; reducing (of price), reduction, fr. dše no, v.; going off, away.

nodšelo, n. reducer; s. notšelo, n.

nodšiemō, n. taking off; fr. dšie no, v.

nodšolo, blesser; consecrater.

nodšomo, n. blessing; consecration; fr. dšo no, v.

nofāmo, n. opening; discovering, fr. fã no and no fã, n.

noñfēnō, pl. nii fē; noñfiānō, pron. every; any (thing); comp. fē and mofēmo.

nofi and

- noḥimo, n. binding up.
 noḥō, n. casting upon, increasing, adding.
 nōḥōñ, pl. niifōdši (comp. also: niifōdšianii) n. bad thing, evil; sin; impers. noun formed by eḥōñ, evil and nō; comp. moḥōñ, n. and § 25 and 26.
 nōḥōñfelo, = eḥōñfelo, n. evil-doer; culprit; comp. ešafelo, nōšafelo, notōlo, moḥōñ etc. and Ot. adeboneyefo, n.
 nōḥōñfemo, n. bad act or deed; sin.
 nogbe, n. way up to s. th. „Aufweg.“
 nogblemo, n. opening.
 nohā, n. covering up.
 nohanō, pl. -nii n. cover; shield, s. tšēñ, n.; shawl and the like.
 noherelo, n. person answering or replying or taking up speaking.
 noheremo, n. answering, replying, taking of the word; answer; response; comp. hetō, n.
 noheremolala, n. response-hymn or song.
 nohewo, conj. therefore; generally followed by le or nì.
 nohewo hũ nì — therefore also —.
 nōhewo, pron. and conj. why, whatfore, wherefore.
 nohile, n. remaining, dwelling upon.
 nohō, n. passing over; surpassing.
 nokā and
 nokāmo, n. cleaving to; custom; practice; habit; use; fr. ka no, v.
 nokāmo, n. lying upon s. th. fr. kā no, v.; opening, fr. nq kā, v.
 nōkēñō and
 nōkē, n. gift, present; s. niikēñii, pl. of it.
 nokpalo, n. usurpator; person straining or clarifying s. th.
 nokpamo, n. drawing or dragging off; dethroning, fr. kpa no, v.; straining, clarification.
 nokūmo, nokūomo, n. breaking off.
 nōlo, n. fighter, wrestler.
 nom, n. (Ot. th. s.) spoil, booty, esp. of war; ñō —, v. to spoil, plunder; to make prisoners.
 nomā, nomāmo, n. standing, lying, building upon s. th.
 nomñō, n. spoiling, plundering; making prisoners.
 nomñō gbomo, pl. -mei, n. prisoner of war.
 nomñōlo, n. plunderer; person making prisoners.
 nomñōñii, pl. n. plunder, spoil, booty; prisoners of war.
 nomñōñiīdšā, n. dividing of the spoil.

nōñ, pron. (Ot. ara) same; even; lenoñ, the same, even he or she; nakai nōñ, even so; comp. ne, pron. Ad. kē, which see also in Gã.

nōna -mo, nōnana -mo, n. treading upon, down, fr. na no and nana no, v.

nōna, n. pain, torture; torturing, suffering, fr. na nō, v.

nōnalo, n. suffering person.

nōnasane, n. painful story, palaver.

nonyemo, n. squeezing down; fr. nyē no, v.

none, demonstr. pron. this (thing); pl. nii ne or niine.

noni (= no nì, comp. moni, boni, koni, dāni etc.), rel. pron. what; which; that, only used of things; comp. moni.

noñmē, n. laying upon; fr. ñme no, v.; being shut.

nōsuomonō, n. will, wish, s. suomo and nō, n.

nōša, n. = eša, sin; evil.

nōsafelo, n. sinner.

nōsafemo, n. sin; sinful, evil act = ešafemo.

nošimo, n. knocking upon; adding; addition; repetition fr. ši no, v.

notalo, n. rider, sitter.

notamo, notramo, n. sitting upon, riding, fr. ta no, pl. tra no, v.

notekemo, n. overflowing; superfluity; fr. teke no, v.

notimo, n. stumbling upon fr. ti no, v.

notō, n. putting on, „Auflegen“; repetition, fr. to no, v.

notomo, n. smoothing or ironing cloth; fr. to no, v.

notomo-okplō, n. smoothing-table.

notonoto, adv. repeatedly.

notōlo, n. transgressor.

notōmo, n. transgression.

notōmonō, pl. -nii, v. transgressive act.

notšamo, n. continuing; continuation; fr. tša no, v.

notšemo, n. reducing; reduction; fr. tše no, v.

notšimo, n. closing up; fr. tši no, v. concealing; keeping in secret.

notšōmo, n. turning upon fr. tšō no, v.

notšūmo, n. wiping off, fr. tšumo no, v.

nowō and

nowomo, n. uplifting, elevating; elevation, exaltation fr. wo no, v. and no wo, v.

nowolo, n. elevator.

noyā, n. going on, proceeding fr. ya no, v.

noyalo, n. progresser.

noyeli, n. ruling, governing; government; overcoming; inheriting etc. fr. ye nō, v.

noyelilo, noyelo, n. ruler, governor; heir.

noyelibe, n. time of government.

noyelihe, n. place of government.

noyimo, n. coming or striking upon.

nō, n. salt.

nō-odi, n. large basket resting on wooden sticks and thatched, in which salt is preserved.

nō-yiteremo, n. salt-load: a basket of salt, as they come into the interior.

nō (or nō) inf. nō and nōmo, v. to take (nehmen), (Ot. fā), used like kě, as auxiliary verb, f. i. nō-hā, to (take sc. something) and give (to some body); nō-fe, to take and do, i. e. to do with; see kě and its combinations; to be agreeable (angenehm seyn), inf. nōmo.

nō m. k. na, v. to be agreeable to some body; inf. na-nōmo.

nō (nō), (noun, but not frequently used as such) side, neighbourhood; contact; (Umgebung); dwelling; comp. he, hewo and masei; postposition, used like he, hie, mli, na, nō etc., to express the relation of locality, as the prepositions: near, to, by, at etc. It is scarcely, if ever used as gram. subj., but very frequently as gram. object of locality; f. i. ba m. k. nō, to come to s. b.; inf. nōbā; be m. k. nō, to be absent from, or not in possession of, some body; s. ye nō; dse m. k. nō, v. inf. nōdse, to go away from s. b., to leave s. b.; dse m. k. nō, v. to come from s. b. (s. dse, used as auxil. v.); gbale m. k. nō, v. to turn in to s. b.; ho m. k. nō, to pass by to s. b. or s. b. house; kā nō, v. to lie by, near or with; mā nō, v. to stand or lie at or near (used of things); to build at or near s. b. house); še nō, v. to reach or arrive at . . .; ši nō, v. to knock at or against; ta nō, v. to sit with; te nō, s. ya nō; to nō, v. to keep at or in; to lodge with; tso nō, v. to turn by, in etc. tšu m. k. nō, to sleep with s. b.; ya m. k. nō, v. perf. aor. and fut. tense te m. k. nō, to go to s. b.; ye m. k. nō, neg. be m. k. nō, v. to be or live with or near s. b., to be in possession of s. b.; imp. tense: yo m. k. nō.

nō-fe; nō-hā and other double verbs with nō as auxiliary v. see explained in § 28 and comp. kě, v. and its combinations and nō, v.

nōbā, n. advent; arrival at or near s. b.

ñōdšē, n. removal from s. b.

ñōgbe, n. access (Zutritt); approach.

'ñoli, eñoli, adj. green.

ñōlo, n. taker.

ñōmo, n. sweetness, agreeableness, fr. ñō, v.

nsēni, n. (Ot. th. s.) balance, pair of scales.

nsoroké, n. bush fit for cultivation (s. kō, n.).

nsra, n. (Ot. th. s.) camp; bō —, v. inf. nsrabō, to encamp; to exercise, to be drilled; bō m. k. nsra or ke m. k. bō

nsra, v. a. to exercise, to drill (soldiers); to nsra, v. inf. nsratō, to encamp. Comp. sra, v.; and asrafoyon, n.

nsrabō, n. exercise; drilling; encamping.

nsrabo_{lo}, n. driller; encamper.

nsratō, n. encamping; encampment.

nsratolo, n. encamper.

nsrō, nsrōñ, n. faithfulness; feigned faithfulness; Augendienst; hypocrisy; ti nsrōñ, v., inf. nsrōnti (Ot.?) to act faithfully toward the master against the fellow-servants or labourers; to report fellow-servants, to feign faithfulness; to play the hypocrite etc.

nsrōnti, n. faithful acting towards the master, reporting; dissembling; hypocrisy.

nsrōntilo, n. faithful servant; reporter, Augendiener; hypocrite.

nšo, n. sea; sea water (comp. Ot. nsu = water; Gã nu, sweet water); wu nšo, v. inf. nšowumo, to bath in the sea; nšo mō m. k., inf. nšomōmo, v. to be affected by sea-sickness; nšo mōmi, I am sea-sick (see lele mō m. k., the same); nšo fã, v., inf. nšofã, to be low-water-tide, to ebb; nšo yi, v.; inf. nšoyimo, to be high-water tide; nyie nšōñ, and nyie nšo hīe, v. inf. nšōñnyīemo, nšohīenyīemo, to make a seavoyage; etc. Comp. wu, wu-šo; Ad. wō; Ayigbe: wo; Ot. po, n.

nšobē, n. season of the sea.

nšobii, nšōñbii, n. sea-men, sea-people.

nšodšen, n. sea-life.

nšofã, n. ebb-tide, v. nšo fã, v.

nšogbe and nšōngbe, n. south, south-ward.

nšohīe, n. surface of the sea.

nšokē, nšrokē, n. wave (s. kē).

nšokpakpo, n. sea-lake; bay; cove.

nšo-kpo, n. sea-island.

nšōñ = nšo mli.

nšona, n. sea-shore.

- nšonamañ, n. sea-town.
 nšomōmo, n. sea-sickness.
 nšonmē, n. calmness of the sea.
 nšonkotša, n. sponge.
 nšonine, n. sea-arm; bay; cove.
 nšonlala, n. sea-song.
 nšonlele, n. sea-vessel.
 nšonlo, n. sea-fish.
 nšono, n. surface of the sea = nšohie.
 nšonnyielo, n. passenger in a vessel.
 nšonnyīemo, n. sea-voyage.
 nšonnyo, pl. nšonmei, n. seaman.
 nšonya, going to sea.
 nšonsane, nšonnō, n. matter or thing pertaining to the sea.
 nšose, n. transmarine place or country; comp. kose; mañse
 etc. Noni bako dā le eye nšose, prov. What has never
 come before is beyond the sea.
 nšošiši, n. ground of the sea.
 nšošikpoñ, n. sealand.
 nšota, nšonta, n. sea-war; -tawu, n. th. s.
 nšota, n. marine.
 nšotabilo, n. mariner.
 nšote, n. stone from the sea; rock in the sea.
 nšowale, n. power of the sea.
 nšowō, n. = nšoyimo; Steigen der See; = nšonmē, n.
 calmness of the sea.
 nšowumo, n. sea-bath, fr. wu nšo, v.
 nšoyimo, n. flood-tide.
 nšroke, s. nšoke; n. wave.
 nta (Ot. ata, pl. nta, twin) n. pair; any thing double; tū-
 nta, double-gun; gbe-nta, double way, cross-way etc.
 ntanta, adv. by pairs.
 ntāñ, n. a kind of nets for carrying things in; comp. yā, n.
 ntiá, n. kick; fā —, v. inf. ntia-fā, to kick, to try to kick
 in lifting the heel; ši —, inf. ntiašimo, to kick.
 ntiáfā, n. kicking; trying to kick.
 ntiafālo, n. kicker.
 ntiašilo, n. th. s.
 ntiašimo, n. kicking.
 nto, interrog. particle, not; lat. ne, greek μή; nto mike?
 Did I not say it? = I certainly said it. Comp. aso,
 ani; be, lo etc.
 ntō, n. a kind of high and very rough grass; wild sugar-
 cane?

- nto, n. (Ot. the same) toll, tax, custom, duty; comp. onia;
 he nto, v. to take duty; yi nto (or 'to) v. to receive or
 pay duty; comp. tšu onia, v.
 ntohelo, n. tax-gatherer; tollkeeper.
 ntohemo, n. taxing.
 ntohemohe, n. custom-place, custom-house.
 ntoyilo, n. tax-gatherer; tax-payer.
 ntoyī, n. tax-gathering; tax-paying.
 ntfēi, n. gun-stick, rammer.
 ntfēñ, n. a kind of itch; do —, v., inf. ntfēñdo, to get
 the itch.
 ntfēñdō, n. itching.
 ntfēñdolo, n. a person having this itch.
 ntfemiatše, ntfēñtše, n. th. s.
 ntših, ntšim, n. a kind of food prepared of boiled blood
 and pepper.
 ntšuma (Ot.) n. a kind of red clay, used for dying (rooms
 etc. but also cloth, s. nkobeñ, n.).
 nu, v. inf. nū and numo, to perceive; to hear, to
 understand; to feel; to smell; to drink; nu ñme, v.
 to gather palmnuts; nu tawa, v. to smoke tobacco; nu
 ble, v. to smoke a pipe; nu he, v. to hear about; to
 feel; nu mli, v. to hear the contents, to hear of s.
 th. etc.
 nu niiañ, v. to be inquisitive.
 nu, n. water, esp. sweet water or drink-water, comp.
 nšo; any fluid as such, if only its fluidity shall be signi-
 fied, f. i. hieñmeiñ-nu, eyewater, i. e. tears; wo-nu,
 fowl-water, i. e. gravy; soup; he-nu, fluid of any thing;
 mli-nu, fluid in any thing, sap; nu ñmā, water fit for
 drink, cooking; nu hō, cold water; nu la, hot water;
 nu kulokulo, lukewarm water; ye nu, v. to draw water;
 nu nu, v. to drink water; fo nu, v. to weep water, i. e.
 tears, s. yafonu; fie nu, v. decent expr. to make water;
 s. šāmo; etc. Pl. nui, sometimes used for different kinds
 of water, different particles of water, drops, tears etc.,
 comp. daī, lai etc.
 nū, pl. hī and hīmei, comp. § 48; n. man, male (s. also
 nyo); the word is used to indicate the sex of men, ani-
 mals and plants; comp. yō, female and mo, gbomo; wu,
 ñā; tše, nye, etc.; binu, son; gbekēnu, male child;
 okpoñonū, male horse, stallion; abolobatšonū, male bread-
 leaf-tree etc. nu mo or numo, pl. hī medši, hīmedši;
 n. old man; used as title of honour to high persons,

- as kings etc. (Comp. „Sire“ in French and Engl.); fe
 nū, v. to make a man, to behave as a man, to be a man
 („den Mann machen“). Ad. nyumu, n. Ot. obarima, n.
 nu-afua, n. flood of water.
 nuba, n. water-plant.
 nublage, n. water-tub.
 nubu, n. water-hole, tank, well; comp. hīēnmei, n.
 nubudšē, n. well-digging, fr. dše nubu, v. to dig a well.
 nubudšelo, n. well-digger.
 nudšo, n. water-ditch; valley containing a brook; aqueduct.
 nūfemo, n. manhood, fr. fe nū, v.; bravery = ekā, n.
 nufomo, n. weeping tears; hīēnmeinufomo, n. th. s.
 nufiemo, n. pouring out of water, making water; fr. fie
 nu, v.
 nugbe, n. water-pot.
 nuhase, n. water-cask.
 nūhe, n. penis (decent expression, s. yōhe).
 nuhīe, n. surface of water; פנימים.
 nuhō, nu hō, n. cold water.
 nuhōmo, n. scarcity of water (lit. water-hunger).
 nukē, n. water-wave.
 nukpulu, n. water-jug; pitcher.
 nukpunkpā, water-barrel.
 nukuli, n. water-drop.
 nula or nu la (and nu ke la) n. hot water.
 nulo, n. drinker; hearer etc. fr. nu, v.
 numo or nu mo and nu momo, n. pl. hī medši, old man.
 numo, n. drinking; hearing; feeling, perceiving etc. s. nu, v.
 nuñ = nu mli.
 nuna, n. waters edge; shore.
 nuñlo, n. water-animal.
 nuñma, n. food-water (?); drink-water.
 nuno, n. surface of water = nuhīe, n.
 nunu, redupl. v. of nu, v.
 nunulo, n. waterdrinker.
 nunumo, n. waterdrinking.
 nuse, n. behind or beyond the water, comp. nšose, mañse,
 fase, kose etc.
 nūsu and
 nūsubaň, n. male-, manly character; s. hīaniifemo, nu-
 femo, n.
 nufāmo, n. sprinkling of water; watering; fr. fā nu, v.
 nušiši, n. ground, bottom of water; muddy water at the
 bottom.

- nušišikpotō, n. muddy water at the bottom.
 nute, n. water-stone; drip-stone.
 nuto, n. water-bottle (generally a callabash-flask); water-bladder; s. šāmoto.
 nutšamo, n. digging for water; s. nubudšē, n.
 nutše, n. possessor of water (a well f. i.).
 nūtšo, pl. -tšei, n. male-rod (more decent than hāmo).
 nuwō, nuñwō, n. putting in water.
 nuyē, n. water-drawing, water-fetching.
 nuyelo, n. water-drawer; water-carrier.
 ñulami (= ñwei-la-bi = high-light-child, comp. nsoroma in Otyi) n. star. Comp. also holami in Adñ.; and hulami, n.
 ñulamiiaheniile, n. astronomy.
 ñulamiiaheniilelo, n. astronomer.
 ñulañ, pl. ñulaĩ, adj. shining, bright (perhaps connected with ñulami; = starry).
 ñwã, v. to disregard; to contemn, insult = nyafi, v. comp. also kwa.
 'ñwañ, oñwañ, n. fool; = bulu.
 ñwane, n. doubt; difference of opinion; uncertainty; dše -, v. inf. ñwanedšē, to dispute; to doubt; ke m. k. dšē -, v. to dispute with s. b. (Comp. gye akyine in Ot. and dše nō in Adñ.)
 ñwanedšē, n. doubt; dispute; difference of opinion; Ot. akyiñgye.
 ñwanedšelo, n. doubter; disputer; sceptic.
 ñwãñwã, n. wonder; astonishment (Ot.), surprise; ye —, v. to be surprising, astonishing; comp. fe yā, hie fe yā; na kpe he; he dšō, v. etc.
 ñwātãñwātã, adj. and adv. speckled; ñwētēñwētē, adj. th. s.
 ñwei, n. heaven (comp. Nyonmo; Ot. osoro Ad. hiom, hyom); height; adv. on high; up; above; upstairs etc.; contrary šiši; šikpoñ; heaven and earth; ba —, v. to come to heaven; be —, v. s. ye ñwei; dše ñwei, v. to come from above; aux. v. used = from above; šē ñwei, v. to reach to heaven; to reach heaven; ši —, v. to knock at heaven, to reach to heaven; comp. esp. the expression: keyaši ñwei, = to heaven; ta ñwei, v. to sit above, — — in heaven; to touch heaven; te ñwei, s. ya ñwei; tšu —, v. to send up; wo ñwei, v. to sleep upstairs; ya ñwei, v. perf. aor. and fut. tense: te ñwei, to go up; to go to heaven; comp. esp. the

expr. ke-ya ñwei, ke te ñwei, ke - ate ñwei, = (go) to heaven; ye ñwei, neg. be ñwei; aux. v. to be up, above, in heaven; imperf. yo ñwei; etc. Comp. also no, yiteñ, hie, n.

ñwei-asafo, n. host of heaven.

ñweibā, n. coming to heaven; coming up.

ñweibi, n. child of heaven.

ñweibo, n. creation of heaven.

ñweibolo, n. creator of heaven.

ñweibumo = hiebumo, n. cloudy weather fr. ñwei bu, v.

ñweidšeñ, n. heavenly world; heavenly life; s. dšeñ, v.

ñweigbe, n. way to heaven.

ñweigbe, n. voice of heaven.

ñweihā = ñweibumo.

ñweihie, n. face of heaven.

ñweila, n. heavenly light.

ñweilabi, s. ñulami, n.

ñweimañtšeyeli, n. kingdom of heaven.

ñweimo, pl. — mei; n. heavenly person.

ñweiniiyeli, n. heavenly inheritance.

ñweinō, pl. — nii, n. heavenly thing.

ñweišihilehe, n. heavenly dwelling-place.

ñweita = ñwei-asafo, n. heavenly host.

nweitšemo, = dšeñtšemo, n. clear weather fr. ñwei tše, v. = dšeñ tše, v.

ñweiyā, n. going to heaven; ascension.

ñweiyeli, n. heavenly inheritance.

ñweiyiñ, n. heavenly mind.

ñwētēñwētē = ñwātāñwātā, adj. speckled.

Words not found under ny- may be sought for under ni- and nyi-.

nyā, v. inf. nyāmo, pronounced with elevation of voice, to exult, to rejoice (over s. b. or s. th.), to triumph; nyā! rejoice!

nyā, inf. nyā, v. obscene word: cacare. See wa, wa nane, ya kona, tšono, tšō he, ya dfeiañ, -nii ase etc. Comp. nyā, v.

nyā, nyānyā, adv. (Ot. th. s.) slowly.

nyāfi or nyāfē, inf. nyāfimo, v. to disregard, despise, condemn; to use spitefully; comp. ñwā; ña yi, fā yi; li, gbe heguo, s. etc.

nyāfilo, n. spiteful, disregarding person.

nyāfimo, n. disregard; spite, despite.

- nyàlo, n. exulter; triumpher fr. nyà, v.
 nyàmo, n. exultation; rejoicing; triumph fr. nyà, v.
 nyàmo, v. inf. th. s. to lick; to bathe, to foment; to bathe a wound, boil or sore, generally with hot water; - fla, to bathe a sore etc.; to cast a bad look on s. b. = kpe m. k.; nyemo, th. s.
 nyamo, n. bathing, fomentation; evil eye.
 nyāñā, inf. nyāñāmo, v. (= nyañe, which see); to disfigure; — hie, to disfigure the face; to make an ugly face; to express disgust; — na, v. to disfigure the mouth etc.
 nyāñānyāñā, adv. swarmingly, of the movement of worms, vermin etc.; nyie —, v. to swarm or walk swarmingly; roughly = sakasaka, bisibasā etc.
 nyāñāmo, n. disfiguring; expression of disgust.
 nyañe, inf. nyāñemo (sometimes nyāge, -mo nyāñke, nyāñke-mo), v. to be disgusting, ugly; to disgust, abhor; to express disgust; to make ugly; he nyañe m. k., v. to be disgusting, to disgust or abhor one's self; mihe nyāñemi, I disgust myself; nyañe he, inf. henyāñemo, th. s.; nyañe hie, v. to disgust one's face.
 nyāñelo, n. a person disgusting or abhorring s. th.
 nyāñemo, n. disgust, abhorrence; dirtiness; fe or ye nyāñemo, v. to be dirty, disgusting.
 nyañkese, n. a plant with rough leaves used for cleansing things.
 Nyankoa (Ot. = God's slave, God's servant fr. Nyome and akoa), n. pr. of persons.
 nyankuntoñ, n. a kind of trees (rainbow-tree, fr. nyankoñ-ton, Ot. rain-bow); nyonmosatšo, th. s.
 nyānyānya, adj. and adv. sour; acid; fe —, ye —, v. to be sour.
 nyāfemo, and
 nyānyāfemo, n. slowness.
 nyānyānyāfemo, n. sourness; acidity.
 nyanyata, n. a plant used as medicine and charm.
 nyānyōñ, pl. nyānyōdši, n. tooth; kpe nyānyōdši ašiši, v. to gnash the teeth; ša nyānyōdši anō, v. to cleanse the teeth; comp. tebi, tēlō, n.
 nyānyōdšianošamo, n. toothcleansing; s. tā, n.
 nyānyōdšianosamokotša, n. sponge or bark for cleansing the teeth; s. takotša, n.
 nyānyōdšiašišikpemo, n. gnashing of teeth.
 nyānyōñkakao, n. tooth-ache.
 nyānyōntšalo, n. dentist.

nyonyoñfã, nyãnyõñfãmo, nyanyõdšifamo, n. taking out of a tooth.

nye, n. and adv. yesterday.

nye se or nyese, n. day before yesterday.

nye, pl. nyemei (Ot. nã), n. mother; generally used of every married woman in speaking to her; comp. tše, ni, na, bi etc. also biianye, bienye; awo, n. Wónye, hãwo nu wónu! Mütterchen! Gib uns etwas Wasser zum Trinken!

nye, pron. you, ye; your; the same if standing independently or in the subjective, objective or possessive relation; comp. § 21 and 34. Ad. th. s., Ot. mu.

nyedientšemei, yourselves.

nyefē, all of you.

nyehe, yourselves (relative).

nyehũ, you also.

nyenõ (s. nõ, n.), yours.

nyenoñ, even you.

nyekeke, only you.

nyē, inf. nyēmo, v. to be able; to can; to hold, to contain. The construction of this verb is somewhat difficult, as it cannot, like „le“ be construed with the infinitive of the verb expressing the action, one is able to do, but this verb must either stand in the same tense as „nyē“ or in another tense; the object of this action may stand betwixt both or follow them, comp. the following instances: Mīnyē mīfe or manyē mafe, I am able to do or make; manyē nakai mafe, or mīnyē mīfe nakai or manyē ake mafe nakai, manyē ake mifeo nakai, I am able to do thus; minyēñ nii ne matsu, I cannot do this work; minyēē ene maye, I cannot eat this (comp. milee ene yeli, th. s.).

nyē, s. nyie, v. to walk.

nyē, nye, inf. nyē, v. to hate; sometimes nye he, th. s. (comp. henyelo = nyelo, n. enemy).

nyē, n. hatred; enmity.

nyebēbē, adv. already yesterday; s. bēbē, adv.

nyebi, pl. -bii, n. motherchild (comp. tšebi and bi), full brother or sister (Geschwister). To be born of one mother is considered a more intimate affinity, than of one father; wherefore nyebi and tšebi, mother's child and father's child, are sometimes put into contrast. Comp. „nyemi“, and the very similar relations and views in the old Testament and among nations, where polygamy exists, in general.

- nyebii, pl. n. people of yesterday; comp. ñmenebii, n.
 nyede, n. hand, power of the mother.
 nyedšomo, n. mothers blessing.
 nyegbē, n. mothers voice; s. gbē, n.; mother-murder, s.
 gbe, v.
 nyehedo, n. mothers love.
 nyelala, n. mothers song.
 nyelà, n. mothers blood.
 nyēlo, n. able, powerful person, fr. nyē, v.; comp. he-
 walo, n.
 nyēlo, n. hater; enemy.
 nyelomo, n. mothers curse.
 nyemāñ, n. mother-town; mothers town, home.
 nyemei, pl. of nye, mother.
 nyemeiamodeñbo, n. motherly zeal, diligence, care.
 nyemi (from nyebi, which see), pl. nyemimei, n. Ad. th. s.
 and mami; Ot. nua; brother or sister, Geschwister.
 Whilst nyebi excludes any other relation, nyemi includes
 relationship in general and is used for relations of the
 same age very extensively (comp. tše, nye, bi etc.); as
 in Hebrew. Nyemi as nanyo is frequently used to indi-
 cate general brotherhood or fellowship.
 nyemibi, n. Brudersfind, Schwesterfind; Neffe, Nichte; ne-
 phew, niece.
 nyemihedo, n. brotherly love; *φιλadelphia*, Bruderliebe.
 nyemiheane, n. brothers palaver, concern.
 nyemimeiabō, n. brotherhood.
 nyemimeiabi, n. Geschwisterfind, nephew or niece.
 nyeminū, pl. nyemimeihĩ, n. brother.
 nyeminukpa, n. elder brother or sister.
 nyemiyō, pl. nyemimeiyei, n. sister.
 nyemiyomo, n. brotherly acknowledgement.
 nyēmo, inf. nyēmo, v. to grope; s. nyīemo, v. and its
 compounds.
 nyemo, n. ability, power, possibility; comp. hewale; he-
 gbe, n.
 nyēmo, v. = nyāmo, v. to bath, foment.
 nyene, inf. -mo, v. to twist (f. i. a rope).
 nyeñnyeñtfi, n. bad, profligate life; bō —, v. to lead a
 profligate life; adj. profligate.
 nyeñnyeñtfibi or bi nyeñnyeñtfi, n. prodigal son.
 nyeñnyeñtfibō, n. profligacy; debauchery; comp. ahofibō, n.
 šitfiamō, n.
 nyeñnyeñtfibolo, n. profligate person; debaucher.

nyera and nyeram, v. inf. nyeramo, to dazzle; to be bright.
 nyerám, nyeramnyerám, adj. and adv. dazzling, bright;
 brightly.

nyeramo, n. dazzling; brightness.

nyia, v. inf. nyiā, obscene (corroboration of nya, v.); to
 have diarrhoea; comp. musuñ tšō, v.

nyie, inf. nyiemo, v. to walk (= nante); — gbe, inf.
 gbenyiemo, v. to travel; — nšo hie, inf. nšohienyiemo, v.
 to travel by sea; nyie hešiba mli, v. to walk in humility;
 nyie ke-ya, v. to walk to s. place; nyie ke-ba, v. th. s.
 etc. etc.; nyie nane no, inf. nanenonyiemo, v. to go on
 foot.

nyie dšale na, v. to walk straight, righteously; inf. dšale-
 nanyiemo.

nyie he, — hewo, v. to walk about; inf. henyiemo.

nyie hamo, v. to walk before, in advance; inf. hāmonyiemo.

nyie hie, v. to walk before; inf. hienyiemo.

nyie mli, v. to walk in s. th.

nyie na, v. to walk along, according to etc.

nyie no, v. to walk upon, over etc.

nyie se, v. to walk after, to follow; to persecute; inf. se-
 nyiemo.

nyie sese, v. to go or walk backward; inf. sesenyiemo.

nyie ši, v. to walk on the ground (= nyie šikpoñ); to
 walk on the belly; — on hands and feet; to grovel.

nyie m. k. šiši, v. inf. šišinyiemo, to speak (ill) of s. b.
 behind his back; to think or act bad against s. b.; to
 seek one's harm, fall; ye m. k. šiši, v. th. s.

nyielo, n. walker; traveller.

nyiemo, v. to grope, to feel with the hands; s. nyemo, v.
 th. s.

nyiemo he, v. to grope, to feel about.

nyiemo mli, v. to grope, to feel inside.

nyiemo ši, v. to lie with hands and knees on the ground,
 to feel the ground, inf. šinyiemo.

nyiemo šiši, v. to grope or feel the ground; the bottom etc.

nyiemo, n. walking; travelling.

nyiemokotoku, n. travelling bag.

nyiemotšo, pl. -tšei, n. walking-stick; = dehīemotšo, n.

nyō, inf. nyō, nyōmo, v. to sink, to fall; to fall in battle,
 to be slain; comp. gbe, gbe ši, v.; kōmo ši, v.

nyō hie, v. to fall on the face.

nyō hiegbe, v. to fall forward.

nyō mli, v. to fall into, in.

- nyõ nõ, v. to fall upon.
 nyõ se or segbe, v. to fall back.
 nyõ ši, v. to sink or fall down; to go down, to set (also used of the sun).
 nyõ šiši, v. to fall under s. th.
 nyõ, nyõñ (pl. nyonyõñ?), n. night; adv. at nighttime; the contrary of fãne, n.
 nyõdšiahõlo (not used), n. slave-dealer, s. nyõñ.
 nyõdšiatše, n. debtor; a person full of debts; s. nyomo and nyomotše; possessor of slaves, s. nyõñ, n.
 nyõ, n. falling, sinking, going down, setting; fall.
 nyõmo, n. th. s. but seldom used; s. šifiemo (fall of many).
 nyõmo, pl. nyõdši, n. (lit. falling, fall, s. nyõ, v.) debt; duty; wages; dše nyõmo, v. to deduct a debt; to take a pledge; hie —, v. inf. nyõmohiemo, to owe, to be in debt; mihiele nyõmo darei ohà, I owe him hundred dollars; bo —, inf. nyõmobo, v. and mō nyõmo, v. inf. nyõmomōmo, to get indebted, into debts; ye —, inf. nyõmoyeli, th. s.; wo nyõmo, inf. nyomowō, to pay a debt; to pay the wages; to pay; to repay; to punish; ke he dše m. k. nyomo, v. to keep aloof from s. b., etc.
 nyõmobimo, n. asking in debts.
 nyõmodšē, n. taking of a pledge (by force); s. awoba, n.
 nyõmondšiemō, n. deduction of a debt.
 nyõmohiemo, n. owing; indebtedness.
 nyõmohielo, = nyomotše, n. debtor.
 nyõmomō, and
 nyõmomōmo, n. getting into debts.
 nyomotše, pl. -tšemei, n. debtor; s. nyõdšiatše.
 nyomowō, n. paying; payment; wages; repayment; punishment.
 nyomowōbē, n. time of paying.
 nyõmowodšiemō, n. deduction from payment.
 nyomowolo, n. payer.
 nyõñ = nyõ, n. night; = nyõ mli, in the night, at nighttime.
 nyõñ, pl. nyõdši (fr. the verb nyõ; comp. also nyõmo; the word seems to stand instead of nyõlo, debtor, comp. won, n.), n. slave. It is however seldom used, slaves being either called tšūdši, servants, or bii, children; Ot. akōa, n.
 nyõñ, pl. nyõdši, n. moon; f. i. nyõñ edše, v. the moon shines; comp. nyõñtšere, month; nyõñ dše, the month begins; — gbo, the month dies, is finished.

nyōndšē, n. moonshine; s. nyōn dše; beginning of a month.

nyōndšenii, pl. monthly wages, — allowance; comp. nyōn-

niiyenii, pl. n. Ad. hulamidšenii, th. s.

nyōngbele, n. end of a month, s. nyōn gbo, v.

nyōnkpemo, n. = nyōntšerekpemo, n. moon-light, Mond-
schein.

nyōnmá, pl. nyōnmaí, num. ten; nyōnma ke ekome, eleven;

— ke enyo, twelve; — ke ete, thirteen etc. nyonmai

enyo, twenty; — ete, thirty etc. s. § 35.

nyōnlo, adv. at once; mafo mihie mafe —, I will try and
do it at once.

Nyōnmo (without plural-form), pr. n. God (Ot. Nyame

and Nyankōpon; Adn. and Ayigbe: Mawu). As God is

considered the spirit or soul of heaven, or heaven the

face (s. Nyōnmo hie) or outward appearance of God,

Nyōnmo is also used for heaven, f. i. Nyōnmo ke ši-

kpon, heaven and earth, the latter also being considered

a personal being or deity; comp. nwei, n.; and as rain-

ing, lightening, thundering are considered direct (acts

of God and therefore not expressed by impersonal

verbs), Nyōnmo seems to be used for „rain“, though

his personality is never lost sight of, comp. N. ne, God

rains, it rains; N. tue, God begins to rain; N. fā, v.

G. drizzles; N. ba, G. (or rain) comes; N. ši, G. knocks,

i. e. it is thundering etc. „Ani Nyōnmo aba? Milee,

ledši onukpa, efeo bofēbo ni esumo, lit. Will God

(rain?) come? I don't know; he is the highest, he does

whatever he likes.“ Instead of Nyōnmo sometimes Na-

nyōnmo, sometimes Mawu and sometimes Nyōnmo Mawu

is used; here and there also Tše Nyōnmo, father God

and Ata Nyōnmo, th. s., and even simple wotše, wofē

wotše, our father, the father of us all (Ulvater) etc.

Many animals, plants and other things have names which

are combinations of the name of God, in Gā as well as

in the related languages (comp. in Germ. „Herrgotts-

vögelein“, „Gottešföhchen“, etc.).

Nyōnmo-abolo, n. the Lords supper; = nyontšoniiyenii.

Nyōnmo-bā, n. coming of rain.

Nyōnmo-bi, n. son, child of God.

nyōnmobieté (th. s. as the foll.), n. carrion kite (Maßgeier);

s. opéte, n. akānma, n. akpāna, n. th. s.

nyōnmobitete, n. th. s.

nyōnmobitete, n. (lit. „God's first born child“) swallow.

nyōnmofāmo, n. drizzling; s. N. fā, v.

- nyoñmohie, n. lit. God's face; visible heaven, s. ñwei hie, v.
 Nyoñmo-kita, n. oath by God.
 nyoñmonemo, n. raining; rain.
 nyoñmoñkrakro, n. scorpion.
 Nyoñmo-kpamo, n. ceasing of rain, fr. N. kpa, v. to cease raining.
 Nyoñmo-kpemo, n. lightening.
 nyoñmomañ, n. city, people or land of God; kingdom of God.
 nyoñmonte, n. (lit. God's stone) hail.
 Nyoñmo-namo, n. swearing by God; s. na, v.
 nyoñmonu, n. rain-water (s. Nyoñmo); s. ñana, n.
 nyoñmosatšo, pl. -tsei, n. (lit. God's bedstead) a tree of peculiar form, s. nyañkuñton, n.
 nyoñmošimo, n. thundering, fr. N. ši, v.
 Nyoñmo-srawa, n. lightening, Bliḡ.
 nyoñmotšinã (lit. Gods cow), n. giant beetle.
 nyoñmotuemo, n. beginning of rain, s. N. tue, v.
 Nyoñmo-šia, n. house of God, s. šia, n.
 Nyoñmo-tšu, n. house of God, temple, *μαρος*, chapel; s. tšu, n.
 Nyoñmo we, n. house of God, temple, including yards etc., *ἱερον*.
 Nyoñmo-wiemo, n. word of God.
 Nyoñmo-yeli, n. being of God; rule of God.
 nyōñnii, and
 nyōñnii, pl. n. night-things, i. e. bribe, because given at night-time; things pertaining to night.
 nyōñniitšumo, n. night-work.
 nyōñniiyenii, pl. n. monthly food, i. e. provision for slaves, bond-people and servants etc.; s. nyōñdšenii, pl. n.
 nyōñnō, pl. -nii, n. s. th. pertaining to moon, month, or to slaves.
 nyōñnū, pl. nyōdši hī, n. male slave.
 nyōñnye, n. -nyemei, mother of a slave; mistress (of a slave), s. nyōntše, nyōdšiatše, nyontšo, n.
 nyōñnyiemō, n. night-travelling.
 nyōñnyielō, n. person travelling at nighttime; nightwalker.
 nyōntšere, n. moon, comp. nyōñ and dšetšeremo and tše, tšere, v.; nyōntšere dše, v. = nyōñ dše, to be moonlight; — ye emu, v. to be fullmoon.
 nyōntšeredšē, n. moonlight.
 nyōntšerekpemo, n. th. s., moonshine; s. nyōñkpemo, n. and kpe, v.

nyontše, n. father, possessor of a slave, master; s. nyōdšiatše, n. and

nyontšo, nuntšo, nyontšo, nontšo (perh. = nyōntše, slave-father, slave-possessor, comp. nyōdšiatše), n. master, lord (sometimes also like mistress, lady); comp. the Otyi words: owura, awura, also used in Gã; ye nyontšo, inf. nyontšoyeli, to be master, to master; to lord over; to rule („herrschen“); — fio, little master, young master.

Ad. th. s. and mawetše, awetše, wetše, n.

Nyontšo-bā, n. the coming of the Lord.

nyontšobi, n. masters child; youngmaster, -mistress.

nyontšogbī, n. the Lords day.

nyontšomañ, n. Lords-town, — people.

nyontšomon, n. masters house, — palace.

nyontšoniienii, pl. n. the Lords supper; = Nyonmo abolo, n.

nyontšonō, pl. -nii, n. thing, possession, property of the master.

nyontšoniitšumo, n. masters business, — work.

nyontšonā, n. masters wife, mistress; s. awura, n.

nyontšosane, n. masters palaver.

nyontšose, n. (behind) the back of the master.

nyontšosuòmo, n. masters service.

nyontšotšu, n. masters room.

nyontšowe, n. master's house.

nyontšoweku, n. master's family.

nyontšowiemo, n. masters word.

nyontšowō, n. giving of the mastership; comp. wo nyontšo, v.

nyontšoyeli, n. ruling, mastership; government; lording („Herrschaft“).

nyontšoyelibe, n. time of government etc.

nyontšoyelihe, n. governmentsplace; — seat; s. lumoyeli, mantšeyeli etc.

nyontšoyelisane, n. palaver about mastership, government, power over s. th. or s. b.

nyōntšu, n. slave's room or house.

nyōnweku, n. slaves-family.

nyoñyeli, n. slavery.

nyoñyelibē, n. time of slavery.

nyoñyelihe, n. place of slavery.

nyōnyō, pl. nyōnyei, nyōdšiyei, n. female slave.

nyu —, s. nyo —.

nyumu, Ad. n. = nū, man.

nyu, n. Adñ. water = nu in Gã.

nyumu, Ad. n. = nubu, well.

O.

The initial letter „o“ is in Otyi and partly also in Gã used as initial augment to indicate personality, as „a“ impersonal individuality and „n ñ m“ collectivity; if a possess. pronominal augment precedes the nouns, „o“ is generally omitted, as also in some other cases, wherefore words not to be found under „o“, may be sought for under the next following consonant. See § 13. 14.

Ō! interj. oh! o! ah! alas! Added to some names, as Kwatei ō! = he! comp. eé!

o-, pronominal possessive and subjective initial augment of the second pers. sing., thou; thine; comp. bo and Ot. wo, wu, Adñ. and Ayigbe o; Ad. mo.

-o, pronominal objective (termination) augment of the sec. pers. sing., thee; Ad. th. s. and mo.

'o- = wo, pron. we; our.

-o = -wo, pron. us; Ad. th. s.

-o, Ad. definit. article = le in Gã.

-ō, is added = dši, dšiō for the conj. whether; ō — ō, wheter-or; Ot. the s. f. i. eebaō ebañō, milee, whether he will come or not, I don't know.

-o, diminutive termination, f. i. pempeo, pl. -pebii, etc.

obentá, n. a kind of musical instrument consisting of a stringed bow which is stricken in playing.

obíši, n. rat (of a very large size).

obišibu, -flo, n. rats-hole.

obišilo, n. rats-flesh (eaten by some people here).

obla, 'bla, n. youth, youthfulness, youthful strength, beauty, wantonness, etc. (s. oblahĩañ, oblayeĩañ, oblanyo, oblayo and the verbs bla in Gã and bra in Otyi); obla m. k. mli, v. to be full of pleasure and joy of youth; to be wanton.

oblafo, n. (Ot.) executioner; assistant of fetish-priests, who has to kill the animals for sacrifices etc.

oblai, n. rheumatism, rheumatic swelling.

oblahĩañ, n. youth, age of youth, s. oblayeĩañ; gbekēbii-aši etc.

oblaišã, n. dislocation or distortion of a limb.

oblahĩanii, pl. n. youthful things, behaviour etc.

oblahĩaniifemo, n. youthful behaviour, -doing, -act.

oblañ, pl. oblaĩ, n. strong, stout or large person; giant; dše — and gba —, v. to be strong etc.

- oblandšē } n. strength, stoutness.
 oblaṅbamo }
- oblānyo, pl. oblahī, n. youth, lad, young man.
 oblanyodšeñ, n. character of a young man.
 oblanyofemo, n. youthfulness, behaviour of a young man.
 oblaṅšimo, n. behaviour of youth; s. obla and obla ši m. k. mli, v.
- oblayō, pl. oblayei, n. virgin, maid, grown up girl; young woman.
 oblayodšeñ, n. character of a maid, girl; s. dše and dšeñ, v.
 oblayeiañ, n. virginhood, maidenhood, youthful age of women, comp. oblahīañ, n.
- oblayeiañō, pl. -nii, n. some thing pertaining to girls.
 oblayeianiifemo, n. maidenlike behaviour.
 oblekú, n. a bird with a voice like a cuckoo.
 oblempōñ, n. a kind of officer of state; a rich, noble person, s. ablade, n.
- oblotu, n. cloudy heaven, cloudy weather; — wo, v. it is cloudy; heaven is covered.
 oblotuwō, n. cloudiness.
- obō, obōbō, obōbōbō, the reduplication used as plur. form, adj. and adv. full; comp. yi, v. to, māmāmā, emu, adj. and adv.; n. fulness; wō —, v. to fill; inf.
- obōwō, n. filling, fulness = yimo, n.
- obofo, 'bofo, n. (Ot.) messenger; angel; apostle; Ad. tšolo, n. th. s. Comp. also somafo, n. in Otyi.
- obohīma, n. a kind of sickness, producing green spots in the flesh; verdigris.
- obónu, n. the large war drum and the instruments belonging to it; s. mīlē, dšō, kete, obentá, ble, sañkū etc.
- obonuyī, n. drumming with the war drum.
- obubuafo, n. broken, crippled person (Ot. th. s. fr. bubu, v. to break).
- obudañ, adj. foolish; s. bulu, kwašiá, kolo etc.
- obutu, n. load; f. i. able —, a load of corn.
- odā (s. Ot. da, v. to lie), n. a large reddish lizard dwelling on and in the walls of seatowns; s. tšunyē and odīnmolo, n.
- odākréo, n. a kind of lizards.
- Odale, prop. noun of females.
- odanta (Ayigbe-word), n. under-dress of women, = boi, n.; also used of that of men = tekle, n.
- odase (Ot. adanse), n. witness, testimony; ye —, v. to witness; inf. odaseyeli.

- odase kōdoñ, n. false (crooked) witness; = odasefōñ, n.
 odasefo, -fonyo, pl. -foi, n. witness.
 odasefobimo, n. questioning of a witness.
 odaseyeli, n. witness, witnessing; testimony.
 odaseyelikita, n. witness-oath.
 odaseyelilo, odaseyelo = odasefo, but seldom used, n.
 witness.
 odehe (Ot. dehye), n. free, noble person; comp. heyelilo
 and ye he, v.
 odehebi, n. a child of a free or nobleman, free by birth.
 odiñmolo, n. a kind of lizards living in human habitations,
 but considered poisonous; comp. odā, tšunye, mañkpañ,
 mampam etc.
 odoi, n. a kind of sea-fish, dolphin (?); š. atī, n.
 odóno, n. smallest kind of drums; yi —, v. to drum.
 odónti, n. cotton; wick; also = wiki, n.
 odóntikpā, n. cotton-thread.
 odóntilō, n. cotton-weaving.
 odóntilolo, n. cotton-weaver.
 odóntimama, n. cotton-cloth; s. kente, n.
 odóntitšēlo, n. cotton-spinner.
 odóntitšēmo, n. cotton-spinning.
 odóntitšo, pl. -tšei, n. cotton-tree; -shrub, -plant.
 odše! (for men) odše ko! (for women) morning salutation;
 answ. Ya edša! etc.
 odšogbā, odšegbā; odšogbāñ, 'dšogba, adv. well, good.
 odšo, n. men-stealing; kidnapping. Ot. th. s.; tša —, v.
 to kidnap.
 odšotfā, n. kidnapping.
 odšotfalo, n. kidnapper.
 ofé, n. and adj. (fr. fe, to be more); high, powerful, mighty,
 almighty (person); s. agbó; hewalo etc. Nyonmo ofé,
 God almighty.
 ofe, n. a fruit similar to coffee.
 ofetšo, pl. -tšei, n. tree bearing it.
 oflo, n. a season of the year after the harmatan and before
 the first rainy season, s. otšokrikri.
 oflote, ofrote (Ot. th. s.), n. a large antelope of the size
 of a hart.
 ofó, n. black monkey (Ot. th. s.).
 ofó, n. forage; spoil, plunder; ye —, v. inf. oföyeli, to
 forage; to plunder (provisions); comp. ñō nom, ha, v.
 ofoi, n. horsefly; Bremse.
 ofoiblo, n. Fliegenwedel; a small broom to drive away flies.

oföyeli, n. foraging.

oföyelilo, -yelo, n. forager.

ofiē! Salutation in the evening; answ. Yā edša! or Yā ena! etc.

Ogbó, pr. n. of children born after a brother or sister deceased (lit. „thou diedst“); s. gbobalo, Owu etc.

ogbōlele, n. shark; Țaiſiſch.

Ogidigidi, n. epithet of God: Confuser, thunderer (used during thunder-storms); s. gidigidi, adj.

ohá, pl. ohái, 'ha, 'hai, num. (n.) hundred; ohai enyo, two hundred; ohai ete, ohai edſe etc. Comp. § 35 and huha, num. Ad. and Ay. lafa.

oháhá (= ohá ohá), num. by hundreds.

ohē, n. kind of gum; copal.

ohēhelo, n. copal-buyer.

ohēhemo, n. copal-buying.

ohedšrayeli, n. copal-trade.

oheterelo, n. copal-carrier.

ohetšo, pl. -tsei, n. tree producing it.

ohĩa, 'hĩa, Ot. th. s., n. poverty; fr. hĩa, v.; ohĩa ehĩale, he is pressed by poverty.

ohĩafo, Ot. th. s., n. poor man, poor person; used as apposition = adj. pcor. „Ohĩafo be nanyo,“ the poor has no friend, prv.

ōho, ohōhó, adv. no (comp. „hãã“ th. s. in the suabian dialect of German).

ohyeo (Ot.), n. hot bread.

okadi, 'kadi (fr. kadi, v. to sign), n. sign; mark.

okadiāmā, n. making signs, marking.

okēyo, n. „hide and seek“ play of children.

okēš, okēši, n. roll-tobacco, as imported by the Portuguese.

Okēš, Okēši, n. Portugal; -ablotširi, n. th. s.; -nyo, pl. bii, Portuguese.

okole, n. a large bird of the eagle kind.

okplem (Ot. 'premo), n. cannon; tfa —, v. to fire a cannon.

okplemte, n. cannonball.

okplemtunte, n. th. s.

okplemtfā, n. firing of cannon.

okplemtfalō, n. gunner.

okplō, n. (Ot. oprōñ) table; feast; ñme or ñmo —, v. to spread the table, to make a feast; sa okplō, v. to prepare the table; ta — he, v. to sit at table.

okplöhetamo, -tramo, n. sitting at table.

okplõnmē, -nmō, n. table-spreading; making of a feast; hospitality.

okplõsamō, n. preparation of the table.

okpo, n. club; s. kpoti, n. th. s. in tšokpoti, n.

õkpó, n. dove; pigeon; s. koñkpo, kose-okpo, wiriokpo etc.

okposansã, n. a kind of seafish.

okpotšu, n. dove's cot.

okropoñ, oklopoñ, pl. okropoĩ, 'krop., n. (Ot. th. s.) a kind of eagles.

okukuba, n. a bush-animal.

okulá, n. widow-hood, comp. abla; Ot. okuna; fe —, v. to be widowed.

okulafemō, n. widowhood.

okulafo, n. widower; widow.

okulafonū, n. widower.

okulafosane, n. palaver of a widow.

okulafoyō and yō okulafo; n. widow.

olewunō, n. sand-bank.

olenlenmō, n. dry, waste, barren place.

olowō, n. leopard; comp. kotše, hienmalō, mlantfi etc. th. s.

omanye (Ot.?), n. peace, happiness, joy, grace, loving-kindness, kindness etc.; public acts of this kind; festivals, weddings, etc. The word is especially used by religious people and religious things. Comp. hedšole in Gã and ma, v. and ye, v. in Otyi. Omanyē aba or Tfa omanyē aba! (s. tfa, v.) Let peace come! Answer: Omanyē ba! peace come! Salutation used esp. by fetish-priests and priestesses, public speckers etc.

omō, n. rice.

omōkao, n. rice-cakes.

omōwonu, n. rice-soup.

omōhūmō and

omōdūmō, n. cultivation of rice.

omōñmō, n. rice plantation.

omunkuñ or

omlukuñ, omluga, n. cloudiness = oblotu; dšeñ eši omunkuñ, it is cloudy.

onĩa, or onyĩa, n. tribute, toll, tax; comp. nto; tšu onĩa, v. to exact, gather, or pay tribute, inf. oniatšumō.

oniatšu, n. custom-house.

oniatšulo, n. tax-gatherer; — payer.

oniatšumō, n. tax-gathering; tax-paying.

úfu, n. serpent, snake; s. šikpã, and šinō, th. s.

- onufubō, onufu-ebō, n. poison of a snake.
 onufukō, n. bite of a snake.
 onukpa, 'nukpa (perh. = nū kpakpa, good man, comp. Ot. opanyiñ, opanyini) n. old man, elder; alderman; grandee of a town, land or nation; principal; ruler; magistrate; first of a company etc. adj. old, elder, eldest; minyemi nukpa, my elder or eldest brother; ye onukpa, v. to be old, elder, eldest; ye m. k. onukpa, v. to be elder than s. b.; fe onukpa, v. to be old etc. Comp. gbekē, oblanyo etc. and nu mo, yo mo; da, v. and dale n.
 onukpadšeñ, n. life, karakter, behaviour of old people, s. dše, n.
 onukpafemō, n. old age = dale; gbole.
 onukpagbē, n. voice, word of an old man, superior.
 onukpaniitšumō, n. work, labour of a grown up person; s. gbekēbiiianiitšumō, n.
 onukpaiasane and
 onukpasane, n. matter, palaver of old men, of the grantees, of grown up person; ye —, v. to act or do like old people. Comp. gbekēbiiiasane, n.
 onukpasaneyeli, n. acting or speaking like old people.
 onukpayeli, n. state or business of grown up or old people, grantees, principals, magistrates etc. or of being elder than s. b.; age.
 opása and apása (fr. pasa, v. to lie), n. (Ot.) hypocrisy; lie; falsehood; ye or bō opasa, v. to act as a hypocrite; to lie; to be false. Comp. amale; osato; kōtōmpo; n. kōdoñ, adj. etc.
 opasabō and opasayeli, n. falsehood; hypocrisy.
 opasabolo and
 opasayelo and
 opasafo (Ot.) n. hypocrite, liar, false person.
 opehenadi (Ot. „thou likest to be king“), n. morningstar = totō, n.
 opehenadianii, pl. n. ambition; fe —, v. to be ambitious.
 opehenadianiifelo, n. ambitious person.
 opehenadianiifemō, n. ambitiousness.
 opense, n. a kind of small white porcupines; comp. šadeboa and kotoko, n.
 opéte, n. papaw-fruit, if spoilt on the tree; s. akpakpa, n.; carrion kite, s. akāñma, n. th. s.
 osai (fr. sa, v.), n. castrate; eunuch; used of men and animals.

- osato, n. hypocrisy (Ot. prodigality; waste); ye or fe —,
 v. to be a hypocrite. S. opasa, th. s.
 osátofo, n. hypocrite.
 osatofemo and
 osatoyeli, n. hypocrisy.
 oso, n. a kind of wild cats, in form resembling a fox;
 -akpa, n. the common one; -diñ, n. the black one.
 osobu, -flo, n. hole of it.
 osofo 'sofo (Ot. perh. = sorefo, one who prays) n. priest;
 ye —, v. to be priest; comp. wontše, wolomo, okom-
 fo, n. etc.
 osofo-atade, n. priestly robe; s. osofotade, th. s.
 osofoiasane, n. matter or palaver of priests.
 osofoniitšumo, n. priests business.
 osofonō, pl. -nii, n. priests parts, -property.
 osofoiatade, n. priestly garment.
 osofosemo, pl. -mei, n. assistant priest.
 osofowō, n. making s. b. priest; priestly honour.
 osofoyeli, n. priesthood; priests office.
 osofoyō, n. priestess; s. woyō, n.
 osre, n. comb; -femo, -gbō, n. comb-making.
 osrefelo, n. comb-maker.
 osregbolo, n. th. s.
 osrē, osrēñ, n. a kind of sea-fish.
 ošā, n. a kind of wood.
 ošātšo, pl. -tšei, n. a tree used for building.
 ošāñmoñmoñmolo, n. board from this tree.
 ošāmplañ, n. beam, rafter of it.
 ošé, n. a war-cry or song of women; bō —, v. to raise
 this cry.
 ošebō, n. war-crying.
 ošebolo, n. war-crier.
 ošekū, n. backbiting; bō m. k. he ošekū, v. to backbite s. b.
 ošekubō, n. backbiting.
 ošekubolo, n. back-biter.
 oši, n. short foot or leg; mǎ oši, inf. ošimǎ, to walk on
 the toes because of a short leg.
 ošifo, n. lame person; person with a short leg; comp.
 akpake; otšolo etc.
 ošiki, n. dice; fō —, v. to play dice.
 ošikifō, n. dice-play; lot-casting.
 ošikifōlo, n. diceplayer.
 ošiko, n. a kind of bark used to rub the skin with.
 ošimalo, s. ošifo.

ošīmā, n. halting because of a short leg; fr. mā oši, v.
 ošrā, n. mishap, misfortune; -nyie m. k. se, v. to be un-
 fortunate; -ba m. k. nō, v. something bad happened to
 s. b. etc.

olente, n. kind of drum, esp. the european, s. mile, obonu
 etc.; yi —, v. to drum.

otenteyilo, n. drummer.

otenteyi, n. drumming.

otfa ši ogbo! horrible curse: fall down and die! -n. =
 pestilence (?), s. oyiaheši, th. s.

oti, n. aim; target, mark; tfa —, v. inf. otitfā, to shoot
 at a target, mark (Ot. = head; it is said that the fore-
 head of a culprit called Oti, was once made a mark of
 and from him the name derives).

otitfā, n. shooting at a target, mark-shooting.

otitfalo, n. target-shooter, mark-shooter.

oto, n. a kind of food of boiled yams mixed with palm-oil
 and eaten with eggs.

otofo, n. a peculiar custom of the Gā- and Adañme-tribe,
 but kept more strickly by the latter, according to which
 no unmarried girl ought to wear cloth, a narrow strip
 excepted; as soon as the first signs of puperty appear,
 they are to be kept at home in the town, exempt from
 hard labour, well fed and profusely covered with orna-
 ments. In Krobo they wear a peculiar straw-hat, in
 Šai a kind of black turban made of strings. Having
 performed many ceremonies, they are then exhibited in
 the town by dancing and playing as marriageable; ši —,
 v. inf. otofoši, to perform this custom; comp. atufu, n.;
 ši atufu or otufu, v.

otofoši, m. performance of the otofo-custom.

otofoyo, pl. -yei, n. girl under this ceremony.

otro, n. a plant.

otrumu, 'trumu, n. and adj. ungrateful person; ungrateful.

otšāmē (Ot. okyame), n. speaker; reporter; interpreter;
 he is one of the most important servants of king and
 nation, as his business is to report the different opi-
 nions and proposals of the different parties in public
 palavers. He is accompanied in this by witnesses. Ye —,
 v. to be speaker; to act as speaker. See Gā-Speeches
 among the Specimen of the Gā-language.

otšāmēyeli, n. speaker's business.

otšame - odasefo, n. witness accompaning the speaker.

otši, n. week; ñmene dši —, to day it is a week.

otšo! lit. burn thou! int. used by people in bushburning.
 otšokrikri (lit. „thou shinest hot“); n. a short but very hot
 season of the year in April or May just before the first
 rainy season sets in and in which the bush which is
 cut, is burnt.

otšolo, n. lame person; fr. tšo, v. to halt.

owele, n. revenge; to —, v. to revenge.

oweletō, n. revenging.

oweletolo, n. revenger.

owura (Ot.), 'wura, n. master, lord; šir; = nyontšo. Comp.
 awurā, mistress. By young people „owula“.

Owu, n. (Ot. = „thou diedst“, s. Ogbo in Gā) pr. name
 of a child born after one deceased; s. gbobalo, Ogbo etc.

owurayeli = nyontšoyeli, n. ruling („Herrschaft“).

owyia, n. a small bush-animal.

oyá, n. haste; adv. sometimes redupl. oyáya, quickly, hastily;
 comp. mra, fe oya, inf. oyafemo, to be quick; ye ogai,
 v. th. s.

oyai, pl. of the former, th. s.

oyafelo, n. a person in hurry, a quick person.

oyafemo, n. hurry; quickness.

oyaiyeli, n. hurry.

oyaiyelo, oyayelilo, n. a person in a hurry.

oyáya, oyayáya, = oyá.

Oyarefa, Oyadefa, Oyadufa, pr. n. of a village of the Lā-
 people.

Oyé and

Oyó, pr. n. of females.

P.

Words not to be found under p are to be sought
 for under kp or f, comp. § 7, or the vowels a, e and
 o. Pa, pe, pē, po, pō, pu is the pronunciation of
 fa, fe, fē, fo, fō, fu, by old people, people of Teši
 and the Dānme-Dialect.

Pā, pronunciation of old people for fā, n. river; lake;
 pool of sweet water.

pa = fa, v. to be much.

pā = fā, v. to take out.

'pa, apa, n. hire; bō apa, to hire; ye —, v. to work for
 hire.

'pabō, n. hiring.

pabolo, n. a person who hires.

- 'pafonyo, apaf.. pl. 'pafoi, n. person hired; hireling.
 pam, adv. and
 pampampam, adv. much, very much; = tam, po, tutu,
 tšō, naakpa, adv.
 pampasó, yiteñ-pampaso, n. crown of the head (Scheitel).
 pampĩ, n. a small stick driven perpendicularly into the
 ground; esp. the small low fences before towns to exclude
 evil spirits; obstacle, stumbling-block; offence; Ot. th. s.
 pampam and
 paopao, adv. quickly = mramra.
 papa, n. fan.
 papahũ, papam, n. towel; Ot.
 papo (Ot.) = kpakpo, n. he-goat.
 pasa, v. to lie; to be a hypocrite, comp. opasa, apasa.
 pasamo, n. lying = amale, malemo.
 patu (Ot. th. s.), n. owl.
 pe, old pronunc. and Adñ. = fe, v. to make.
 pe, n. corn (on the foot), *Ŗühnerauge*; to —, v. to form
 a corn.
 pe, pepēpe, pepepēpe, adv. Ot. th. s. just, exactly; but,
 only; perfectly.
 pesē, adv. th. s.
 pei sane mli, v. to investigate.
 pei, n. dan. chisel? (*Stemmeisen*, *Stechbeutel*).
 pen, peñ, n. engl. pen.
 peñkakra, penfōkakla, penkini, n. pen-knife.
 peñ, adv. (Ot. n. time, s. šī and toi in Gã) once; minale
 peñ, I have seen him once; never, if construed with
 the neg. voice; minakole peñ, I have never seen him
 (lit. - not seen him once); Ad. gble.
 pesu, n. Ot. th. s. a basket or cage in which fowl are kept.
 It is generally suspended in the yard.
 petē, adv. openly.
 peteple, adv. openly = fañ.
 pē (pii), Ot. th. s. adj. and adv. much, many; comp. ba-
 bao, adj.
 piā, = fiā, fē, adj. and adv. all; every.
 piā, inf. piāmo, v. to stop.
 piā lele he, v. to stop a canoe by the paddles.
 piñ, inf. piñmo, th. s.
 piti, n. swoon; to piti (comp. to) v. to faint; s. biti, th. s.
 pititō, n. fainting.
 pitipiti, adj. and adv. close; closely.
 pitisawa, n. europ. word, pistol.

plamplamplam, adv. brightly, in flames; flamingly.

ple, v. inf. plemo, to agonise, to be in agony; to struggle;

— n. k. he, to struggle for s. th.

plemo, n. agony; struggle.

plene, v. inf. plenemo, to die in multitudes; ta le plene,

the army is slain; to die by violence, by accident.

plenemo, n. slaughter; violent death.

ploplōplo = floflōflo, adv. very far away = šoñ.

pompi, pompo, europ. word, n. pump.

pue, inf. puemo, v. Ot. th. s., to come forth, to appear =

dše kpo; to rise, of sun, moon and stars. Comp. gble, Adñ. and Ot. bue, to open.

R.

No Gã-, Adañme- or Otyi-word initiates with this consonant and even foreign words undergo a change, the r being either changed into l or d or pronounced with aspiration as in Greek (ῥ).

Raspe, n. dan. rasp.

raspe, n. raspberry.

raspe dā, n. raspberry-vinegar.

S.

The letter „s“ is seldom retained in Gã before „i“, but generally becomes „š“, with which it frequently changes, sometimes also with „t“, comp. ta, v. and „sa“ v., etc.

Sa, v. inf. sale and samo; to be fit; to fit; to be worthy, ripe; to be right, due, equitable, just, inf. sale (Ot. fata) (comp. dša); to fit, prepare, order, repair etc., inf. samo; to taste; to touch (Ot. s. th., comp. ta); to try, prove, estimate (s. ka); to castrate (Ot. th. s.); aux. verb. to express the iterat. mood: to repeat, do again; construed with the definite form of the verb, as the auxil. v. na; f. i. esa eba, he came again; again he came; wherefrom: asañ, asa, conj. again, more-over; asañ hū elee, more-over he knew it also not; comp. kpa, in Adñ. He sa, v. inf. hesale, v. to be outwardly fit; hīe sa, v. to be fit (of face, appearance) to be ripe (used of persons); inf. hīesale; comp. sa hīe, v.; toi sa, v. inf. toisale, to be of fit ears, i. e. to be hard, to be fit, obedient, but generally used ironically: to be of hard ears (s. wa), disobedient.

- sa m. k. ade, v. to clyster, = fũ, v.
 sa da, v. to be tastful to the mouth.
 sa he, inf. hesamo, v. (Ot. sa hã) to touch (the outside);
 to order or prepare about; to prepare one's self.
 sa hewo, v. th. s.
 sa hĩe, inf. hĩesale and hĩesamo; v. to be fit in one's face,
 to please one; esa mihĩe, I am pleased with it, it pleases
 me; I am content with it; inf. hĩesale; to prepare the
 face surface of s. th., inf. hĩesamo.
 sa na, v. inf. nasã, to taste; misa mina, I tasted (it); but:
 misa dã le na, I tasted the wine; and misa mina dã,
 th. s. to touch the end etc.; inf. -mo, v. to mend the
 end, brim, edge etc.
 sã, n. loop; iron work of doors and windows (Eisen-Band).
 sã, n. mat; bed.
 'sa, asa, n. hall or largest or middle room of a house.
 sa, n. former time (s. sa, aux. verb); adv. formerly, once;
 milee sa or sa le milee, formerly or once I did not
 know it; s. momosa, n.
 sa dfa, v. ?
 sã, n. strong scent, smell; dse —, v. inf. sãdšẽ, to emit
 a strong smell; comp. fũ, n. and dse fũ; ñma n. and
 dse ñma v.
 saba, n. kidney.
 Sabañ, pr. n. of males.
 saba, n. antidote.
 sablã or
 sablañ, n. surname, nickname; sign of a person; Namen&
 zuq; seal.
 sablok, n. dan. night-gown (Schlafrock).
 šadeboa, n. a kind of small white porcupines; comp. opense,
 ko'oko. (Ot. th. s. = luck-animal).
 sãdšẽ, n. strong smelling; strong scent; comp. sã and dse
 sã, v.
 sãdši, pl. of sane, n. which see.
 sãdšiyeli, n. settling of palavers.
 'safo, asafo, n. company.
 safro, n. a kind of sea-fish.
 'sãgbã, asãgbã, n. a wasp dwelling in the walls of houses.
 'sai, osai, n. castrated; person or animal; s. sa. Ot. th. s.
 saĩ or seĩ, n. country-seat, chair or stool carved of one
 piece of wood; comp. gwa, ablogwa, maño, n.
 sakasáka, adv. disorderly; Ot. th. s. Comp. bisibasa. Fe —,
 v. to be in disorder, to do disorderly.

- sakasakafemo, n. disorder; disorderly behaviour.
 sakasakafelo, n. disorderly person.
 sale, n. fitness, worthiness; worth; fr. sa, v. n.
 salo, n. fitter, preparer fr. sa, v.
 samañ, Ot. = sisa in Gã, n. spirit; ghost.
 'samañ-nukpa, as., n. chimpanse.
 samañseo, n. testament of a deceased person; s. sisamla, n.
 samfé (Ot. th. s. or safe, safi), n. key.
 samfle, pl. samfedši, n. (Fanti-word = house-hole); window.
 samfle-afife, n. window-glass.
 samflese, n. shutter; place behind the window.
 sãmlã, n. soap; country-soap.
 samo, n. fitting; preparation; order.
 sañ, adv. well, nicely; beautifully; perh. fr. sa, v.
 sañ (or sañno), n. monument over a grave; grave-stone;
 grave walled in.
 sañ, n. thatched stone-house; comp. tšu, mō; samfle, n. etc.
 sane, old. pronunc. sande (comp. sa, v. in Otyi and Gã,
 and se, v. and asem, n. in Ot.) pl. sãdši; (Ad. th. s. pl.
 sanehĩ), n. thing; matter; palaver; word; cause; con-
 cern (Sache); misane dši no, that is my palaver, con-
 cern; edšee misane, It is not my palaver, I have nothing
 to do with it; sane eba, there is palaver; sane be, there
 is no palaver; sane le beñ, the matter is false; sane
 le fite, the cause is lost; sane fõñ, bad thing; palaver;
 sane le egbo, the palaver died, is concluded; sane gbo-
 nyo, a rotten palaver; sane kpakpa, sane akpa, good word,
 gospel, Evangelium; sane sroto, strange matter; sane le
 eladše, the cause is lost; etc. etc. bi sane (mli), to ask
 some thing to investigate, = pei sane mli, tao sane mli;
 bo sane toi, v. to listen to a cause, palaver; gbe sane
 na, v. to finish a palaver; le sane, v. to know a pala-
 ver; na -na, v. to understand a matter; na -šiši, v.
 th. s.; tõtõ sane, v. to confuse a matter; ye sane, v.
 inf. saneyeli (Ot. di asem), to settle a palaver, to judge;
 to order a cause; sane ye, there is palaver; - - m. k.
 ke m. k. teñ, there is s. th. betwixt two persons; sane
 le yeñ, the matter is true etc. etc.
 saneakpa, sanekpakpa, n. good word; gospel.
 sanebimo, investigation; fr. bi sane, v.
 sanemlibimo, sanemlpeimo, th. s.
 sanedšo, - dšole, n. settling or rest of a palaver.
 sanedšomo, n. settling, adjusting of a palaver.
 sanefitemo, n. loss of a cause.

- sanegbā, n. conversation; tale-telling fr. gba sane, v. to tell a tale.
- sanegbele, n. conclusion of a cause, s. sanenagbē, th. s., and sanedšomo, n.; sanedšo, -le, n.
- sanenohereṃo, n. taking up of a palaver.
- sanekpakpa, -akpa, n. gospel.
- sanekpakpadšadšemo ke tšōmo, n. preaching of the gospel.
- sanekodšomo, n. adjusting or judging of a palaver; s. kodšo, v.
- saneladšemo, n. loss of a cause.
- sanemlipeimo, -mlitaomo, n. investigation.
- sanenagbē, n. end of a palaver; fr. gbe sane na, v.
- sanenumo, n. hearing of a cause.
- sanerotō, n. strange matter.
- sanešiši, n. cause of a palaver.
- sanešišinā, n. insight into a palaver; fr. na sane šiši, v.
- sanešišitšōmo, n. explanation of a palaver.
- sanetōtōmo, n. confusion of palaver.
- sanetōtōlo, n. person who confuses a palaver (by speaking etc.).
- saneyeli (Ot. asemḍi), n. palaver-settling; judging; judgement; council; etc.
- saneyelo, -yelilo, n. palaver-settler; judge; counsellor etc. a person liking palavers.
- saṅkū, n. (Ot. and Ayigbe th. s.) musical stringed instrument; organ; forte-piano; tfa —, v. to play it.
- saṅkutfā, n. organ-playing etc.
- saṅkūtfalo, n. organplayer etc.
- sanqbo, n. bed-cover.
- sānyā, n. tin, zink; pewter.
- sanyanō, n. pewter-vessel.
- sao, saomo, inf. saomo, v. to cleanse about trees.
- sarawa, srawa, n. lightening; rocket; tfa —, v. to fire rockets.
- sarawatfā, n. firing of rockets.
- sasabonsam, Ot. th. s., n. lit. devil of the earth, a bad spirit supposed to live in the forest and to be in connection with sorcerers (s. aye); comp. also abonsam. Comp. in German: Erdgeist, Waldteufel, Kobold &c.
- sase, n. and adj. largeness; age; large, old; too old (comp. sa, v.).
- Sasabi, pr. n. of a village belonging to Tema.
- sasamo, n. bed-making.
- satšo, -tsei, n. bed-stead; s. sa, n. and tšo, n.

satšono, n. cover of a bed-stead; Bettbimmel; s. kotomo, n.
satšu, n. bedroom; see setšu, n. which is more used.

saus, n. dan. sauce.

sē, v. inf. sē, to be scarce; to be impoverished; he sē,
inf. hesē, to be scarce.

sef, v. inf. seimo to use despitefully; comp. niiseniianii;
eseimi, he used me despitefully. Comp. Ot. sei, v.

sē, sēñ, n. throat; fo —, v. to cut the throat; wo sē kpā,
v. to hang; s. sēñ, v.

se, n. back (s. kotose), hinderpart, hindpart; what follows
after; consequence; end; last etc.; adv. behind, after;
used as postposition: (the contrary of hīe, hāmo, which
compare; see also he, hewo, mli, na, no, ši, tšui, yi etc.
and § 29, 44—47); as the preposition: after, behind,
(nach, hinter); as gram. subj.: se fo, inf. sefō, v. to be
cut off behind, to cease, = fō; but esp. as gram. obj.,
as: ba se, v. inf. sebā, to come after, behind, late; be
se, s. ye se; damo se, v. to stand behind; di se, inf.
sedi (comp. the Otyi) to long after, to desire, to lust;
to care for, fe se, aux. v. lit. to do after, be after; but
generally used = afterwards, f. i. fe se le eba, after-
wards he came (s. kpe se); hā se, v. lit. to give back,
used as aux. v. „ke-hā se“ = „back“ backward, if the
preceding verb is not already indicating a direction, f. i.
tši ke-hā se, to cast down backwards, to cast behind;
ka se, v. to be fixed behind; kā se, v. inf. sekāmo, to
lie behind; to remain behind, to be behind (compare
kpe se, ye se, th. s.); kpa m. k. se, v. to withdraw
from s. b., to deny s. b. (comp. kwa m. k.); kpe se, inf.
sekpē to remain behind, to come too late; kú se, v. inf.
sekū, sekūmo or sekūomo (s. kū, v.), to turn the back;
to return; to be converted (s. tšō he); — m. k. se, to
turn s. b. back, to send s. b. back; la se, v. to fasten
the back, to hook behind; la samfle se, fasten the back,
to hook behind; la samfle se, fasten the back of the
window, i. e. the shutter; mǎ se, v. to stand behind;
to set behind; na se, v. to gain the end, i. e. to profit,
inf. senamo; nǎ se, v. to shut behind; ši se, v. to knock
behind to leave behind; ta se, pl. tra se, v. inf. setamo,
setramo, to touch behind; to sit behind, used of the
relatives of kings etc. who sit behind him (in judgement
etc.) to strengthen him or give importance to him, comp.
setrafoi, pl. n.; s. also asetrafo, n.; te se, s. ya se; to
se, v. to put behind; tše se, tše yi se, v. to call back;

tši se, tši yi se, v. to push behind, after (f. i. at a carriage); tšō se, v. to turn behind, back; tšō m. k. šegbe, to show the way after s. b., i. e. to betray him; tšu se, v. to send behind; - - back; - - after, tšu - dse m. k. se, v. to send after; ya se, aor. perf. and fut. tense te se, to go back, behind, after; ye se, neg. be se, v. to be behind; ye se, v. inf. seyeli, to deceive (s. šiši, v. th. s.); yo se, v. to perceive the back, end etc. i. e. to understand, to acknowledge; etc.

sebā, n. coming behind, back, after.

sebe, n. aftertime.

sebe, n. a kind of fruit (love apples?) used for soup; blo fōsebe, europ. „sebe“, bon d'amour.

sepii, pl. of seo; pl. n. younger brethren or sisters; mise-bii ete dšile, he is the third (brother) after me; the ears of maize at the stalk.

seda, n. dan. silk.

sedaduku, n. silk-handkerchief.

sedakpā, n. silk-thread.

sedamo, n. standing back, behind; assisting, assistance, fr. damo se, v.

sedi, n. longing after; care, desire, lust; fr. di se, v. to long, lust, desire.

sedilo, n. desirous person; caring person.

sefō, n. ceasing = fōmo, fr. se fo, v.

sēfō, n. throat-cutting, fr. fo sē, v.

sefomo, n. after-birth.

sefomonii, n. th. s.

sēgē, adj. and adv. sleepy, drowsy; drowsily.

segisao, n. dan. fret-saw.

segbe, n. after-way; way after s. b., tšō segbe, v. to betray.

segbetšōlo, n. betrayer.

segbetšōmo, n. betraying.

segblamo, n. drawing back, fr. gbla se, v. to draw back.

seī, n. native-stool made of one piece of wood; throne.

seīterelo, n. stool-bearer.

sekā, n. staying behind.

sekāmo, n. lying or staying behind.

seke, n. anchor; fā —, inf. sekefā, to light the anchor, depart (s. fā, v.); fō —, inf. sekefō, to cast the anchor, to come to anchor (s. damo, v.).

sekefā, n. lighting of the anchor.

sekefō, n. casting of the anchor.

seke, n. madness; ye —, v. inf. sekeyeli, to be mad; ye
n. k. or m. k. he seke, v. to be mad about s. th. or
s. b., i. e. to be entirely taken with; to be in love with;
comp. yĩn tšō, yĩn kã, v. etc.

sekeyeli, n. madness.

sekeyelilo, sekeyelo, n. mad person.

seki, n. women-shirt.

sēkpā, n. wind-pipe, throat; s. sē, n.

sēkpā, n. hanging rope.

sekpē, n. latecoming.

sekpelo, n. latecomer.

sekōlo, n. person returning.

sekū, sekūomo, n. returning; return; conversion; fr. kũ
se, v.

sele, s. sere, v. to melt; to swim.

sēle, n. braces.

semāmo, n. standing or lying behind, fr. mā se, v.

semo, pl. semei, n. steward; next in office; comp. also
seo, n.

seimo, n. spiteful use; = niiseniianiifemo, n.

senalō, n. gainer.

senamo, n. gain, profit, fr. na se, v.

sēn, v. (Ot. th. s.) to hang; to strangle (= mĩa sē, v.);
to ceil a room.

sēn, n. wind-pipe, throat; s. sē, n. and sēkpā, n.

señfle, semfle, = samfle, n.

señāmo, n. shutting behind.

sēndó, n. (Fanti-word) house-top.

sēre, v. inf. seremo, to melt; to swim.

serelo, n. swimmer.

seremo, swimming; melting.

sěseo, inf. seseomo, v. to reprove; to silence (Ot.?).

seseolo, n. reprover.

seseomo, n. reprof.

setamo, setramo, n. sitting behind; assistance, fr. ta se,
pl. tra se, v.

setrafoi (= Ot. asetrafoi, down-sitters) or

setrafoi, n. lit. behind sitters; relations and brethren of a
king sitting behind him in judgement etc.

setō, n. putting away, back; retaining, keeping, fr. to se, v.

setšemo, n. calling back.

setšimo, n. pushing (after s. th. f. i. a carriage) fr. tši se, v.

setšōmo, n. backturning, returning.

setšu, n. back-room, bedroom.

- seyā, n. going behind, — back.
- seyéli, n. deception; from ye se, v.
- seyélilo, n. deceiver.
- Siai, pr. n. of the Šai-mountain, its people and land, as pronounced by themselves; G. Šai, Ot. Siade.
- Siako, pr. n. of a brook coming from the Akwapim-mountains near Tutu and going into the Laloi-river, near the Šai-mountain.
- sikasika, n. a kind of seafish.
- 'sisā, s. asisā, n.
- sisā, n. spirit of departed men; ghost; comp. susumā; kra; mumo and Ot. samañ; sunsum, sunsuma, kra, n. The word seems also to be employed for „skeleton“; before birth and during life, „kra“ or „kla“, n., is used instead of it.
- sisamañ, sisaiamañ, n. town of departed spirits (supposed to be on the islands of or beyond the river Volta.
- sīsē, v. inf. sīsemo, to beg.
- sise, n. europ. word, subsistence, way-money.
- sīselo, n. beggar; mendicant.
- sīsemo, n. begging.
- siyire, n. bride (Otyi).
- skam, n. dan. shame.
- skao, n. dan. press, chest.
- skru, n. dan. screw.
- skruši, n. dan. screw-driver.
- sl — see under sr.
- smo, v. s. sumo.
- so, pr. n. Thursday (s. sohá).
- sō, pl. sōmo, inf. sōmo, v. to perch; to sit as birds do; to sit on one's hams; - hīe, v. to sit before, - he, - - about; - mli, - - in; - na, - - at; - nō, - - upon; sō ši, to sit down; - šiši, - - under; - yiteñ, - - upon, on etc.
- sō atfere, pl. sōmo sōmo -, inf. atferesōmo, v. to box; s. atfere, n. fist.
- sō wodši ano, v. to hedge out eggs.
- sō, inf. sō, v. to work on the anvil.
- sō, n. black-smith's work.
- sō, v. inf. somo, = sa, to be right, fit.
- sō (Ot. to take hold of = mō in Gã), v. only used in the combinations: hīe sō m. k., v. to respect s. b., mihīe sōle, I respect him (Ot. ani sō, comp. sa, v. in Gã); dšō sō, v. to dance hotly; dšō le esō, the dance is brisk, hot, frequented.

sō, n. vagina (obscene; comp. gbemi). Bon rohen Menschen als Schimpfwort gebraucht. S. yohe, n.

sō, n. guilt; blame; suspicion; to m. k. sō, or: ke sō fō m. k. nō, v. to accuse s. b. innocently. Comp. mañsō, n. rivalry.

sobiisobii (s. soo, pl. sobii, n.) adv. in little particles or quantities.

sohá, pr. n. Friday (comp. so, pr. n.).

sōa nō (Ot. soa so), v. to immitate, s. kase, v.

sōdše, inf. sōdšemō, v. to let s. b. sit or perch down (s. sō, sōmō, v.).

soisoi, adv. violently (?), hīe m. k. soisoi, v. to treat s. b. viotently; to illtreat s. b.; s. pī, v., sopa, v. fe niise-niiianii, v. se, v.

soisoihielo, n. illtreating person.

soisoihiemō, n. ill treatment; s. pīmō.

sokoterelē, adv. continually; over and over; again and again; comp. notonoto; āhū; etc. tediously, etc.

sole (Ot. sore, v. to arise; to pray), v. inf. solemō; to pray; to preach; to officiate as priest or clergyman; to baptize, confirm, copulate, keep the burial service over s. b. etc. comp. kpa fai; dšadše-tšō; dša; gba, tšō; baptisi; wadše etc.; to care for; sole he, v. inf. hesolemō, and sole he nō, inf. henosolemō, to take care for one's self; comp. hīe hī he nō, v. and le henosolemō, v.; th. s.

solelo, n. praying, preaching etc. person; person attending divine service; comp. dšalo, n.

solemō, n. prayer; service of God; religious officiating; baptism, confirmation, copulation, burial service; religion in general, s. dšamō, n.

solemōbe, n. prayer-time etc.

solemōhe, n. place of prayer etc.

solemōgbī, n. day of prayer or divine service.

solemōhekpē, or

solemōkpē, n. prayer-meeting.

solemōlala, n. hymn; religious song.

solemōlamō, n. religious singing.

solemōtšu, n. prayer-room; house of prayer; chapel; church etc.

solemōwe, n. chapel, church (together with the yard etc. s. tšu, sīa, we, n.).

sōlo, n. black-smith; smith.

sōlokaselo, n. black-smith's-apprentice.

- sōlōñā, n. blacksmith's-trade.
 sōlōñālo, n. master black-smith.
 sōlōñānii, pl. n. blacksmith-implements.
 sōlote, n. anvil; s. sōñmete.
 sōlo-hamle, n. blacksmith's-hammer.
 somo, n. fitness, fr. so, v.
 sōmo, n. perching; sitting on the hams.
 sōmohe, n. perching-place.
 sōmo, v. s. sumo, v. and sumò, v.
 somo, n. a kind of crabs; a worthless fellow.
 soñ, adj. and adv. mere; pure; full of; merely throughout, entirely; comp. kroñ, kroñkroñ. Gbomei soñ, nothing but men; full of men; nu soñ, nothing but water, mere water.
 soñ, n. a kind of river-fish.
 sōñ, n. straw; a kind of straw from the leaves of a palm-tree (sōntšo) used for cords, hats etc.
 sōne, n. a kind of squirrel, of grey colour.
 sōñfaí, n. straw-hat.
 sōñfailolo, n. straw-hat-maker.
 sōñme, n. black-smith's bellows, comp. afa, n.
 sōñmena, n. forge-chimney; &fffe.
 sōñmeši, n. black-smith's shop; comp lateši; kpataši, n. etc.
 As in Europe, the smith's shop is a kind of superstitious sanctuary, where thieves can be detected; wounds cured, etc.
 sōñmete, n. = sōlote, anvil.
 sōntšo, pl. -tšei, n. a kind of palmtrees, the leaves of which („soñ“) are made into hats, cords etc.
 soñu, n. a fruit of a palmtree of the size of a fist and eatable.
 soñutšo, pl. -tšei, n. the palm-tree bearing it.
 soo, inf. soomo, v. to be tough (of sticks); to catch up (f. i. a ball); to grasp; to snatch; to seal (s. soo na);
 soo bo, v. to catch up or receive eagerly; f. i. misoole bo, I eagerly received him; soo na, v. inf. nasoomo, to seal up.
 soolo, n. catcher etc.
 soomo, n. catching, grasping etc.
 soo, pl. sobii, n. little particle of any thing.
 sobiisobii, adv. in little particles.
 sopa, inf. sopamo, v. to disgrace; to reproach hardly etc.
 sopalo, n. reproacher.
 sopamo, n. disgrace; reproach.

- soro, s. sro, v. to be different; to esteem; Ot. sono, v.
 sosoo, v. = seseo, inf. sosoomo, to reprove, reproach;
 perh. redupl. of soo, v.
 sra, v. inf. 'srámo (Ot. th. s., comp. sa, of which it may
 be a corroboration); to watch (= bu); to spy; to visit
 (= nã).
 sra, sram, v. to overflow (of rivers); to be very full;
 comp. šrãke (?).
 sram nò, v. to be very full (of rivers).
 'srafonyo, asraf., pl. 'srafoi, n. soldier.
 'sra, nsra, n. camp.
 'sra, asra, n. snuff; a kind of fever.
 sralo, n. watch-man; spy; visitor.
 sramo, n. watching; spying; visiting.
 sre = sere, v. inf. sremo, to melt; to swim.
 srebo, n. fire-stone, flint (of guns); ehie tamò srebo, his
 face is like a flint; s. hie wa, v. The word is very
 probable Fanti; comp. also tšrebo, tšerebo, n. th. s.
 srẽmsrẽm, adj. and adv. sweet; slimy; sweetly; = bloblo, adj.
 sro or soro, impers. v. (Ot. sônô) to be different; to be
 peculiar, strange; esromi, esrole, different I, different
 he, i. e. I and he are different; common verb: to esteem,
 to prize misroo ene, I don't esteem this; nsroo, mba-
 sroo, adverbially used = much more, much less.
 sroto, adj. different; peculiar, strange; s. sro; n. difference.
 Gbomei srotoi, different men; gbomo sroto dšile or esrole,
 he is a peculiar person.
 srotò, n. lock.
 srotò-sòlo, n. lock-smith.
 su, inf. sũ; to shrink, to moulder, to get small, thin,
 lean; to spoil, to rot (of cloth etc.), to be ragged; to
 kindle (Ot. so), su kane! kindle a light! to swallow;
 nu le esumi, the water had swallowed me up (s. mĩ, v.);
 to hush one with the exclamation: sua!
 sũ, n. shrinking; mouldering, rotting; kindling; swallowing.
 sulò, n. person doing so.
 su, n. (Ot. th. s.) shape, form; behaviour, manner (Wesen?);
 s. subañ; su ke bla, manners and descent (?), su be bañ,
 manners and likeness, of a person; comp. dšeñ, dšeñ-
 ba etc.
 sũ, v. inf. sũ, to poison; to kill by witch-craft or fetish.
 sũ, n. killing by poison etc.

sũ, n. swish, clay, f. i. such as fit for potters, building etc., ground, sũ akpa, good ground; comp. šikpoñ; mlu; ñmiamo etc.

sua! int. hush! be quiet! (German: bſt!); s. su, v.

subaň, n. (Ot. th. s.) form = su; image; likeness.

subaňtše, n.? = asrafonyo?

'subo, s. asubo, n.

sũbo, n. balling of swish to make swish- or mud-walls.

sũbolo, n. labourer balling swish.

sũfō, n. wetting of swish.

sukle and šukle, n. eur. word; sugar.

suklenō, n. sugar-vessel.

suklete, n. rock-sugar.

sukle-yibii, n. lit. sugar-fruits, i. e. raisons.

sũkpo, n. lump of clay.

sũkpoto, n. mud, wet clay.

sũkpotoŋo, n. wetting and mixing of swish; = sũfō, n.

sũkukuli, n. clod.

sukusuku, adj. wrinkled; s. susui, th. s.

sulaň, adj. and adv. hairy; hairily; tšoi sulaň, full of hair; he ye tšoi —, v. to be very hairy.

sulī, adj. and adv. dark, cloudy; -ly, -ly; trübe, unfreundlich; fe —, v. to be dark etc.

sulo, n. a person kindling a fire, light; lighter; husher; fr. su, v.

sulomlomo, n. taking up of swish; s. lo, v.

sũlo, n. poisoner, fr. sũ, v. Giftmischer; Zauberer.

sũmã, n. swish-building; s. fatō, n.

sũmãlo, n. builder of swish.

sumaňfo, sumamfo, n. a seafish; Ot., = wontše, n. fetish-priest.

sumo (smo), inf. suómo or sumomo, Adñ. suo, v. to love; to wish, will, agree; to like (Ot. pe); mi sumo, I like it, I agree; sumo m. k. or better sumo m. k. sane, v. to love s. b., to like s. b. (Ot. pe obi asem). Comp. do he, v. and kplě, v. tao, v. etc.

sumò (smò), inf. suòmò. Ot. som; v. to serve; esumò-mi, he served me; Ad. sum, v.

sumolo, n. lover. { scarcely used; see suolo,

sumomo, n. love, will, wish; { and suomò.

sumolo, n. servant; s. suolo.

sumomo, n. service; s. suòmò.

sumui, n. lead; s. tunte, n.

sumuidadetšo, pl. -tšei, n. leadbar.

sune, n. pillow (fr. sum, Ot. v. to lie on a pillow; sumi, Ot. n. pillow).

sunehebo, n. pillow-case.

suō, Adj. v., inf. suom, to love, like.

suolo, n. (seldom used) lover; comp. sumolo and hedolo, n.

sùolo, n. (seldom used) servant; comp. tšùlo, n.

suomo, n. love; liking; wish, will; comp. suō, sumo and sumomo.

suòmo, n. serving; service.

suomonā, n. loves sake; adv. for loves sake, willingly; frei-willig.

suomonanii, pl. n. things according to one's wish or will.

suomoniitšumo, n. labour of love.

suòmōniitšumo, n. labour or work of a service.

suomosane, n. matter of love, liking, will, wish.

susu, inf. susumo, v. (Ot. th.s.) to shadow something off (abjatten), to measure; to think; comp. su, n. and v.; susu-ke, v. to think and say; misusu mikele, I told him (as I thought or had it in remembrance); susu he, v. to think about; susu mli, v. to measure the contents; susu, na, v. to measure the brim or limit, etc. Comp. kpa ši; bu, bu akonta; dfēñ, v. etc.

susu, redupl. of su, v. to shrink very much, repeatedly etc.

susui, adj. wrinkled = sukušusuku; shrunk; old, mouldering (of cloth); comp. feifei.

susulo, n. measurer; thinker.

susumá (Ot. sunsum and sunsumma), n. shade (of a thing, body, comp. hōñ, n.); character or impression of s. th.; reflection of s. th. (f. i. of the light); soul. Comp. kra, okra; mumo; sisa; Ot. sunsum, sunsumá, n. th. s.

susumaheremo, n. salvation of soul; fr. here susuma, v.

susumo, n. measuring, measurement; measure; thinking, thought.

susumobe, n. time for consideration.

susumonō, n. measuring-vessel; f. i. susumo-akpaki, measuring callabash; pl. -nii, abstract thing; Gedanfending, abstractum.

susumotšo, pl. -tšei, n. measure-stick.

Sūta, pr. n. of a village about 25 miles N. E. from Osu, at the foot of the Akwapim-mountains. (S. Blofonyomañ, Dodowa.)

suwale, n. firmness of character.

suwadšemo, n. confirmation of character.

sūwō, n. manuring of plants with swish or ground.

Š.

Words not to be found under š seek under f or s, with both which the letter š frequently changes: in Adānme it is frequently, in Otyi generally s; comp. fā fo and šā, šo; ši and si, etc.

Ša, v. inf. šā, pl. šra, šla, šāla, inf. šramo, šlamō, šālamō, to ferment; to rot, to get sour etc. = kpoto (see šala, adj.); to stink = dse fū, inf. šā; to shake, to swing; to winnow, to fan (s. šala, n.); inf. šā; ša mli, inf. mlišā, to fan or winnow out.

šà, inf. šamō, v. to draw; to pull, -lo, v. to catch fish, to angle; to snatch; to rub, wash, white-wash; - hīe, v. - - the face, surface; - he, v. the outside, round about; - mli, v. - the inside, - - out; - nō, v. - - the surface etc. ša nyanyōdšiano, v. to cleanse the teeth; s. tšapia, n. Comp. also šātā, sōo, šō, gbla, kpla, v.

ša ši, v. inf. šišamō, to run upon, to knock upon (a rock f. i., used of vessels etc.), to wreck; to go somewhere and return soon; f. i. eyaša ši eba, he went there and came back; s. also še, še ši, v.

šā, n. fermentation; rotting; stinking; swinging, winnowing, fanning; shaking; s. šamō.

ša, eša, adj. rotten, bad, evil, sinful.

šša, eša, n. mischief (something rotten), sin; comp. niiša, nōša and efōñ, n. Adñ. yayam.

(ša, n. relationship created by marriage, Schwieger- und Schwagerschaft, s. šanū.)

šā, inf. šā, pl. šia šiamō, v. to burn; to roast; to toast; to be barren (only used of animals, not of men, comp. kēne).

šā, inf. šāmō, v. (obscene) to belch; to blow wind.

šā, n. burning, roasting; conflagration; barrenness of animals; s. šiamō, th. s. fr. the pl. form šia.

šā, pl. šrā, inf. šrāmō, v. to belch out.

šabi, n. (Schwiegerschafts-Kind, s. ša, n.) brother or sister in law (Schwager, Schwägerin); comp. šanu, šayo.

šabii, pl. of šao, n. clusters.

šade (Ot. sade), n. good luck; success.

šadeboa, sadeboa, n. (Ot. = animal of good luck) a kind of porcupines.

šadegbomo, pl. -mei, n. lucky person.

šademo, pl. -mei, n. th. s.

šadenō, pl. -nii, n. lucky thing.

šadšo, n. a large curious tree, bearing fruits of the size of an ostrich's egg, prh. monkey-bread-tree; s. šatšo, n. 'safemo, = ešafemo, n. sinful act.

šākā, v. inf. šākāmo, to embrace unchastely; to lift with both arms.

šākāmo, n. unchaste embrace; comp. lo atū, v.

šāla, šla, šra, v. inf. šālamō šāramō etc. pl. form of ša, v. to rot; to be rotten.

šāla, šla, šāra, šra, šrañ, adj. rotten, stinking; f. i. lo šāla, stink-fish, a favorite meat.

šala, pl. šadši, n. chaff, = túlu; fr. ša, v. to winnow.

šalo, n. winnower; puller; rubber, washer, white-washer, fr. ša and šà, v.; angler.

šalo, n. burner; šialo, th. s., comp. šā, pl. šia, v. to burn; incendiary; Mordbrenner; s. serelo, n.

šālo, n. (obscene); s. šā, inf. šamo, v.

šamo, n. drawing, pulling, snatching; rubbing; white-washing; angling; s. he, v.

šāmo, n. (obscene) belching, blowing wind.

šāmo, inf. th. s. v. (obscene) to piss; to be slippery, slipperiness; s. fie nu; and comp. fā; to be wet, slippery, s. šāne.

šāmo, n. pissing; piss-water; slipperiness. Comp. šōmo, n.

šāmonō, -nii, n. piss-pot; chamber-pot.

šāmoto, n. urinary bladder; used as a scolding word for bed-pissing children.

šāne, v. inf. šānemo, to slide out; to slip; to be slippery; s. šāmo, v.

šānemo, n. sliding, slipping.

Šantše (Ot. Sankye), pr. n. of two villages, one at the foot of the Akwapim mountains in the Nuño-Plantations, and one between Akradi and Akwamu on the western bank of the river Volta.

šanū, pl. šahī, šahīmei, n. father in law, son in law; also used of less close relationship; s. ša, n. šabi and šayō.

šao, pl. šabii, n. a cluster or grape (of bananas, plantains etc.).

šātā, inf. šātāmo, v. to drag by force along the ground, to pull; comp. ša, gbla, kpla, v.

šātāmo, n. dragging along.

šayō, pl. šayei, n. mother in law; daughter in law; s. šanū.

še, v. inf. šē, Ad. hie, ye, to arrive; to reach; to be sufficient (comp. fe, v.; fa, v.); to make arrive, to order s. th. from afar; comp. also šedše; mī še, v. inf. mīše, lit. the chest or breast-bone suffices, i. e. to be

comforted, content, joyful; comp. šedše m. k. mī; to shave; -yi, v. to shave one's head, as the natives sometimes do; to shave the head after a time of mourning for a dead person; always connected with fetish-ceremonies; — hīena = dšie hīena, to shave the forehead.

še he, v. to arrive about, at etc.; to shave about.

še mli, v. to arrive in, to reach or be sufficient to fill a vessel.

še na, v. to suffice, to satisfy (of food).

še no, v. to reach the surface.

še ši, v. to reach down; to reach entirely; to arrive at.

šè-fõ, pl. irreg. šere-fie ši, double verb, to cast away.

še ši - tã, and

še - tã, double verb; to arrive, to be near, to be at hand; eše ši etã, he is at hand; eše etã, th. s. Ad. su - ta, th. s.

šē, n. arrival; sufficiency; ordering (Bestellung); shaving; fr. še, v.

še, v. inf. šemo, to be afraid of (scheuen), to shy; to fear; to respect.

še gbeyē, v. inf. gbeyēšemo, to be afraid of, in fear of; to fear; comp. gbeye; mīsele gbeyē, I fear him; mīse gbeye, I am afraid; mīse mihe gbeye, I am afraid of or for myself.

šedše, v. inf. šedšemo, to make to reach, to let suffice; comp. § 27. 28; only used in the phrase.

šedše m. k. mī, v. inf. mīšedšemo, lit. to let one's chest or breast-bone suffice, i. e. to comfort s. b., comp. mī and mī se, v., and kyekye wyere in Otyi, th. s.

šedšelo, n. s. mīšedšelo.

šedšemo, n. s. mīšedšemo.

šèfõ, s. še - fõ, double verb.

sele, v. = šere, inf. selemo, to kindle; - la, - - a fire.

šele, v. = šere, pl. of šè, v.

šele — fie ši, double pl. verb, to cast (things) down.

šelo, n. a person arriving, ordering etc.; barber; fr. še, v.

šelo, n. a person afraid, fearing, dreading, respecting, fr. še, v.

šemo ke šifõ (pl. form šeremo ke šifiemo, s. sère); n. casting down, away, fr. šè - fõ ši, double v.

šemo, n. shyness (Œheu); fear, dread; respect; s. gbeye-šemo.

šemonõ, pl. -nii, n. horrible, awful thing.

šemosane, n. awful palaver.

šēna = šīna, n. door; from šīana.

šēra ši; = šīra ši, šra ši, v. to take a walk.

šere, inf. šeremo, v. to kindle; - la, to kindle a fire (comp. še, v. and su, v.).

šère - fie ši, pl. form of šè - fō ši, double v., to cast down, - - away (many things); comp. fō, fō ši, fie ši, v. Inf. šèremo ke šifiemo.

šerelo, n. kindler (of a fire); incendiary.

šeremo, n. kindling (of a fire); fr. šere, v.; comp. here-mo, n.

šèremo ke šifiemo, n. casting down or away of many things; from the pl. form of šè - fō ši, double v.

šete, inf. šetemo, to rend by force; s. gba, tšere, v.

šetemo, n. rending; rent.

ši, v., pl. šimo, inf. šī and šimo (Ot. si and tia), to knock; to push, kick; to stamp; to pulverize, to pound; to push against; to pounce; to touch, aux. v. to express the relation of direction = till, untill (biš zu), s. ke-yaši, aux. v., ke-baši, aux. v.; to be or act against (in this case used as auxiliary verb to express the relation of direction = against); to be worth (lit. to knock), esp. na ši, v. to be worth, to be more worth than —, f. i. „ona šio mei akpei nyoñma“, thou art more worth, than ten thousand (s. Bible Hist. N. 40); to hoist; ši aflaña, v. inf. aflañaši, to hoist a flag; etc. ši he, obscene, to commit self-pollution; ši mli, v. to strike into; obla eši emli, he is full of youth (s. obla), he is full of youthful joy, pleasure, strength or also mischief; Comp. esp. phrases like: Ekwo ke-yaši ñwei, it reaches heaven; ke-baši ñmene, until to day; fe eša ši m. k., to sin against (Ot. tia).

ši - fie ši, double verb, v. to commit the sin of Onan, Gen. 38, 9. (s. 1 Mos. 38, 9. in the Gā-translation). Ad. si, v.

ši mli, inf. mlišimo, v. to give over and above.

ši nō, v. inf. nošimo, to add, to repeat.

ši ši, v. pl. šimo ši, inf. šišimo; to stamp.

šī, v. šimo, to leave; ešimi, he left me; šile, leave him.

ši fo, v. inf. foši, to get fat (of animals, s. fi, v.).

ši otofo, v. inf. otofoši, to perform the otofo-custom, s. otofo, n.

ši atufu, v. inf. atufošī, to bind up the atufu, which see.

ši, pl. šii, or

ši, pl. šīī, n. time („mal“); to express the repetition of acts, but not that of numbers (s. toi); eba šīī enyo, he came two times, i. e. twice; šīī ete soñ oke ne, now already three times thou saidst this! Comp. ši no, v. to add, to repeat; promise; wo —, v. inf. šiwō, to promise; ši nì ewo, the promise he gave; ewo ši, ake éba, he promised that he would come.

ši, n. = šiši, šikpoñ; ground; land; place; region; earth (comp. Ot. ase and asase); lower part; bottom etc. etc. but the word is seldom used as a pure noun, nor has it a plural, but serves as an adverb and a postposition of locality (like he, hewo, hīe, mli, na, no, se etc.) to express the same relation as: down, sometimes on, up, upon, if by these the ground is meant (comp. no, the contrary of it); to the ground; and the prefixes: de -, sub - etc. in Lat. and Engl.; Germ. nieder, herab, ab; auf etc. Sometimes the original signification is scarcely any more to be seen as it is also the case with the corresponding prepositions in other languages. As grammat. object it is esp. used in the following cases: ba ši, v. inf. šibā, to come down, low, to fall, decrease etc. ba m. k. ši, v. to bring s. b. down, to humble s. b. (s. ba he ši, v. to humble one'sself, inf. hešiba); bi ši, v. inf. šibimo, to ask the ground, reason, to ask after; bi m. k. ši, v. - - - s. b.; to ask after s. b. (for marriage f. i.); ble ši, v. to lie on the ground (as snakes); bo ši, inf. šibo, to loiter about, s. kpa ši; bu ši, pl. bumō ši, inf. šibumō, to couch; to lie on the ground; f. i. ke hīe - -, v. - - with the face - - -; to lie forward with the chest; da ši (Ot. da ase, lit. to lie down in thanking one), v. to thank, edami ši, he thanked me; dale ši, thank him! inf. šida; damō ši, v. inf. šidamo, to stand (down, upon, on the ground), dše ši, v. inf. šidšē, to come out, forth; = dše kpo; to be mischievous, forward; but see tše ši, v. — dšie ši, v. inf. šidšiemō, to bring forth; to reveal; = dšie kpo; dšu ši, v. inf. šidšiē, to do s. th. by stealth; ēdšu ši ke-mba, he steals or creeps in, he comes in by stealth; fā ši, v. inf. šifā, šifāmō, to take out; = dšie ši; fī ši, v. inf. šifimō, to stand fast; fo ši, v. inf. šifō (s. fo, to cut), to go round about, lit. to cut the ground, place; esp. used of public processions; fō ši, v. šifō, to cast down, pl. fie ši; s. še-fō, še-fō ši; fū ši, v. inf. šifū, to scent, to trace by scent; to lie hid in the ground; s.

fũ, v.; fã ši, v. šifãmo, to scatter or be scattered on the ground; fie ši, v. inf. šifiemo, to pour out, to cast down (many things, s. fõ ši); gbe ši, inf. šigbemo, v. to fall to the ground, down, to fall (comp. nyõ ši, v.) he ši, v. inf. šihemo, to settle; he ši, v. inf. šihē, pl. here ši; inf. šiheremo, to strike or be stricken down; here ši, inf. šiheremo, v. to start up suddenly (auf-fahren, zusammenfahren); hĩ ši, v. inf. šihĩle, to remain, to dwell; áhĩ ši, let it! hõ ši, v. inf. šiho, to stick under; to put under; s. hõ, v.; ka ši, v. to be fixed down; kã ši, pl. kãmo ši, v. to lie down; kōmo ši, v. šikōmo, to bite the ground, to fall in battle („in's Graß beißen“, expression of war); kpa ši, v. to wander about; kpasa ši, v. to lean down; kũ ši, pl. kũmo ši, inf. šikũmo, v. to break down; lu ši, v. šilumo, to strike down, to fall down; mã ši, v. to stand; to set down (of things; s. damo ši); mō ši, v. to take hold under; na ši, v. and nana ši, v. to tread (the ground); ñme ši, v. to lay down; nyõ ši, v. to fall or sink down; sō ši, v. to sit on the ground (as birds), pl. sōmo ši; ša ši, v. to run upon; to run aground (vessels); še ši, v. to reach down, to arrive at, s. še ši - ta, double v. th. s.; ši ši, pl. šimo ši, v. to knock down; to stamp; šo ši, v. to hang loosely in the ground; šõ ši, v. to rend down; ta ši, pl. tra ši, inf. šitamo, šitramo, to sit down; te ši, inf. šitē, v. to arise, get up; te ši, v. to stumble; ti ši, v. to stumble upon; to ši, v. to set or put down; to tšui ši; to lay the heart down, to have patience; s. ñme yi ši; tfa ši, v. to strike down; to fall down; tfia ši, v. šitfiamo, to be an outcast; to be cast down, away, given up; tša ši, v. to dig the ground; tše ši, v. to be unruly; tũ ši, v. to jump down (wo ši, v. to promise, s. ši, šĩ, n.); wamo ši, v. to creep, on the ground; yi ši, v. to descend; to let descend; to light, alight. Comp. „si“ in Adĩ.

šia, n. sand (Ot. ñwyia).

šiakuli, n. sand-grain.

šiate, n. sand-stone.

šiano, n. sea-shore.

šia, v. inf. šiamo, sometimes šie, šiemō, to stretch out (the hand etc.). Comp. šie, v.

šĩa, a kind of pl. form of šã, v. to burn.

šĩa, n. (Ot. fi, and fie) house, home; mīya šĩa, I go home; eye šĩa, he is at home; town in its contrast to the

- plantation-village (s. mañ); fatherland in contrast to foreign country; comp. we and tšu, n. adv. home, at home.
- šīabā, n. coming home.
- šīabē, šīablomo, n. quarrel in a house.
- šīabii, pl. n. (pl. of šīanyo) people at home; country-men.
- šīabū, n. protection of a house.
- šīadšole, n. house-peace.
- šīadšomo, n. house-blessing.
- šīagbē, n. house-dog.
- šīagbena, n. right of the house; Hausrecht.
- šīakolo, n. cattle; Hausthier.
- šīakpē, n. house-meeting.
- šīamañ, pl. -mādši, n. home-town; native-town.
- šīamo; stretching out (the hand f. i.); burning, conflagration, fr. šīa, v.
- šīana, n. house-mouth, i. e. door, not used: s. šēna and šīna, n.
- šīamo = šīanyo; pl. šīamei, n. country-man; person at or from one's home; people at home.
- šīaniitšumo, n. house-work; work at home; house-hold.
- šīanō, pl. šīanii, n. any thing of home, home-made thing; home-custom.
- šīanoyeli, n. house-governement; house-keeping.
- šīanye, pl. -nyemei, n. housemother; housewife; hostess; mistress of the house; comp. biiane, n.
- šīanyedšeñ, n. character, life of housemother; etc.
- šīanyo, pl. šīamei, šīabii; person, people at home; pl. -hī, man, men at home.
- šīasamo, n. preparation of a house.
- šīasane, n. house- or home-palaver.
- šīašē, n. arrival at home.
- šīašikpoñ, n. house-land.
- šīata, n. home-war; home-army; comp. amāñkō, n.
- šīatše, pl. -tšemei, housefather, housemaster; host; pl. = šīabii, people at home; comp. biiatše, n.
- šīatšu, n. house at home, in town (s. kosetšu).
- šīatšūlo, n. house-servant.
- šīawebii, pl. n. domestics at home, in town; homeslaves, house slaves (not in the plantation or field).
- šīawiemō, n. mother's tongue; language of home; home palaver.
- šīayā, n. going home; home-journey.
- šīayo, pl. -yei, n. women at home; town-women; comp. šīanyo, pl. -hī; house-woman, Hausweib; housewife.

- šīayoniitšumo, n. housewifery.
 šīayoniifemonii, pl. n. doings of a housewife.
 šīayosane, n. housewife-palaver.
 šibā, n. coming down; decreasing, decrease; fall; humiliation.
 šibalo, n. a person come low.
 šibilo, n. a person asking after s. b.
 šibimo, n. asking after s. b. or s. th. Nachfrage.
 šiblemo, n. lying on the ground (as snakes do).
 šibo, n. loitering about.
 šibolo, n. loiterer, loucher.
 šibumo, n. couching; lying on the ground, on the face.
 šida, n. (Ot. aseda) thank.
 šidalo, n. thanker.
 šidamo, n. standing, station.
 šidamohe, n. standing-place, station; footing.
 šidšē, n. coming out, appearance = kpodšē; mischievousness, forwardness; mischief.
 šidšelo, n. mischievous forward or forward person.
 šidšielo, n. revealer = kpodšielo, n.
 šidšiemō, n. bringing out, forth; revelation = kpodšiemō, n.; betraying.
 šidšu, n. stealth.
 šidšulo, n. person acting by stealth.
 šifāmo, n. taking out.
 šifimo, n. standing fast; firmness.
 šifimohe, n. firm footing.
 šifō, n. perambulation; procession.
 šifolo, n. perambulator; member of a procession.
 šifō, šifū, n. s. šifūlo, n.
 šifō, n. casting down.
 šifū, n. scent; tracing.
 šifūlo, šifōdši, n. lit. scenter, limer; epith. of the dog (s. gbē).
 šifālo, n. scatterer.
 šifāmo, n. scattering about.
 šifiemo, n. outpouring.
 šigbēmo, n. falling, fall.
 šigbēmohe, n. place of a fall; falling place.
 šihelo, n. settler.
 šihemo, n. settling; settlement.
 šihemohe, n. settlement; place of.
 sihemohetō, n. beginning of a settlement.
 šihe, šiheremo, n. downstriking.

- šiheremo, n. upstarting.
 šiherelo, n. person starting up.
 šihīle, n. remaining, dwelling.
 šihīlehe, n. dwelling-place.
 šiiabo, as often as.
 šika, v. inf. šikamo, to load a gun; s. ši, v. and ka, v.
 šika, n. (Ot. sika) gold; money; silver-money (s. trema and dfetei); ye —, v. to use money; wo —, v. to owe money.
 šika-amagā, n. golden image.
 šikafēle, n. dan. whip.
 šikahelo, n. and
 šikafelo, šikañmelo, n. gold-taker; gold-weigher.
 šikafitemo, n. money-spending.
 šikañme, n. gold-weighing.
 šikalo, n. loader of a gun.
 šikamo, n. loading of a gun.
 šikāmo, n. lying down.
 šikāmohe, n. lying-place, couch; Lager, Lagerplatz.
 šikañālo, {
 šikasōlo, { n. gold-smith.
 šikanō, pl. -nii, n. any thing made of gold.
 šikasane, n. money-matter.
 šikasuomo, n. love of money.
 šikatšakelo, n. money-changer; banker.
 šikatšakemo, n. money-changing; banking.
 šikatšakemohe, n. bank; (exchange).
 šikatšalo, n. gold-digger.
 šikatšā, n. gold-digging.
 šikatše, pl. -tšemei, n. possessor of gold; rich man; s. niiatše, n.
 šikawō, n. owing of money; wearing of gold, golden ornaments.
 šikayeli, n. use of money; money-spending; s. sikafitemo.
 šikayelilo, -yelo, n. spender of money.
 šiki, inf. šikimo, v. to suffocate; to give s. b. medicine into his nose (a common use here).
 šiki dšō, v. inf. dšošikimo, to dance; s. tšē dšō, v.
 šikimo, n. suffocation; putting medicine into s. b. nose.
 šikišaṅ (fr. Ot. sikrisam, lit. sugar-flour), n. european flour; flour-bread; s. akpanō, n.
 šikišaṅabolo, n. flour-bread.
 šikošíko, n. hiccup = hikohiko, fukofuko.
 šikōmo, n. ground-biting; falling in war („Grasbeißen“).

šikpā, n. lit. ground-cord; snake; s. šinō and onufu, n. th. s.

šikplalo, n. (ground-brushing), broom; s. blo, belo, šinyielo, n.

šikpoñ (lit. low-lump, comp. ši and kpo, kpoñ, Ot. asase, Adñ. subaň) n. pl. šikpōdši; earth; land; ground; floor; the earth is considered a person and adored, as heaven too (s. Nyoñmo); ba —, v. = ba ši, ba šiši, to come down; gbe —, to fall to the ground = gbe ši; hũ —, v. to till the ground; s. hũ kō; mā —, to stand or set on the ground; sa —, to prepare the ground; ta —, to sit on the ground; tša —, v. to dig the ground; wo —, to sleep on the ground; ye —, to be on or in the earth or ground.

šikpoñbā, n. coming on earth.

šikpoñbii, pl. n. inhabitants of the earth.

šikpoñbo (= dšeñbo, n.), n. globe of the earth.

šikpoñhie, -no, n. surface of the earth.

šikpoñhũlo, n. tiller of the ground.

šikpoñhũmo, n. tilling of the ground.

šikpoñnobii, pl. n. inhabitants of the land or earth = šikpoñbii, n.

šikpoñnō, n. something earthly; pl.

šikpoñnii, earthly things.

šikpoñniitšumo, n. earthly business.

šikpoñnyo, pl. -bii, n. earthly person.

šikpoñnyiemo, n. walking on the ground, i. e. on foot.

šikpoñsamo, n. preparation of the ground.

šikpoñsane, n. earthly matter.

šikpoñtšā, n. digging of the ground.

šikpoñtše, n. land-possessor.

šikpoñtšu, n. floor-room.

šikũmo, n. breaking down.

šilo, n. knocker, etc. fr. ši, v.

šilumo, n. falling down; striking down; = šitfiamo, šitfā, n.

šimo, v. pl. of ši, to knock; n. knocking; pounding etc. etc. fr. ši, v.

šimo or šimo, n. leaving.

šimāmo, n. standing or setting on the ground.

šinmlitšo, pl. -tšei, n. hinge.

šin, adv. firmly.

šin, n. a kind of bast; a kind of bread.

šina (= šiana, šēna) n. door; comp. agbo, n.

šinasralo, n. door-keeper.

- šīnaši, n. place under the door; - before the door.
 šīnamo, šīnanamo, n. standing up („Auftreten“).
 šīnatšo, pl. -tšei, n. door-post.
 šīnašiši, n. sill, threshold.
 šīnyīelo, n. (ground-walker); broom = šīkplalo, blo, n.
 šīnyō, n. falling, fall.
 šīra, ši, v. inf. šīšīramo, to take a walk (also with the eyes only).
 šīsōmo, n. perching on the ground.
 šīšamo, n. running aground.
 šīšē, n. arrival.
 šīši, redupl. of ši, v. (Ot. sisi) inf. šīšimo (also šīšiu, šīšiumo) to deceive.
 šīši, n. reduplication of ši, n. Ot. ase; earth, ground; foundation, s. fanes; under part; depth bottom; dregs; under story; (s. nwei, the contrary of it): reason, meaning, signification; beginning; etc. etc. adv. down; aground; trough; used as postposition like the prepos. under, beneath; comp. ši, n. Ba —, v. to come down; ba n. k. šīši, to come under s. th.; be —, s. ye šīši; bi —, v. to ask the reason, signification; bo šīši toi, v. to listen to the reason; bu-šīši, to lie under; dše šīši, v. inf. šīšidše, v. to begin; dše šīši, v. (to come) from beneath; kā šīši, v. to lie under s. th.; kū —, v. to break down the ground; to double the seam of cloth; le šīši, inf. šīšilē, to know the reason, signification; mā šīši, v. to lay the foundation; na šīši, v. to see the reason, meaning; to understand, inf. šīšinā, = nanā; nu —, to hear or understand the meaning; še šīši, v. to reach to the ground; ta n. k. šīši, to sit under s. th., te šīši, s. ya šīši; tfa m. k. šīši, v. to be hard against s. b., so as not to help him; to šīši, v. inf. šīšitō, to lay the foundation, to found; tša šīši, v. to dig the ground; tšō šīši, v. inf. šīšitšōmo, to show or teach the meaning of s. th., to interpret, comp. dšie na, v.; to explain, to analyze; ya šīši (te —) v. to go down, - - under s. th.; ye šīši, neg. be —, v. to be down; to be under s. th.; yo —, v. to perceive the meaning etc. Comp. sisi in Adn.
 šīšibā, n. coming down.
 šīšibimo, n. asking of a reason.
 šīšibumo, n. lying under s. th.
 šīšidšē, n. beginning; origin; foundation; fr. dše šīši, v.
 šīšidšelo, n. beginner; originator; founder.

- šišigbe, n. way down-ward; descent; declivity.
 šišilē, n. knowledge, understanding, intelligence; = šišinā, n.
 šišilo, n. deceiver, fr. šiši, v.
 šišimā, n. foundation; comp. šišidšē and šišitō, n.
 šišimālo, n. founder.
 šišimo, n. stamping, fr. ši ši, v.
 šišimo, n. deception, fr. šiši, v.
 šišinā, n. knowledge, understanding, intelligence.
 šišinamo, n. th. s.
 šišinū, n. instruction (received about s. th.).
 ši iralo, n. person taking a walk.
 šiširamō, n. taking a walk; ya —, = šira ši, to take a walk.
 šišitfā, n. hardness.
 šišito, n. founding.
 šišitšā, n. digging of the ground.
 šišitšōlo, n. interpreter; informant; explainer; commenter.
 šišitšōmo, n. interpretation, information; commentary.
 šišitšōmowolo, pl. -wodši, n. commentary.
 šisiyā, n. going down; descent.
 šišiyomo, n. perception.
 šišiu, v. inf. šišiumo, = šiši (Ot. sisi, sisiw) to deceive.
 šišiulo, n. deceiver.
 šišiumo, n. deception; fraud.
 ši'amo, šitramo, n. sitting down; session.
 šitamōhe and
 šitramōhe, n. sitting-place.
 šitē, n. getting up; arising; resurrection, fr. te ši, v.
 šiti, n. leech, bloodsucker.
 šitemo, n. stumbling.
 šitemonō, pl. -nii, n. stumbling block.
 šitō, n. setting, settling down, putting down of a load;
 fr. to ši, v.
 šitfā, n. striking or falling down.
 šitfialo, n. an outcast.
 šitfiamo, n. outcasting; abjectedness.
 šitšā, n. digging the ground.
 šitšē, n. s. šidsē, mischief etc.
 šiwō, n. promising, promise.
 šiwolo, n. promiser.
 šiwulemo, n. tumbling down.
 šiyimo, n. descend; alighting.
 šiyire (Ot. siyere), n. promised wife, bride, betrothed;
 comp. ayemforo, n.

- šiu, v. inf. šiumo, to sink; — no, to deny.
 šiulo, n. denier.
 šiumo, n. denying; sinking.
 šla, v. s. ša and šala and šra; to rot.
 šla, adj. rotten, stinking; = šala, šra.
 šla ši, v. s. šira ši, to take a walk.
 šō, adj. and adv. quietly, lonely; fe —, to be lonely.
 šo, v. inf. šō, to smooth; to file; to grate; niišonō, grater; to rub; to plane; to lick; s. to nii anō; lamo, v.
 šō, n. smoothing; filing; planing.
 šo, pr. n. Wednesday.
 šo na, inf. našō and našomo, to smooth the mouth, i. e. to kiss; to suck at s. th.; f. i. to suck the marrow from a bone.
 šō, v. šōmo, to tear away, to snatch away; to rescue; šō ye m. k. deñ, to snatch s. th. from s. b.
 šō, inf. šō, v. to form; to get stiff (f. i. by cramp); - kpli-kpli, v. to have convulsions.
 šō gbe, n. inf. gbešō, to make pots.
 šō, n. forming, form; stiffness; potters-trade; s. gbešō.
 šōhe, n. pottery.
 šoi, n. a kind of sea-fish.
 šolo, n. smoother; planer; fr. šo, v.
 šolo, n. rescuer; person snatching s. th. away; potter; s. gbešolo, n.
 šomo, n. tearing, snatching away; rescuing; fr. šō, v.
 šōmo, n. piss-water = šāmo, n. (obscene, s. nufiemo, n.).
 šōñ, adv. far away.
 šōšōšō, šōšōšōšō, adj. and adv. pointed, sharp; na šōšōšō, sharp point; yiteñ šōšōšō, sharp top; pointedly; sharply.
 šoto, n. red pepper; Cayenne pepper; wo —, v. to pepper; to season with pepper.
 šotoba, n. pepper-leaf; -plant.
 šototšo, pl. - tsei, n. pepper-plant.
 šotowō, n. seasoning with pepper.
 sotoyeli, n. pepper-eating.
 šotoyelo, n. pepper-eater.
 šra = šāla, šāra, pl. v. fr. ša, v. to rot.
 šra = šāla, šāra, adj. rotten.
 šra ši = šēra ši, šira ši, v. inf. šišramo, to take a walk.
 šrāke, inf. šrākemo, v. (fr. šā, šāmo, šāne, comp. § 27 and § 12) to glide off, to slip out (by smoothness); to miscarry; to unstring dissolve (of beads); to come to shore (of fishermen).

šrākelo, n. person or animal miscarrying.
 šrākemo, n. gliding, slipping out, off; miscarrying, abortion; dissolution (of beads); landing (of fishermen).
 šre = šère, pl. v. of šè, v. to cast away.
 šremo = sèremo, n. casting away.
 šroke, v. inf. šrokemo, to be half-ripe; to emit blood (from nose, mouth etc.); migũgõ šroke, I bled from the nose.
 šrokemo, n. state of being halfripe (of fruits); bleeding, emission of blood (from nose, mouth etc.).

Before „u“ the letter „s“ becomes generally „f“, „u“ being swallowed up by it, or changed into „i“ or a sound resembling the german „ũ“.

šuã, v., s. fã, v.

šue, v., s. fe, v.

šue, v., s. fe, v. etc.

T.

Ta, v. pl. tãra or tra, inf. tã, tamõ, tramo, imperat. sing. ta! (Ot. tra, sa and te Adñ. hĩ, which compare also in Gã); to touch; to be touched, moved; to sit; to plaster (set); to reach; to chew; ke n. k. ta, ta touch with s. th.; ke m. k. ta, to sit with s. b., i. e. to set, to have seated; ke m. k. ta na, to dispute with s. b.; mli ta, v. inf. mlitã, to be inwardly touched, moved; tšui ta, v. to be heartily touched, moved.
 ta dañ, v. to move the mouth, i. e. to chew.
 ta de, ta deñ, n. to shake hands.
 ta he, pl. tra he, v. inf. hetã, hetamõ, hetramõ; to touch (outwardly), berũhren, a nrũhren; to sit about; herumfigen.
 ta hewõ, v. th. s.
 ta hĩe, v. to sit before.
 ta mli, pl. tra mli, v. inf. mlita, mlitamõ, mlitramõ, to touch the inside, to move inwardly; to stir, to stir up; to sit in s. th.; to set in (a piece of cloth into a dress) i. e. to mend. Eta tšui le mli or tšui leñ, he sits in the room; - fili mli, v. to sit or ride in a carriage.
 ta na, pl. tra na, v. inf. natã, natamõ, natramõ; to touch the mouth, end, brim etc., to reach to; ke m. k. --, v. to dispute with s. b.; to set at s. th.
 ta no, pl. tra no, v. inf. notã, -tamõ, -tramo; to touch the surface; to surpass; to sit upon; to ride; ta okpoño no, to sit on horseback, to ride.

ta se, pl. tra se, v. inf. setamo setramo, to sit behind; to sit behind a higher person (king etc.) to assist. him; comp. setrafoi, n.

ta ši, pl. tra ši, v. inf. šitamo, šitramo, to sit down, to sit, to be seated; ke m. k. ta ši, to sit with s. b., to set s. b. down; eta ši ye tšu le mli, he sat (down being) in the room; comp. eta tšu le mli, he sat in the room.

ta šiši, pl. tra šiši, v. šišitā, šišitamo, šišitramo, to touch or reach the ground; to stir up the bottom; to sit under s. th.; ametra tšo šiši, they sat under a tree; ametra ši ye tšo šiši, they sat down under a tree; ta kpataši and ta kpata šiši, to sit under a roof.

ta, n. touch; war, wu —, to war, to make war, inf. tawu, warring, fighting in war; army; comp. asafo; Ot. sa, n.

ta or tã, n. touch? only used in the peculiar phrase: tši tã, v. to mention, inf. tãtši; etši mitã, he mentioned me; s. tši tã, v.

tã, pl. trã (Ot. sã), v. inf. tã; to be done, auš feyn; to have an end; generally used in the perf. tense, etã, it is done; sometimes used as auxiliary verb to express the nearness or completeness of an action; mife etã, I have quite done it, I have almost done it; finished (comp. the negro-english of Sierra Leone: „I done do“ = I have done doing, I am ready); eše etã, eše ši etã, it is quite sufficient, it is quite near, it has quite arrived, it is almost at hand; etc. Adn. th. s.

ta lo or

tã lo, v. to be thin, meager; inf. lotã.

tã, taba, tawa, n. europ. word, tobacco.

tabe, n. time of war.

tabii tabiloi, pl. n. warriors; members of the army.

tabilo, pl. -tabiloi, n. warrior soldier.

Tabõñ, pr. n. (tabõñ, literally: „well“; a word of the portuguese black emigrants from the Brasils, now living in Akra or Gã, perh. portuguese, by which they are now called); the quarter of the portuguese black emigrants or the place in whiche they live; their language, their religion, gen. mahomedan; now also applied to other black emigrants from the Westindies, Sierra Leone etc.

Tabõñnyo, pr. n., pl. Tabõñfoi, Tabõñtšemei, such a person; pl. Tabõñhĩ, such a man.

Tabõñyo, pl. -yei, pr. n. such a woman.

taflatše! (Ot. tafrakye!) int. excusing exclamation = salva venia! Mit Respect zu melden! if an obscene word or

- expression is used; comp. kuse! — to taflatše, v. to offer an apology in such cases.
- taflatšetō, n. offering of an apology.
- tafitemo, n. loss of a battle.
- taflobónto (= pleté) n. europ. word, plate.
- tagbamo, n. arrangement of battle, s. gba ta, v.
- tahe, n. battle-field.
- tawuhe, n. th. s.
- take (contracted from tamō ake, tañke, to be like as) = ake, conj. as, just as; like as; take boni, take beni; th. s. (comp. bō, be, boni, beni) as, according to; mife take boni okemi le, I did as thou toldest me.
- Taki, pr. n. of males (very probably (Ot. = takyi).
- tako, n. pad, polster to carry something on the head; bō-, to roll a pad.
- takobō, n. rolling of a pad (from a cloth).
- taku, n. a weight of gold about 6 pence worth.
- tākotša, n. sponge for cleansing the teeth, made of bark or fibres of a plant; s. kotša, n. and ta, v. to chew.
- talo, n. joint of the body.
- talo, n. sitter; toucher; fr. ta, v.
- tam, adv. = pam; much; ever since, since; f. i. tam ne minako le, I have not seen him ever since.
- tāmi, n. a kind of sweet berries similar to ripe coffee.
- tāmitšo, n. shrub bearing them.
- tamō, n. sitting; mending, patching; fr. ta, v.
- tamō, v. to be similar, to like, to be like; sometimes used as a formverb with defective forms = like, like as, as; f. i. tamō boni oke le, as thou saidst; comp. take, conj.
- tamomo, tamō, n. liking; likeness.
- tāñ, inf. -mō, v. to swear, = na; f. i. mitāñ mitše, ake mafe, I swear by my father, that I will do it (s. Ot. ntam, n.).
- tañ, adj. and adv. (Ot.) and
- tañtañ or tantañ, adj. and adv. ugly; deformed; disgusting; dirty; unpleasant, bad, ill; deformedly; ye tañ, to be ugly; fe m. k. tañ, v. to disgust; efeomi tañ, it disgusts me.
- tanagbē, n. victory fr. gbe ta na, v.
- tankpe, n. rope, rigging of vessels.
- tañtañfemo, n. disgust; disgusting.
- tano, pl. -nii, n. something belonging to war or the army.
- tantrā, n. a kind of seafish.
- tananyō, and
- tanyō, n. falling in war.

- tao, neg. aor. taao and taoo, inf. taomo, v. to seek; to want; to wish; to desire; s. Ot. tā, taw, v. and fefe and pe, v. Adn. hara, v.
- tao mli, inf. mlitaomo, v. to investigate, to search.
- tāo, n. dan. slate; Tafel.
- tao se, inf. setaomo, v. to seek after; tao segbe, v. th. s.
- taolo, n. seeker, wisher.
- taomo, n. seeking; want; desire; wish.
- tara, pl. verb = tra, fr. ta, v. to sit, to touch.
- tasa, n. (europ. word); pewter-basin.
- tasamo, n. preparation of war.
- tasane, n. war palaver; casus belli.
- tatale, n. a kind of maize-cakes baked in palm-oil.
- tatāta, adv. to and fro; afaña le tfa tatāta, the flag floats to and fro.
- tatše, n. lit. army-father; field-marshal; Feldhauptmann; comp. asafoiatšenukpa, n.
- tātšī, n. mentioning, mention, fr. tšī tā, v.
- tātšilo, n. mentioner.
- tatšo, pl. -tsei, n. a tree with a bitter bark which is used as medicine.
- tatū, n. war-gun.
- tawa, n. europ. word, tobacco; nu-, to smoke = nu ble, v.
- tawable, pl. — bedši, n. tobacco-pipe.
- tawanulo, n. smoker = blenulo, n.
- tawanumo, n. smoking, = blenumo, n.
- tawiemo, n. war-speech; — palaver; rumour of war; and tahewiemo, n.
- tawu, n. warring war; fr. wu ta, v. to war. S. ta, n.
- tawulo (gen. tabilo), n. warrior.
- tayā, n. going to war.
- tayō, pl. tayeī, n. war-woman; woman attached to the army.
- te, defective verb, to go away, to go; in the present and imperfect tense of the posit. voice and in all the tenses of the negat. voice „ya“ is used instead; of which also the infinit. form is taken. Comp. the next. word and bote, kite, v. etc. Combined with „ke“, „te“ also is used as aux. v. = ya; ke-te, ke-ete, ke-ate (kate) = to, unto.
- te, inf. temo, v. (to go away) to conceal one's self; to hide; to conceal; ke-te, to conceal; Ad. la, v.; te m. k., to — s. b., to be concealed to some body.

te he, inf. hetemo, v. to conceal one's self; amete amehē, they concealed themselves.

te hewo, v. th. s.

te hīe, inf. hīetemo, v. to conceal before s. b.; to be concealed, to be hidden before; ete mihīe, it is hidden before my eyes; to conceal one's self = te he.

te mli, defect. v. s. te, def. v. to enter.

te mli, v. inf. mlitemo, to hide or be hidden in some place.

te na, def. v. to go at; s. te, def. v.; to get up from or before s. th.; s. te ši, v.

te no, def. v. to go on or upon; s. te, def. v.

te se, def. v. to go behind; s. te, def. v.

te se, ke-te se, v. inf. setemo; to conceal behind.

te ši, inf. šitē, v. to get up; to arise; to stand up.

te šiši, v. def. to go down, under s. th.

te šiši, inf. šišitemo, v. to conceal under s. thing.

tē, n. dan. tea.

te, teñ, n. middle, midst; adv. betwixt; postposition: amidst among, amongst, in etc. As mañ, nyõñ, mõñ, dañ, etc. this word is generally used with the terminational augment „ñ“ = mli, therefore lit. = middle-inside; but when used with the article „le“ the augm. „ñ“ joins this; f. i. ameteñ, in their middle, amidst of them; amete leñ, in the middle of them. As the other postpositions: he, hīe, mli, na, no, se, ši, etc. teñ can be connected with many verbs, as: ba teñ (or te leñ) to come betwixt, amidst, into or in the middle; be teñ, to be not in the middle; bu ateñ, to judge (Ot. th. s.) is very probably a pluralform of bu teñ; = consider between two parties; damo teñ, to stand betwixt; dša teñ, to divide betwixt etc. Compare also the combination mliteñ, yiteñ, nyoñ-teñ etc.

te-teñ, interrog. pron. how? te oyo teñ, how art thou? te oke teñ, how didst thou say? te fe teñ? te afe teñ? how? te afe teñ nì akekomi ene dā? how is it that this never has been told me?

te, v. inf. tē temo, to stumble; to knock against; mite minanewao (te), I knocked my toe against (a stone); (comp. Ot. tia); to falter; na te ši, inf. našite, to falter in speaking; also used of a razor, when cutting the skin. Sometimes the plur. form tere is used.

te ši, pl. tere ši, inf. šitē, šitemo šiteremo, with „na“ as gram. subj. to falter; mina tere ši, I faltered.

te, n. stone; rock; compact mass, f. i. tunte, gunstone, ball; burden; cataract (of the eye); tfa m. k. te, to cast a stone at s. b.; gba te, to break stones from a quarry, to quarry; sane kã te ko no, there is something else behind the matter, prv.

tē, n. stumbling, faltering; s. temo, teremo, n.

tē (Ot. tew), v. to get or be clear; of water; of men, when come to understanding; hīe tē, = hīe tše, v. to have a clear face, surface etc. to have a clear understanding.

te-awale, n. tea-spoon.

teba, n. tea-leaves.

tēda or teĩdã (s. teĩ), n. palm-wine.

tebi, n. new tooth (childrens language).

tebu, n. stone-hole, quarry.

tedši, n. ass; donkey.

tedšibi, n. foal of an ass.

tedšinu, pl. -hĩ, n. male-ass.

tedšiyō, pl. -yei, n. female-ass.

tegbalo, n. stone-breaker, quarry-man.

tegbamo, tegblamo, n. stone-breaking, quarrying, fr. gba te, v.

tē, tēn, and

teĩ (and teĩtšo, pl. -tšei), n. palm-tree producing the common palmoil and palmwine; comp. akokostšo; ametsro-bitšo, wietšo, soñtšo etc. and ñmetšo, n.

tēheniitšumo, teĩniitšumo, n. palmtree work.

tekamo, n. stone pavement; fr. ka te, v. to pave.

teke, v. inf. tekemo, to jump, to leap; to be over and above; to overflow etc.; comp. tũ, kũ no, v.

teke no, v. inf. notekemo (to jump over; to leap over), to be over, superfluous; comp. kũ no and tũ, v.

tekelo, n. one who jumps over.

tekemo, n. leaping, jumping over; superfluity; s. noteke-mo, n.

teketre, n. dan. tea-kettle.

tekope, n. tea-cup.

tekpulu, pl. -kpudši, n. tea-jug.

tēle, v., s. tere, v.

tele, pl. v. of te, s. tere, pl. v.

tēlo, n. gum; flesh round the teeth.

tēlo-asane, n. boil at the gum.

telo, n. concealer.

telo, n. person stumbling (falterer); s. našitelo, n.

Tema, pr. n. of a sea-town betwixt Nuñwa and Gbugbrā, in the Adāñme-country (prh. from *te*, n. stone and *mā*, n. building, stonebuilding, stonetown; comp. the neighbour-town „Teši“. There are good building stones near both of them).

temo, n. concealing, hiding.

temobē, n. hidden time.

temohe, n. hidden place; hiding place.

temošihile, n. hidden life.

temoñā, n. hidden art.

temosane, n. hidden matter; mystery; comp. **duñsane**, n.

temowiemo, n. hidden, mysterious word.

teñ, n. middle; s. *te*, n.

teñ, inter. pron. s. *te-teñ*.

tenō, pl. -*nii*, n. some thing of stone.

teno, n. surface of a stone; adv. on a stone, = firmly.

teo, = *tē*, Ot. *tew* (= *tše*), v. to be clear.

teo, inf. *teomo*; Ot. *tew*, to plant, transplant (plants already planted; s. *dū*, v.); to watch or lay in wait for; to float; *eteo nu le hie*, it floats on the water.

teolo, n. planter, transplanter of trees; *Baumzüchter*; comp.

dūlo and *hūlo*, n., and *kosenyo* and *okwafonyo*, n.

teomo, n. planting, transplanting of trees and plants.

teomoba, n. plant for transplanting.

teomobē, n. time or season for transplanting.

teomobu, n. hole for transplanting.

teomohe, n. place „ „

teomoñā, n. art of „ „

teomotšo, pl. -*tšei*, n. tree for transplanting.

tēre, inf. *tēremo*, = *tīre*, *tre*, v. to carry on the head; to lift on s. body's head for carrying („*einem aufhelfen*“); to elevate itself; to swell, *eheko tere*, he got a swelling from a fall; *fič* *aufheben*, *aufbäumen*; to trouble or plague one (with words); comp. *wo*, *hie*, *tša koñ*, *tšo-tšoro*, v. etc.

tere, pl. v. of *te*, inf. *teremo*, to stumble frequently; to falter; s. *na te ši*, v.

tērelo, n. carrier (on the head); hammockman.

terelo, n. stumbler, falterer, s. *našiterelo*, n.; fr. *tere*, pl. of *te*, v.

tērema (*tīrema*, *trema*), n. cowries; Ot. th. s.; - *ke šika*, cowries and silver-money; - *yi*, one head of -; - *kpa*, one string of -; *kane* -, v. to count -; *fite* or *ye* -, v. to use or spend -; etc. Comp. *hieo*, *kpā*, *tšakpo*, n.

- tëremafitelo, -yelo, n. user or spender of cowries.
 tëremafitemo, -yeli, n. use or spending of cowries; see fite, v. and ye, v.
 tëremakanelo, n. cowries-counter.
 tëremakanemo, n. cowries-counting.
 tërema-akonta, n. cowries-account.
 tërema-adeka, n. cowries box.
 tëremakotoku, -floto, n. cowries-bag.
 tëremasane, n. cowries-palaver.
 tërematše, n. possessor of cowries; rich man; s. niiatše, šikatše, n.
 tëremo, n. carrying on the head; putting on s. b.'s head for carrying.
 teremo, n. stumbling, faltering; s. te and tere, v.
 tëretëre (and tretre), adj. and adv. quick; -ly; wie —, v. to speak quickly.
 tesa, n. lit. stone-bed; rock.
 tesagoñ, n. stony, rocky hill or mount.
 tesahe, n. rocky place.
 Teši, pr. n. („understone, stoneland“); of a seatown 5 miles east of Osu.
 Tešinyo, pl. -hĩ, n. man from Teši.
 Tešinyo, pl. -bii, -mei, n. Tešiman, -people.
 Tešiyō, pl. -yei, n. Tešiwoman.
 Tete, pr. n. of firstborn sons (Comp. Dede of firstborn girls; Tete, masc. and Koko, fem. of sec. children; Mësa and Mānsa, of the 3., Anañ and Tšotšo, 4.; Anum and Manum, 5.; Nšia and Šaša, 6.; Ašoñ, m. and f., 7.; Botfe, m. and f., 8.; Akroñ, m. and f., 9.; Badu, m. and f., 10.; taken with the exception of Tete, Dede, Tete, Koko and Tšotšo, from the Otyi numerals). In Teši are also other names used, perh. from the Dāñme.
 Tete, pr. n. of second sons.
 teteo, v. inf. -mo, to float, to overflow (fr. teo); hie -, v. to be sad; comp. tototo, adj.
 tetete, adj. brackish (of water).
 tetete (s. Ot. tete, n.) = bebe, adj. and adv. old; from the beginning.
 tetfā, pl. teitfiamo, n. peting; stoning.
 tetrē, adj. and adv. wide, broad; -ly; comp. le, v. ga-dšā, adj. wuyā, adj. etc.
 tetremantre, n. tetremante, n. trumpet; waterplant like a trumpet; fli -, v. and kpā -, v. to blow the —.
 tetremantreflilo, -kpālo, n. trumpeter.

- tetremantreflimo, -kpāmo, n. blowing of the trumpet.
- tetšo, pl. -tsei, n. stone-tree, stone-wood; a hard wood of white colour.
- tfa, subj. and obj. pl. tfia, inf. tfā, tfiāmo, v. to be stricken; to fall; to strike, to hit; to cast; to fire; to knock; to knock to and fro; to boil; to be cast away. Tfa nō, pl. tfia nii, v. to strike with s. th.; - odšo, v. inf. odšo-tfā, to kidnap, to catch men for sale; - oti, inf. otitfā, v. to shoot at the mark; - ši, inf. šitfa, pl. šitfiāmo; to strike down, to fall down = lu ši; to be abased, cast away, an outcast (verworfen seyn); - šiši, inf. šišitfā, to be hard against s. b. = fe m. k. ablo; tfa te, v. inf. tetfā, to cast a stone; etfami te, he cast a stone at me; tfia tei, inf. teitfiāmo, to pelt with stones; to stone; tfa tšo, inf. tšotfā, v. to strike with a stick; etfami tšo; tfa tū, inf. tūtfa, v. to fire a gun; - okplem, - a cannon etc.; hie tfa he nō, inf. henohietfā, = hie kpa he nō, v. to forget one's self; comp. also: otfašiniógbo! (fall down and die!) a curse and n. = pestilence.
- tfā, n. stroke, fall, cast; boiling; pl. tfiamo, n.
- tfa! tfia! int. fye! shame! ʔfui! etc. S. also: tša! tšia! tšakā!
- tfā, tfānī, adj. tough; ʒāh.
- tfalo, n. striker, knocker etc.
- tfakoto, n. a kind of hose or breeches.
- tfapia, n. chewing stick to cleanse the teeth with.
- tfēm, adv. = kwa, entirely, together; fē -, all together.
- tfere m. k., inf. tferemo (Ot. tfere or tyere, to lean); to perform a certain ceremony for a person violently or suddenly killed in leaning or setting him on a chair and rubbing him over with white clay.
- tfere, atfere, n. ladder; s. atf. - tfrebo, n. flint.
- tfere and tfetfērē, adj. small and sharp (used of the human frame).
- tfētḡfē, v. inf. -mo, to be joined together by cords etc.
- tfētḡfēmo, n. joining, binding together.
- tfia (or tšia), inf. tfiamo, v. to walk, manly, proudly.
- tfiamo, n. striking, falling (of many things) etc.; s. tfa, pl. tfia, v.
- tfiamo, n. proud, manly walk; s. tšiamo, n.
- ti, inf. tile, tī and timo, v. to be thick, strong, palpable, to cloy; to touch; to scratch; to prick; to eat with the fingers; to pick; to sting (but s. tšē, v.), to pierce, to walk or stumble like spiders (in Fables); m. k. šika ti, n.

- s. b. 's gold is thick, i. e. he is rich; comp. kpoto. Redupl. v. titi; comp. also kpiti, v. Ot. th. s.
- tĩ hie, v. to scratch or prick one's face; to cast s. th. into some body's teeth; inf. hietĩ.
- tĩ musu, v. to prick one's belly; used as the former; inf. musutĩ.
- ti nɔ, inf. notimo, v. to stumble upon s. b. to come upon s. b. unexpectedly.
- ti nsrɔ, v. to be faithful to the master; to feign faithfulness; to dissemble, to play the hypocrite; inf. nsrɔtimo, nsrɔnti, n.
- ti ši, v. to stumble, to sit down as children do when they try to stand; s. he ši, v.
- tĩ, n. scratching etc.
- 'ti, oti, n. head (Ot.), point, mark; tfa -, v. to shoot after the mark; inf.
- 'titfā, otitfā, n. mark-shooting.
- ti, n. lump of any thing, as fat etc.; s. Ot. ti = head; a kind of medicin of the head of a snake and some leaves pulverised.
- tĩa, v. inf. -mɔ, to scratch together (money); to gather, spare, to hoard; to join, accompany s. b.
- tiafi (Fanti word), n. privy; tsonɔ, kona, n. etc.
- tĩalɔ, n. gatherer, hoarder of money; sparing person; companion, joiner.
- tĩamɔ, n. scratching together, gathering, sparing; joining, accompanying.
- tiki, v. inf. -mɔ, to burst, to open; to break through (f. i. a lagune or river through the sandbar); comp. fe; gbu, bā, v.
- tikilɔ, n. person bursting or opening s. th.
- tikimɔ, n. bursting, opening, breaking through etc. s. fē, felemɔ, n.
- tile, n. thickness, fr. ti, v.
- timɔ, n. stumbling; thickness; strength fr. ti, v.; comp. tĩ, n. and tile, n., also titi, v., titimɔ, n.
- tipě, tipěñ, n. contemporary; Altersgenosse; ke m. k. fe -, to be as old as s. b.; s. ye m. k. onukpa, gbekě etc.
- tipěnfemɔ, n. Altersgenossenschaft; contemporariness.
- tĩre, v. s. tēre, v.
- tĩrema, n. s. tērema and tremā, n.
- tĩrom, n. garden, s. trom.
- 'titfa, otitfā, n. shooting after the mark, fr. tfa oti, v.

'titfalo, ot., n. marks-man.

titi, n. a small nice bird.

tītī (reduplication and corroboration of ti), v. inf. titimo, to scratch; to pick with the fingers; to tickle; he tītī, v. inf. hetītimo, v. to be tired of laziness = he hĩa; mihe-ntitimi, I am tired, ich fühle lange Weile. Ot. th. s.; comp. also kpiti, v. and wo dokodiki, v.

tītīlo, n. scratcher, tickler.

tītīmo, n. scratching; tickling; comp. wamo, n.

titrī, adj. thick, strong, excellent (fr. ti, v.).

titri, adv. especially.

tl — see under tr.

to, v. inf. tō (Ot. th. s.), to lay; to keep; to lay down, to cut down, inf. tomo, to cut; to put down a load, to lodge — m. k. nō, to lodge with s. b.; to take down s. b. load, s. to ši; etc.; ke hĩa to n. k. nō, to animadvert; to advert, to think. The word is very extensively used, but can generally be explained by the significations mentioned; only one use is difficult, sc. as an aux. v. to express the relation of foresight, as sometimes the adv. „before“, „already“, „against“ in Engl., f. i. miké mitó, I said it before; mitĩa šika mito hōmo, I gathered money against hunger; misa mihe mito wo, I prepared myself for to morrow etc. Comp. also the aux. v. na and the adv. momo.

to afā, v. inf. afātō, to put aside, away; aufheben.

to aflā, v. to make a sling or loop; nīmō aflā, th. s.

to fa, inf. fatō, v. to build a swish-wall; mudwall, claywall.

to he, v. inf. hetō, hetomo; to lay or put about; to cut short; to answer (comp. here nō); to compare, ke n. k. to n. k. he, to compare s. th. with s. th.

to hĩa, v. inf. hīetō, to direct the face; - - n. k. nō, - - - upon s. th.; s. ke hĩa to nō, v.

to kpa, v. inf. kpatō, to commit a detestable thing, to blame one's self; comp. kpa, n. bō fō, v., bō he ahora, v.

to mǎ, inf. mātō, v. to put bread (dough) into the oven (einschießen).

to mañ, inf. mañtō, to found a town; to build a town.

to mli, inf. mlitō, v. to put into, to lay into (einlegen).

to na, inf. natō, to lay or put at, anlegen.

to nǎdšian, inf. nǎdšiantō, v. to recompence, to retribute.

to nane, inf. nanetō, v. to walk or march in measured steps f. i. in carrying a hammock.

to nō, inf. nōto, to lay or put upon, on; auflegen, drauflegen; to repeat; to smooth or iron cloth; to nii anō, v. th. s.

to m. k. nō, v. to lodge with s. b.

to se, inf. setō, v. to put back, aside; to delay; to put behind; hinterlegen, nachlegen; verschieben; to provide for.

to ši, inf. šitō, to lay or put down, esp. the load; to rest in the way; to lodge; to give into s. b. charge; comp.

hã m. k. n. k. šitō, to give s. th. into s. b. charge; to m. k. ši, to take s. b. load down (abhelfen); ablegen, niederlegen, hinterlegen, abstellen, etc.; to tšui ši, to yi ši = nme tšui ši, to have patience; Ot. to bo ase, v.

to šiši, inf. šišitō, v. to lay or put under s. th.; to lay the foundation.

to tšui ši, inf. tšuišitō, v. and

to yi ši, inf. yišitō, v. to have patience.

to, n. small cattle (Hebr. צֶמֶד); sheep or goat; f. i. to gwanteñ, sheep; to abotiá, goat; to agbo, ram; to kpa-kpo, he-goat; le toi, v. to keep or raise small cattle.

'to, nto, n. toll, tax.

'to, nto, n. a kind of grass.

'to, interrog. particle, s. nto and te-teñ.

tō, n. setting, ordering, putting away; fr. to, v.

tō, v. pl. toro, tro, inf. tō, trōmo, to be full; to be satisfied; - nma, - with food; but impersonally used: to be tired; f. i. mito, I am satisfied; ametro, they are -; etomi, I am tired, etroame, they are tired; but gbenyie-mo le etomi, the journey has tired me.

to biti, v. = to piti, v. to faint.

tō dā, inf. dātō, v. to be full of strong drink, to be drunken; ametrotro dā, they were altogether or every-where drunken.

to mu, to mum, inf. muto, v. verstummen; to grow dumb, speechless.

to owele, inf. oweletō, v. to revenge; to n. k. or m. k. he owele, to revenge s. b. or some thing.

to piti, v. inf. pitito, Ot. th. s., to fall into a swoon; to faint.

to sō, to m. k. sō, inf. sōtō, to accuse s. b. innocently = ke sō fō m. k. nō; comp. sō, n.

tō, n. fulness; satiety; weariness; adv. fully; yi tō = yi obō, obōbō, obōbōbō, to be quite full.

t_o, n. bottle, esp. calabash-bottle, but also any similar vessel; comp. atunkpā, abodiam_o, n_o, n. To ke mu, a bottle with oil; to ke dā, - - with wine, etc.

t_ō, inf. tōm_o (Ot. th. s.), to mistake, to make a mistake, to transgress; to disturb; to entangle, confuse; to be perplexed, to be in danger, perplexity; s. tōtō, v.; na tō, inf. natōm_o, to be perplexed, confused in speech; to transgress with the mouth; yiwala tō, to be in danger of life.

tō kitā, v. to transgress an oath or command; inf. kita-tōm_o.

tō mli, v. to disturb or confuse the inside.

tō mra, or -mla, v. to transgress the law; inf. mratōm_o.

tō na, v. to transgress against the mouth, word of s. b.; to disturb one's words; s. tōtō na, v.

tō n_o, inf. notōm_o, v. to transgress; = tō; to sin or do wrong against; etō min_o, he did wrong against me.

toagbó, to agbó, n. ram; s. to, n.

togbanten, togbanten = togwanten, sheep; s. to, n.

tobi, n. young small cattle, lamb or kid, s. to, n.

tofē, n. dung of small cattle.

tofū, n. bubble.

togbē, n. slaughter of small cattle.

tōgbī, n. appointed day, s. to, v.

tohe, n. place where the loads are put down; restingplace; place where s. th. is kept; treasury; lodging; inn; see gboiatohe, n.

tohetše, n. inn-keeper, host; s. gboiatolo, n.

tohetšoi, n. lit. sheep- or goats-hair (sheep have scarcely any wool in this country); wool; s. kuntū.

tohetšoinō, pl. -nii = kuntūnō, some thing woolen.

tohetšu, n. keeping -, treasury-room.

toi, n. ear; ba -, v. inf. toibā, to give or bow the ear; be toi, to have no ear, i. e. to disobey; bo -, inf. toibō, v. to obey, to listen; bomi toi, listen to me, obey me; comp. nu, v.; eboole toi, he was disobedient to him; fā -, inf. toifā and toifām_o, to take out the ear to listen; fe -, to make an ear, to listen; gba toi, to give a box, pl. gbla toii, v., toigbā, toigblam_o, lit. to draw the ear, - m. k. -, to take s. b. by the ear, i. e. to correct, to punish him; gbe toi, scarcely used, v. to kill the ear, make listless, disobedient; gbo toi (s. toi gbo, v.), v. inf. toigbō, toigbom_o, toigbele, to be dead in the ear, to disobey; to be disobedient; hā toi, inf.

toihāmo, to give ear, to hearken; to listen; mu toi, inf. toimū, v. to be deaf; sa toi, see toi sa, v.; tši toi, v. pl. tšimo toii, tši toin, v. inf. toitsimo, tointsimo, to stop the ear; to fill one's ear with prattle; wa toi, inf. toiwale, = toi wa, v. to be of a hard ear; wadše toi, v. to harden the ear, inf. toiwadšemo; wo toin, to put into the ear, to suggest, to whisper to; to insinuate; yi toi, to fill the ear (with prattle etc.); die Ohren voll machen, kpā wo m. k. toi, th. s. lit. to trumpet into s. b. ears, used like the former etc. Comp. also Ot. aso and asom.

toi ba, v. s. ba toi, to listen.

toi dšo, toin dšo, inf. toindšole, v. to have or be at rest with the ear, to hear no disturbance or palaver, to have peace = he dšo; Ot. asom dyo, th. s.

toin fe heñ, the ear rings.

toin gbe, v. th. s.

toi gbo, inf. toigbō and toigbele (= gbo toi), v. to have a dead ear, to be listless, disobedient; to disobey.

toi mli, toimli, toin, n. inside of the ear.

toi mu, s. mu toi, v. to be deaf; inf. toimū.

toi sa, v. inf. toisale, toinsale, to be of a fit, ripe ear (comp. sa, he sa, hie sa etc.), to know, to obey; but generally used ironically from the contrary, to be disobedient = toi wa, n.

toi wa, inf. toiwale, toinwale, v. to have a hard ear, to be disobedient = toi gbo, toi sa.

toiasafoku, toiakutu, n. flock of small cattle.

toiakwelo, toialelo, n. shepherd, raiser or keeper of small cattle = tokwelo, and

toiatše, pl. -tšemei, th. s.

toiatšu, n. sheep- or goat-stable or yard.

toibā, n. obedience; listening; fr. ba toi; = toibō, n.

toibalo, n. (scarcely used) obedient or listening person = toibolo.

toibō, n. listening, hearkening; obedience.

toibolo, n. obedient person.

toibosane, n. matter of obedience.

toidšole, s. toindšole.

toidšū, n. sheep- or goat-stealing.

toifāmo, n. listening.

toifemo, n. th. s.

toigbā, n. box, stroke on the ear; fr. gba toi, v.

- toigblamo, n. correction, chastisement; punishment; fr. gba
 toi, v.; pl. gbla toi, v.
 toigbalo, -gblalo, n. chasticer.
 toigbē, n. making disobedient fr. gbe toi, v.
 toigbele, n. lit. death of the ear, disobedience, = toiwale,
 fr. gbo toi, v. and toi gbo, v.
 toigbō, n. and toigbomo, n. th. s.
 toigbolo, n. disobedient person.
 toihāmo, n. listening, obedience, fr. hā toi, v.
 toihemo, n. buying of small cattle.
 toihōmo, n. selling " " "
 toihōlo, n. seller " " "
 toimū, n. deafness.
 toimulo, n. deaf person.
 toin, pl. toiañ, = toi mli, toii amli, n. inside of the ear.
 toinnō, pl. toiañnii, n. ornament of the ear, earring.
 toindšole, n. peace, rest, Ot. asomdyoe; = hedšole, n.
 toindšolo, n. peaceful person; = hedšolo.
 toinfla, n. boil in the ear.
 toingbamo, toiañgblamo, n. stroke on the ear, box; fr. gba
 toin, v. toin.
 toinsale, toisale, n. fitness, but generally hardness of ear;
 disobedience; fr. toi sa, v.
 toinsalo, n. (ironically) disobedient person.
 toiwā, toiwale, toinwale, n. hardness of ear; listlessness;
 disobedience.
 toiwalo, n. a listless, disobedient person.
 toiwō, toinwō, n. whispering, suggestion into the ear; but
 see kpā wo m. k. toin; v. to admonish; to inculcate.
 toiwolo, n. whisperer, suggester.
 toinyimo, n. striking on the ear or in the face; fr. yi
 toin, v.
 toiyimo, n. filling of the ear (with prattle); fr. toi yi, v.
 toke, inf. tokemo, v. engl. from to talk; to prattle.
 tokelo, n. talker, babbler.
 tokemo, n. talk, prattle.
 tokotá, n.; pl. tokotaí, sandals.
 tokotakpelo, n. sandal-maker.
 tokotakpē, n. sandal-making.
 tokpakpo (Ot. papo), n. he-goat; s. to, n.
 tokwelo, n. shepherd; s. toialelo, toiatše, n.
 tolelo, toialelo, n. raiser of small cattle.
 tolo, n. keeper etc. fr. to, v.
 toló, n. morning-star; pr. n. of women.

- tolo, n. a person full of s. th., only used in compounds.
 tōlo, n. transgressor etc., fr. tō, v.
 'tómo, atómo, n. batata, sweet potato.
 tomo, = tō, n. cutting; felling of trees.
 tōmo, n. transgression, fault; mistake; disturbance, perplexity; danger; fr. tō, v.
 tōmofā, n. forgiveness of transgression.
 tōmonō, pl. -nii, n. act of transgression, punishment or fine for transgression.
 tōni, n. lady-bird (?).
 tōni, n. a kind of dung-beetles, s. koklogbanging, th. s.
 tontōñ, pl. -toĩ, n. mosquitoes.
 tōrom, n. s. trom.
 toro, v. pl. form of to, v.
 toto, n. husk; bark; trash; scāle; shell etc.; he-toto, the natural covering of trees, plants, seed; also of fish etc.
 totokplomo, n. taking or breaking off of the husk, bark, scale, etc.; s. kpo, v.
 tōto, tō, adv. quietly.
 tototōto, s. to, adj. and adv. quite full, very full; fully; quite full; full to overflowing, s. teteo, v.
 totōto, adj. and adv. sad; sadly (of face espec.); hīe fe or hīe ye -, v. to have a sad face; comp. teteo, v.; full to overflowing, as the former word.
 tōtō, inf. tōtōmo (redupl. of tō, v.), v. to entangle (thread); to be entangled; to disturb; to be disturbed; to perplex; to be in perplexity, danger etc.; na tōtō, v. inf. natōtōmo, to have a disturbed mouth; to be disturbed or entangled in speaking; ohā mina etōtō, thou hast disturbed my speech; s. also te, pl. tere, na te, v., th. s.
 tōtō he, v. inf. hetōtōmo, to disturb about.
 „ hīe, v. inf. hīetōtōmo, to confuse the face.
 „ mli, v. inf. mlietōtōmo, to confuse the inside.
 „ na, v. inf. natōtōmo, to confuse the mouth, word, speech.
 „ šiši, v. inf. šišitōtōmo, to confuse the meaning.
 „ yin, v. inf. yinetōtōmo, to confuse the mind.
 tōtōlo, n. disturber.
 tōtōmo, n. entangling; disturbance; perplexity; danger.
 tou, or
 tow-fie nō. double v. to cover one's self (with cloth).
 tra, pl. form of ta, v. to touch; to sit; inf. tramq; s.
 trā, v. in Ot.
 trakte, n. dan. funnel.

- traloi, trafoi, n. people sitting.
 tramo, n. sitting of many; touch.
 trasíanam (Ot.), also tašianam, n. carriage. Comp. tra
 ase, v. to sit and nañ, n. foot, nam, v. to walk in Otyi.
 tratšo, pl. -tšei, n. a kind of trees with beautiful red wood;
 the timber of it.
 tre, = tère or tire, v. to carry on the head; to put on
 s. body's head.
 tre = tere, pl. form of te, v. to stumble.
 trema, s. tērema, Ot. th. s. n. cowries.
 tremasugbó, n. a kind of sweet pap made of maize (perh.
 an Ayigbe-word).
 trili, adv. talkatively; wie -, to speak too much, to make
 many words, Mt. 6, 7.
 triliwiemo, n. = tokemo, talk, prattle.
 tro, pl. v. of to, to be full, satisfied; to tire.
 trō, n. satiely, fulness; tiredness (of many).
 troi, n. (europ. word) jacket.
 troke, inf. trokemo, v. (= kproke) to loose, to let s. th.
 fall; f. i. a piece of clothing. Comp. yeroke, šroke,
 šrake, frake etc. § 27. 28.
 trokemo, n. loosening.
 trom, = tōrom, tīrom, n. Ot. th. s. garden, park, if walled
 in, comp. abo, n. ñmon, n.
 tromnii, pl. n. things in or belonging to a garden.
 trōmō, adj. and adv. straight; straightly; smooth, -ly.
 tromo, n. satiely (fr. tro, pl. of to, comp. tō, n.).
 tromniitšumo, tromtšumo, n. gardening, garden-work.
 tromniitšulo, tromtšulo, n. gardener.
 tromkwelo, n. th. s.
 tromsalo, n. th. s.
 trotro, adj. and adv. smooth; smoothly; comp. dem, deñ,
 adv. th. s. fe -, v. to be smooth.
 trotrofemo, n. smoothness.
 truka, adv. at once; plöglíč.
 trutu, n. a kind of land-crocodile, s. mampam, n.
 trúmu, n. ungratefulness; adj. ungrateful; fe -, v. to be
 ungrateful.
 trumufelo, n. ungrateful person.
 trumufemo, n. ungratefulness.
 tša, inf. tšā, v. to dig (in the ground); to excavate; a
 peculiar expr. is latša tša, inf. latšatšā, to feel heat; to
 get into perspiration; latša tšami, I felt hot, I perspired;
 comp. latša, n.

- tša he, inf. hetšā, v. to dig about.
 tša ši, inf. šitšā, v. to dig up.
 tša šiši, inf. šišitšā, v. to dig the ground, down, under s. th.
 tšā, n. digging; excavation.
 tšà (with elevation of voice), inf. tšāmo, pl. tšra, inf. tšramo, a. and n. v. to fit, join (comp. dša, v.); to close up holes etc. f. i. in a wall, pot; to ment, s. sa; to plaster (generally in the pl. form); comp. תפר; to ball, to make balls or lumps (of flour etc.) = bo, v.
 tšà he, pl. tšra he, inf. hetšāmo, hetšramo, to fit, join; to ment; to plaster about.
 tšà hewo, v. th. s.
 tšà hie, v. hietšāmo, to join, to ment, to heal the face or front.
 tšà mli, v. inf. mlitšāmo, to join, ment, plaster, heal the inside, inwardly.
 tšà na, inf. natšāmo, v. to join the end or edge (f. i. of two boards); to fit at; etc. to continue.
 tšà nine, -nidši, inf. ninetšāmo, v. to fold the hands.
 tšà no, inf. notšāmo, to join or fit upon or on; to continue v. a. and n.
 tšà se, v. to join behind etc.
 tšà šiši, v. to join the bottom, ground; to ment the bottom of a pot f. i.
 tšā, tšāñ, adj. and adv. tough; dry; toughly, drily; f. i. wui tšā, dry bones; s. also tšā, tšanī, th. s.
 tšafutšafu, adj. and adv. soft; softly.
 tšaflo, tšafro and tšafrobi, n. a small kind of sharks, which are eaten (s. ogbōlele, n.).
 tšake, inf. tšakemo, Ot. sakra, v. to change; - tšui, - - the heart.
 tšakelo, n. changer.
 tšakemo, n. change; exchange; alteration.
 tšakpo, n. half a string of cowries, or $\frac{1}{3}$ part of a penny; 20 cowries (Ot. tepo); comp. kpā, n.
 tšakpo tšakpo, half a string each.
 tšakoto, n. a kind of short trowsers; s. tšakoto, n.
 tšaka, inter. expressing contempt = tša, tšā! tush!
 tšakatšaka, adj. and adv. disorderly = sakasaka.
 tšalo, n. digger (in the ground), fr. tša, v.
 tšàlo, n. joiner, fitter, mender; physician, healer; fr. tšà, v.; comp. tšralo and tšofātše, mensre, n.
 tšaloṇā, n. healing-art; medical art.

- tšaloñāñō, pl. -nii, n. surgical instruments.
- tšāmō, n. joining, fitting; join; fitness; healing, medical art.
- tšānī, adj. = tšā, tšā, tšānī, tough; adv. toughly.
- tšāni, n. trap for fishes in rivers.
- tšatša, n. straw-matress.
- tšatšafelo, -filo, n. mattress-maker.
- tšatšafemo, n. mattress-making.
- tšatšahōlo, n. mattress-seller.
- tšatšu, pl. tšatšubii, n. a kind of black ants, biting very painfully; comp. gāgā, gbese, fote etc.
- tše, v.; inf. tšemō seldom tšē), pl. tsēre, inf. tšeremo and tšremo and tšeremo? to come off, to get loose (comp. dše, v.); to loose, take off; to pluck; to rend (v. a.), generally pl. form, f. i. atade le, etšere, the dress is rent; to rend open (of clouds), to open, to clear up (of the firmament, comp. tew in Ot.); to be or get clear, pure; holy; (comp. tšu, v.); to deduct, to fine in money (deducted from wages etc.; etšemi yi, he fined me for a head cowries. The word is most frequently used with grammatical subjects or objects connected with it, the former compounds are especially the following: dañ tše, inf. dañtšemō, to feel an agreeable taste after having eaten s. th. tasteful; midañ etšemi; deñ tše, inf. deñtšemō, to have clean hands (also tropically used); dšeñ tše and dše tšere, inf. dšetšeremo, to become daylight (s. dše, dšeñ); to be clear or become clear (weather), inf. of the latter dšentšemō; he tše (Ot. hō tew), inf. hetše and hetšemō, to be clean (about); to be pure, holy; hie tše, inf. hietšemō, to have a clean, clear, pure surface or face (comp. also tē, v. and hie tē, v.); to go off with the face, to long for home, pastime; to be homesick, inf. hietšere, hietšele, comp. hie tšō (ani dañ in Ot.) v. th. s. and hie me (ani kye in Ot.) v. th. contr.; mli tše, inf. mlitšemō, to be inwardly clean, pure; na tše, inf. natšemō, to have a clear, pure mouth, to speak clearly, correctly; no tše, inf. notšemō, to have a clean surface; šiši tše, inf. šišitšemō, to come forth or out with the root etc. The active verb answering to tše, to be clean, is tšu, v. to cleanse; comp. also tšotše, tše and tšē. — The objective combinations of tše are especially the following.
- tše he, pl. tšere he, inf. hetšemō, hetšeremo, v. to pluck round about.

tše he kpā, v. to excuse one's self; lit. to loose the cord from one's self.

tše mli, v. to pluck out; to take from, - - off.

tše na, v. inf. natšemo, to unseal; to gainsay; to speak too much; etše sane le na, he spoiled the palawer by much speaking.

tše no, v. to pluck from above; to deduct; inf. notšemo.

tše ši, inf. šitše and šitšemo, to be unruly, mischievous etc. (Comp. dše ši, th. s., which seems better); to shine brightly (of the moon).

tše, pl. tšere, inf. tšē and tšele, v. to stick into, to hook, to fasten by pins or hooks; to stab, etšemi kakla, he stabbed me with a knife; to lead each other by the arms; — tekle, to bind the underdress of males around; see tekle, n.; — boi, the s. of female underdress, s. boi n.; to hang, loiter about, to delay, to be a long time ago; etše āhū ye dšei, he was a very long time there; sometimes used aš aux. v. to express the adv. relation „a long time“, f. i. eba etše, he came it is long, i. e. he came a long time ago; comp. also dšeke, tšeke, tšētšē, dše, v. etc.

tše he, tše hewo, v. to be long about s. th., to stick or fix about.

tše mli, v. to continue in s. th., to stick or fix into.

tše ši, v. inf. šitšē, to stick down, fix down with a pin; to put a spade or digging instrument deep into the ground etc., s. tšeke ši, v. th. s., also technical expression: to be fixed (of the roof of a house).

tšē, n. sticking; hooking; fastening; stabbing; length of time; fr. tše, v.

tšē, inf. tšemo, v. to call; to give a name; yatše otše ke-ba, go call thy father to come! te atšeo oten? how art thou called? Atšemi ake Anañ, they call me Anañ, i. e. I am called Anañ; atšenye! you are called! Comp. also dše, v. to scold.

tšē m. k. tšui nme emli, v. to call one's heart and lay it into him, i. e. to comfort him.

tšē, inf. tšemo, pl. form tšērē, to shoot (f. i. branches, arrows, s. gaī, n.; comp. tše, v. and tše, v.); to begin to burn, kindle; to sting (of bees, needles etc.); to deceive in bargains etc. to stitch, to mend a hole by filling it up by stiches; to sting (used ironically of wine, f. i. dā tšē mina, the wine stinged or tickled my mouth, to drink too much, comp. „anstecken“ in Germ.); to shoot

- or fly like an arrow, to rush; to spin, to twist, to twine; always in the pl. form: tšērē abui, to thread a needle; he tšē, v. inf. hetšēmō, and hetšē (lit. the body rushes upon s. b. stings s. b.; germ. „auf einen losfahren“) to hate; mihe tšēle, I hate him, = minyele; hīe tšē, inf. hīetšē, to awake (comp. tšie hīe, v. to awaken); comp. also ti and titi, v.
- tšē dšo, inf. dšotšēmō, v. to begin a dance; comp. šiki dšo, v.
- tšē he, v. to stitch about, etc.
- tšē ladšō, ladšōtšēmō, v. to spit.
- tšē mi, inf. mitšēmō, v. to play with the „mi“ - nut; comp. tšē nme, v.; and mi, n.
- tšē mli, inf. mlitšēmō, v. to fill up by stitching.
- tšē na, v. anstehen, to make desire to eat or drink; dā tšē mina; comp. tšē, v.
- tšē nme, inf. nmetšēmō, v. to play with the kernel of the palmtree by giving it a jerk with the fingers; s. tšē mi, v., a very common game played by young men under the shadow-trees of the streets.
- tšē, n. chin; beard about it; = tšēn, which see.
- tšē, tšēn, adv. hardly; used of belly ache; mimusu kōomi tšē, my belly pains or gripes me hardly —; s, also: dšē, adv. th. s.
- tšē, pl. tšēmei, n. father; elder person, especially relation; possessor; author; etc. citizen of a town or place, f. i. Akropontšēmei, citizens or people of Akropoñ; etc. comp. §§ 21, 23—25. Besides these the pl. form is sometimes used = mei, only to indicate a personal plural; f. i. tabōnnyo, pl. tabōntšēmei (mahomedan) emigrants from the Brasils, Westindies etc. Comp. also ata, n.; nye, n., bi n. and agya, th. s. in Ot.; אבא and אבא in Hebrew. Ad. the same.
- tšē (Hanson tša, comp. also dsa, v.) verbal conj., still; though; notwithstanding; ekele fē, tšē ewa hāle, he told him all, though it was hard for him. Ad. th. s. and „if.“
- tšebele (tšē be le), verbal conj. th. s. as the former; still, though notwithstanding; doch, dennoch, jedoch; obgleich; gleichwohl etc. Hanson: tšabele.
- tšebē, n. time of delay; staying time.
- tšehe, n. place of delay; staying place.

- tšebi, n. father-child; child of one father but of another mother, step-brother or sister, Stiefgeschwister, respecting the mother; comp. nyebi and nyemi, n.
- tšebinu, pl. -bihĩ, n. step-brother of one father and a different mother.
- tšebiyō, n. step-sister of one father and a different mother.
- tšebū, n. respect to the father.
- tšede, tšeden, n. fathers hand, power.
- tšedšen, n. father's life, character, s. dše, n.
- tšedšomo, n. fathers blessing,
- tšegbē, n. father-murder.
- tšegbelo, n. fathermurderer.
- tšemlihile, n. fathers kindness.
- tšehedo, n. fathers love.
- tšei, irreg. plur. form of tšo, n. tree.
- tšeiabai, n. leaves of trees; Laub.
- tšeiayibii, pl. n. fruit of trees; Obst; comp. yibii, nibii, sebii, pl. n.
- tšéke, inf. tšekemo, v. (corroboration of tše, v. to stick); to stick, to stick to; to stab; comp. verbs ending with ke, ke, § 27.
- tšeke mli, v. to stick into, stab into.
- tšeke ši, inf. šitšekemo, to stick down (f. i. with a spade or digging instrument into the ground); to stab down; = tše ši, v.
- tšekelo, n. a person sticking, stabbing.
- tšekemo, n. sticking, stabbing.
- tšekemo, n. fathers saying, word or command.
- tšekū, n. family or tribe of the father; comp. dšaku, n.
- tšekubii, pl. n. people belonging to it.
- tšekunyo, pl. tšekumei, n. person belonging to the family of the father; comp. dšakunyo, pl. -mei, -bii, n.
- tšekwě, pl. -kwemei, n. uncle; comp. nyekwě, n. An uncle is especially after the death of the father considered as a father.
- tšekwěbi, n. uncle's child, nephew or niece; Geschwisterfind von Oheim's Seite; comp. nyemimeiabii, n. the s., if spoken of by a third person.
- tšekwěbinu, pl. -bihĩ, n. nephew from uncle's side; comp. nyekwěbi, -binu, -biyō, n.
- tšekwěbiyo, pl. -biyei, n. niece from uncle's side.
- tšele, tšere, n. only used in the compound hietšele, n. homesickness, s. tše, v.

tšele, tšele, tšēle, pl. forms of tše, tše and tšē, v., see under tšere etc.

tšele, n. length, fr. tše, v.

tšelo, n. plucker etc. from tše, v.

tšelo, n. sticker, stabber; hooker; delayer etc. from tše, v.

tšelo, n. caller, from tšē, v.

tšelo, n. shooter, stitcher, stinger; deceiver; spinner; rusher etc. fr. tšē, v.

tšelomo, n. fathers curse.

tšemān, pl. -mādši, n. fathers town, nation, land; Vaterstadt, Vaterland.

tšemo, n. coming off; loosing; plucking; clearing; cleanliness; purity; holiness; deduction, fining, punishment for money; etc. from tše, v.; comp. tšeremo the s. of the pl. form tšere, v.

tšemo, n. calling; call; namegiving; fr. tšē, v.

tšemo, n. shooting (but comp. tūtfā); kindling; stinging; stitching; flying like arrows; rushing; spinning, twisting, twining, etc. fr. tšē, v.

tšēmotsōne, n. spinning mashine.

tšēmotšo, pl. -tsei, n. spindle.

tšēn, tšēn, n. chin; beard about it; dše —, inf. tšēndšē, to get a beard about the chin; comp. dahetšoi, nabuhetšoi, n. and kada, n.

tšēnā, pl. -nāmei, n. fathers wife.

tšēndšelo, n. person getting or having a beard about the chin.

tšēndšemo, having or getting a beard about the chin.

tšēnā, pl. -nāmei, n. great-grandmother from fathers side.

tšēn (Ot. kyeñ) n. shield.

tšene, pl. tšenei, n. common drinking-callabash, also used as measure.

tšēne (tšēnke), inf. tšēnemo, v. to infect; to be infected; to kindle, to be kindled; anšteden, anštedend seyn, an-gestecht werden; la etšēne, the fire has kindled s. th.; etšēne ye m. k. mli, he was infected by s. b.: to spread (of a rumour; f. i. sane tšēne, the matter was known); to stain, to blot, to spot, to pollute; comp. nyañe, beñke; also: tšē, here, v. etc.

tšēne -mō m. k., v. to inf. s. b.

tšēnelo, n. infecting person.

tšēnemo, n. infection, infecting; kindling; spreading.

tšēnemohela, n. infecting sickness.

tšenesá, n. a larger kind of flatt calabashes; comp. tšene; akpaki; to; bentuá; fao; adenkuñ; etc.

tšenõ, pl. - nii, n. fathers property.

(tšere — Ot. kyere, Gâ: tšõ, v. to show).

tšere, inf. tšeremo (perh. an old pl. form of tše, v., s. tšere) v. to strain; = do no, v.

tšere no, inf. notšeremo, v. to strain.

tšere, pl. form of tše, but frequently independly used; inf. tšeremo, v. to loose; to get loose; to pluck; to rend, get ragged, atade le etšere, the dress is rent; to get clear, open etc. Here is esp. to be observed the combination dše tšere, inf. dšetšeremo (irreg. instead of dše tšere) to get daylight. Comp. tše, v. The redupl. plur. form is tšeretšerei or tšretšrei, v. to get ragged; comp. tšeretšerei and tšerei.

tšere (= tšere), inf. tšeremo, v. only used in the phrase: dše tšere, to get daylight; s. tše and tšere, v.

tšere, inf. tšeremo, pl. form of tše, v. to hook or be hooked to gether, etc. s. tše, v. and tšētšē, v.

tšere, fowl-feather, etc. dše —, v. to produce or get feathers.

tšērē, inf. tšērēmo (pl. form of tšē, v. which see) v. to shoot, to sting, to rush etc. — abui, inf. abuitšēmo, to thread a needle. Nyoñmo tšērē, v. God drizzles, to drizzle; comp. N. tue, fã, fie, ne, ši v.

tšere, n. cola-nut.

tšeredšē, n. getting feathers.

tšerebo, n. flint (on guns); or: tšrebo, n.

tšerei, tšrei and

tšeretšerei, adj. and adv. ragged; raggedly; from tše, tšere, v.

Comp. fefei, adj. th. s.

tšeremo, n. renting etc. fr. tše, tšere, v.

tšeremo, n. straining.

tšeremo, n. hooking together.

tšērēmo, n. stinging; drissling etc. fr. tšē, tšere, n.

tšeretšerekwañ, atšeretš. (Ot. akyerekkyerekwañ, n. lit. show-way; forefinger; waymark.

tšesa, n. father's bed.

tšesane, n. father's palaver.

tšesegbe, n. father's way; s. gbe, n.

tšese, n. a large carved wooden vessel to bathe little children in and the like.

tšešĩa, n. fathers house or home.

- tšesu, -subaŋ, n. father's character, likeness etc.
 tšesuomo, n. father's love, will etc.
 tšešikpong, n. fathers land; fatherland.
 tšetšōmo, n. father's teaching.
 tšetšu, n. father's room, house.
 tšewe, n. father's house, family.
 tšewiemo, n. father's word.
 tšewō, n. honour of the father.
 tšī, inf. tšimo, v. to be heavy; etšī tšō, it is too heavy;
 mli tšī, v. to be of heavy contents; hienmeii tšī, v. to
 have heavy eyes, to be sleepy.
 tši, inf. tšimo, pl. tšire, imprt. tši, redupl. tšitši, pl. tšire-
 tšire, v. to move; to push; to remove; etc.
 tši he, inf. hetšimo, v. to move one's self; ſich bewegen;
 mitši mihe, I move, ich bewege mich; to move about; to
 live, s. he kã, hie kã, hī ši, v.
 tšie hie, v. to push in the face; to move ahead, on, on-
 ward.
 tši hiegbe, n. to move forward, on, onward.
 tši mli, inf. mlitšimo, v. to stir in the ashes; tši kane mli,
 make the light up!
 tši na, v. to push one's mouth, to give one a push at
 his chin.
 tši nine, v. to move the hand, to be quick.
 tši no, v. to move on.
 tši se, pl. tšire se, v. to push behind, after, f. i. a car-
 riage; nyetširea se, push (you)! inf. setšimo.
 tši ši, -šiši, v. to move down.
 tši yi se, pl. tšire yi se, inf. yisetšimo, yisetširemo, to
 push one back or forward; to accelerate; to urge on etc.
 tši, n. movement, move; push; removal etc. fr. tši, v.;
 s. tšimo, n.
 tši, inf. tši and inf. pl. tšimo, pl. subj. and obj. tšimo,
 imperat. sing. tši, v. to close, to fill up; to stop; to
 be stopped up.
 tši da, -daŋ, v. to stop one's mouth.
 tši gbe, inf. gbe'tši, gbetšimo, v. to close or stop a way;
 to close up; to disallow; s. gbe, n. way; and hã gbe;
 dšie gbe, v.
 tši he, inf. hetši hetšimo, v. to close or stop up round
 about.
 tši hie, inf. hietši, hietšimo, v. to blindfold; to bind up
 one's eyes or face.
 tši hienmeii, v. th. s.

tši mli, inf. mliši, mlišimo, v.; to close up; to close inside; to stop inwardly up.

tši na, inf. natši natšimo, v. to stop the mouth, egress, ingress, opening; to hinder = tši gbe; to disallow; to keep back, retain; to imprison; atši amena or atšimo amena, they were retained, imprisoned.

tši no, inf. notši notšimo, v. to close up, to cover up; to shut the surface.

tši še, inf. šetši setšimo, v. to close behind; to conceal one's back; esp. used when the doing or way of a person shall be concealed by an other; f. i. tši mise, tšimo mise, conceal my absence, keep me or my doing etc. in secret („verschweigen, verheimlichen“).

tši šiši, inf. šišitši šišitšimo, v. to conceal something down.

tši-tā, inf. tātši, v. (a peculiar combination), to mention, etši mitā, he mentioned me; etši tā ekemi, v. he mentioned it to me.

tši, n. a native sword of their own manufacture, especially sword of honour for kings, generals etc. generally of the form of a bill-hook, richly ornamented with gold etc. Comp. klante, dukpei, kakla etc. perh. from tši, to push.

tši, n. closing up, stopping, hindering; s. tšimo, n. th. s. fr. tši, v. pl. tšimo.

tšiá (Ot. kyíá), inf. tšiamo, v. to be crooked, bent etc. Comp. kōdō, v., dō, v.; logo, v. etc.

tšiálo, n. crooked person.

tšiamo, n. crookedness.

tšia, inf. tšiamo, v. to walk straightly, affectedly, in measured steps; s. tšia, v. th. s.

tšialo, n. person walking affectedly.

tšiamo, n. affected walk, march.

tšiá = tšaka! interj. of mockery: tush! pah! poh!

tšie, n. a tittle, especially used in Address or before names = sir, perh. = tše, ata (Ot. agya) father (engl. šire); milee, tšie! I don't know, Sir! Tšie Anum, Mr. Anum.

tšie! interj. eh! oh! comp. ao! hao!

tšie, inf. tšiemō, a kind of active form of the neuter verb tšē (comp. dše and dšie; tše and tšu; gbo and gbe, etc. and the Hebr. Kal and Hiphil); to awaken, to arouse; generally

tšie hie, inf. hietšiemō, v. the same; etšiemī and etšie mihie, he awakened me; comp. hie tšē, v.; mihie tšē, I awoke.

tšielo, n. awakener, arouser.

tšiemō, n. awakening, arousing; raising.

tšikitsākā, = tšákatšáka, basabasa, bisibasā, adv. disorderly;
tšukutšākā, th. s.

tšikitsiki, adj. and adv. = bitibiti, pitipiti, close; closely.

tšile, v. pl. of tši, s. tšire.

tšile, n. a large kind of sea-fish, caught in August and September in great numbers on the sandbank not far from the gold-coast; Ot. sire.

tšilo, n. mover, pusher, remover, fr. tši, v.

tšilo, n. stopper, stayer, retainer, fr. tši, v.

tšimbō, = tšimō, adj. and adv. heavy; -ly.

tšimō, n. heaviness; gravity, fr. tši, v. Comp. esp. expressions as: dšatšu ke tšimō, heavy load; noko ke tšimō, s. th. heavy.

tšimō and tši, n. movement.

tši and

tšimō, n. stopping, staying; retaining, concealing; hinderance etc. fr. tši, v. pl. tšimō.

tšimonō, pl. -nii, n. some thing hindering, hinderance, obstacle.

tšine, n. innermost part of the nose; taste; guttur (Gaumen),
ba —, v. to be tasteful; dše —, v. to be disgusting;
edše mitšine tšō, it is too much disgusting to me; eba
mitšine, I have a desire after it, it is tastful to me;
tšine nō lota, - - futa, v. to have cardialgy, heartburning;
das Magenbrennen, Herzbrennen haben.

tšine, inf. tšinemo, v. to sneeze; to cleanse the nose (see also fē gugo, v.).

tšinebā, n. desire; tastefulness, fr. ba tšine, v.; comp. di
se, v. etc.

tšinebanō, pl. -nii, n. something desirable, tasteful.

tšinedšē, n. abhorrence; disgust; fr. dše tšine, v. comp.
nyahe, v.

tšinedšenō, pl. -nii, n. something disgusting.

tšinemo, n. sneezing.

tšinena, adv. according to taste.

tšinenofutamō and

tšinenolotamō, n. heartburning; cardialgy; Magenbrennen,
Magenweh, Brechreiz; fr. tšine nō futa m. k. v., and tšine
nō lota m. k. v.

tšinesane, n. matter of taste.

tšinese, n. place beneath the gutter.

tšinmō (comp. tši, v. to be heavy; nmē, v. to weigh), adj. and adv. heavy, clumsy; heavily, clumsily (sometimes = tšimbō); gbekē le hā efe tšinmō, the child (she bears) makes her heavy or to move clumsily; fe —, v. to be heavy, clumsy.

tšinmōfemō, n. heaviness, clumsiness.

tšintšá, n. bunch (f. i. of keys); comp. šaw, sao.

tšira, v. s. tša, v. pl. tšra; v.

tšire, inf. tširemo, pl. form of tši, to move, to push; it depends on the pl. numb. of subj. and obj., but is not very exactly observed; tšire he, tšire hie, tšire mli, - na, nō, - se etc. pl. forms of tši he, tši hie etc. a peculiar expression is: hie tšire m. k., inf. hietširemo, v. to recollect one's self; mihie tširemi, I recollected myself, I reassured myself; but it may be that it comes from tše, v. = hietšěremo, n.

tšire, n. = tšile, a sea-fish; Ot. sire.

tširelo, n. pusher, mover (of many things or persons).

tširemo, n. moving, movement; pushing (of many things or persons).

tšitā, double v., s. tši-tā, doub. v.

tšitšo, n. handle of a sword; s. tši, n.

tšo, v. inf. tšō, to burn, to flame, to blaze; to shine (of fire, light-if burning, the sun; but not of the moon, stars, gold etc., comp. kpe, v.); when the people burn their cut bush, they cry: Otšo! otšo! comp. also: otšokrikri, n. Tšo hie, v. to shine into the face; - he, - hewo, v. to shine about; - mli, v. to shine in, -- into etc.

tšō, n. flaming, blazing; flame, blaze, shine; lightening, enlightening; illumination.

tšo la, inf. latšō, v. to be very sharp; bad, wicked; to be very bold.

tšo nō, inf. notšō, v. to shine upon; to illuminate, to enlighten.

tšo, inf. tšō, v. to deny; to assure the contrary (perhaps one word with the former, comp. the german „leugnen“, greek: *παρειναι* and *παρυσθαι*); tšō otšo, lo? doest thou really deny it; etšo, ake eba, he denied that he came (though he came); etšo ake ebaa, he denied that he did not come (though it was true).

tšō, n. denying; denial.

tšo! tšow! inter. of displeasure, if seeing or hearing some thing wrong; oh! shone!

tšo, pl. tsei (Ot. dua), n. tree, plant, stick, staff; wood; stock; scaffold (Gerüste, Gerippe); stem, stalk; pole, bar; handle; etc. etc. Comp. all the names of trees, as: Dšanotšo, flatšo, tetšo etc. and gbomo-tšo, body; yi-tšo, head; sa-tšo, bedstead; dfeitšo, grass-stalk, able-tšo, corn-ear; koi-tšo, handle of a hoe; adeda-tšo, - of a billhook; odum-tšo, odum-wood; tetšo, stone-wood etc. tšo-adeka, wooden box; dadeadeka, iron box etc.; yi m. k. tšo, tfa m. k. tšo, to strike s. b. with a stick; about ya tšo no, see tšono, n. to tšo fō ši, v. to (cut and) fell a tree; kwo —, v. to ascend or climb a tree etc. etc. Comp. also lai, n. Ad. tšo, pl. tšihi, n. th. s. tšo no, tšono, n. lit. upon the tree; the common closet of towns made of sticks; ya —, v. to go to the closet; comp. ko na, tiafi etc.

tšō, adv. very (wet), full, of water = bobolī; mihe fō tšō, I am wet all about (comp. „platschnaß“ in Germ.).

tšo, inf. tšō and tšole, v. to halt; to limb; to be lame; comp. a'šoke, tšutšo; akpakē; etc.

tšō, n. halting, limbing; lameness; tšole, th. s.

tšō, adv. very (fat); ewo fō tšō, it is exceedingly fat.

tšo, inf. tšō, v. to dip; to dive; to put into liquid; comp. mī, mu, v.; to taste fluit by taking a little out (comp. dšie, v.). Perhaps one word with tšo, to halt.

tšo mli, inf. mlitšō, v. to dip into; to immerse.

tšo ši and

tšo šiši, v. to dip down, to the bottom.

tšō, n. dipping, diving, baptizing.

tšō, inf. tšō nnd tšōmo (and tšōle), pl. tšōmo, redupl. tšōtšō, tšōtšōmo, v. (Ot. dañ; kyere); to twist, = tšōmo, v.; turn; turn through, pass through; to change (comp. tšake), to become; Ot. dañ); to show; to teach; to explain; dšadše n. k. tšō moko, to show or explain s. th. to s. b. (Ot. kyere); to turn or change with bad intention, to entrap, ensnare (s. tšōne, n.); to try, to tempt; s. tšō na; hie tšō, inf. hietšōmo (Ot. ani gyina), v. to have the face turned (away?), to want pastime, to be homesick = hie tšē, v.; he tšō, v. to change bodily; yin tšō, v. to have the thoughts turned (s. yi, yin), to turn the opinion; - to be somewhat mad; yitšo tšō, th. s.; about musuñ tšō, musuñ tšō m. k., mli tšō etc. s. musu, mli, n. etc. Comp. the verbs tšo, tšo, dšo, dšo, dšō and roots with the consonants dš and tš, which

seem to have altogether some common signification and to be related.

tšō dañ, v. to turn one's mouth.

tšō deñ, v. to turn one's hand.

tšō he, inf. hetšōmo, v. to turn; to turn one's self; = kũ se; to change one's self (šič b e f e h r e n); to be converted; — to ease one's self, = wa nane, v.

tšō m. k. mli, inf. mlitšō, mlitšōmo, v. to hold one fast (comp. to twist); stronger than mō mli, v.; to show the inside of s. b.

tšō mli, inf. mli'šōmo, v. to turn or pass through; mitšō mā le mli, I passed through the town; edše Abrotšire ke-tšō Gua ke-ba bie, he came hither from Europe through Cape Coast; to operate.

tšō musu, inf. musuñtšōmo, v. to operate the belly, bowels.

tšō na, inf. natšō, v. to tempt, try (one's mouth); to catch one in speaking; mitšō ena, I tempted, provoked him; to change one's speaking, to be double-tongued, deceitful; etšō ena, he is double-tongued; etc. to show the price of s. th.; to price.

tšō m. k. nine nō, inf. ninenotšōmo, v. to turn over one's hand, to use s. b., mitšō mitše nine nō mife ene, I did this through my father (comp. nam obi so in Otyi).

tšō nō, inf. notšōmo, v. to turn, walk, stumble over; to overleap; to go round (of old keys or locks, spoiled); to turn over one's self (Ot. fā so), if something done or spoken returns to the person, so that he is caught by it; etšō minō, I am brought to silence by it; comp. la, v.; to get master over, to prevail = ye nō, ta nō, v.

tšō se, inf. setšōmo, v. to turn back, v. a. and n.

tšō ši, inf. šitšōmo, to turn down.

tšō šiši, inf. šišitšōmo, v. to show the meaning; to interpret; to explain; to state the reason; s. šiši, n. and comp. dšie na, wie na, v.

tšō, adv. too; much, too much = tūtu, naakpa etc. efa tšō, it is too much; etc.

tšō (and natšō), n. temptation; trap, snare (comp. tšōne).

tšoba, n. leaf of a tree.

tšobi, n. lit. wooden child; doll; generally made of wood and dressed according to native fashion.

tšobotšobo, adj. and adv. hanging about; disorderly.

tšofă, n. lit. root of a tree, plant etc. (comp. engl. -wort, germ. -wurzel); medicine; poison; any strong drug; pow-

der of any kind, but especially gun-powder, s. tūtšofā, tūtšufā, n.; spices, incense etc. tšofā ke ñma, lit. medicine with sweet odour, sweet spices, incense; nu —, v. to take medicine, poison etc. hā —, v. to give medicine; wo m. k. na —, v. to poison s. b.; wyie —, v. to grind medicine; tša —, v. to dig medicine (roots); etc. tšofā tšō m. k., -tšō m. k. mli, medicine operates s. b. etc. Sometimes the word is shortened into tšufā.

tšofāba, n. medical leaf or plant.

tšofafū, n. snuffing of medicine.

tšofāhāmō, n. prescription or giving of medicine.

tšofāhemō, n. taking or buying of medicine.

tšofāhōlō, n. seller of medicine.

tšofāhōmō, n. sale of medicine.

tšofālē, n. knowledge of medicine.

tšofānō, pl. -nii, n. some thing medical.

tšofānumō, n. taking of medicine.

tšofānulō, n. taker of medicine.

tšofāsane, n. medical palaver.

tšofātšā, n. digging of medicine.

tšofātše, pl. -tšemei, n. possessor of medicine; docter, physician; comp. tšalō and mensre, n.; apothekary.

tšofātšenyōmō, n. doctor's fee.

tšofātšo, n. medical tree, - wood.

tšofāwyiemō, n. grinding of medicine.

tšofāwō, n. poisoning; s. sū, v.

tšofāwolō, n. poisoner, s. sūlō, n.

tšofō, n. cutting of wood; treecutting; s. tšotomō, n.

tšofolō, n. treecutter, woodcutter; woodman.

tšogbamō, n. splitting of wood (Holzspalten); chapping of wood; wood-sawing.

tšogbalō, n. wood-cleaver; - chapper; sawer.

tšogbīñ, pl. -gbīdši, n. dry wood; s. egbīñ, adj.

tšohetoto, n. bark of a tree.

tšokpotí, cudgel; club.

Tšoku, pr. n. of males.

tšóku, n. stock of a tree remaining in the ground after felling; a block of a tree; a rough kind of seats made of a block.

tšokuku, th s. seldom used; s. ku, kuku, adj. and n.

tšōle, inf. tšōlemō, v. to put or rest the head on someth., f. i. a pillow; to take s. th. for a pillow; Ot. sum, v.

tšōle, n. halting; lameness fr. tšō, v.

tšōle, n. temptation, s. tšō, v.

- tšolemo, n. resting the head on s. th., pillowing.
 tšoli, n. buttock; comp. dukui, th. s.
 tšōlo, n. (europ. word?) tail-coat.
 tšolo, n. shiner, enlightener, illuminator; denier, fr. tšo, v.
 tšolo, n. dipper, immercer; lame person (s. atšoke).
 tšolo, n. shower; teacher; tempter, provoker; a person turning etc. fr. tšō, v.
 tšomā, n. setting or erection of a tree, post, wooden mark; planting of a tree, s. tšoteomo, n.
 tšomālo, n. planter of a tree.
 tšōmo, n. turning; twisting; showing; show; teaching; doctrine; tempting, temptation etc. fr. tšō, v.
 tšōmo, inf. tšōmo, v. to twist, to turn repeatedly; pl. form of tšō, v.; tšōmotšōmō, redupl. of it.
 tšonane, pl. -nādši, n. foot of a tree.
 tšōne, n. a trap, snare (fr. tšō, to entrap; and 'de, 'ne = nō, thing; comp. nane, nande; nine, ninde, kane etc.); machine of any kind and for any purpose; press, engine, artful instrument fr. tšō, v. to turn; etc. tšō —, inf. tšōnetšō, to set a trap; to prepare or use a machinery for any purpose; dū —, inf. tšōnedū, to fall into a trap, snare etc. to be caught.
 tšōnemlinii, pl. n. parts of a machine.
 tšōnedū, n. falling into a trap fr. dū tšōne, v.
 tšōnetšō, n. entrapping, ensnaring; setting of a trap; setting up or preparation of a machine; fr. tšō tšōne, v.
 tšōnetšōlo, n. traper; tempter; machinist, engineer.
 tšonine, pl. -nidši, n. branch of a tree, plant etc.; s. nine, n.
 tšōnmōñ, pl. -ñmōdši, n. green wood; s. enmōñ, adj.
 tšono, n. (s. tšo no and tšo, n.) necessary, privy; s. also kona, n.
 tšonoyibii = tšeiayibii, pl. n. fruit of trees.
 tšonō, pl. -nii, n. wooden vessel, wooden thing, s. nō, n.
 tšōñtšōñtšōñ, adv. rashly; efā —, to open —; esp. used of the manner of walking.
 tšoro, v. inf. tšoromo; to hang; — ši, v. inf. šitšoromo, to hang down; s. tšotšōro, v.
 tšorotšorō, adv. = tšotšōrotšotšōrō, adv. and watery, thin = tšretšre.
 tšosatšo, pl. -tšei, n. wooden bedstead.
 tšose, n. hind- or backpart of a tree; behind a tree.
 tšose, inf. tšosemo, v. to raise or bring up a child; comp. le, v.; to educate.

tšoselo, n. raiser of a child; nurse; educator; pedagogue.
 tšosemo, n. raising of children; nursing; education; pedagogic.

tšošiši, n. place under a tree.

tšošišifā, n. root of a tree.

tšoteolo, n. planter of trees, plants etc.

tšoteomo, n. planting of trees, etc. fr. teo tšo, v.

tšotfā, n. stroke with a stick.

tšotfalo, n. (stickmaster, *Stoßmeister*?) an officer under the danish government.

tšotomo, n. felling of a tree = tšofō, n.

tšotolo, n. woodcutter; woodman.

tšotše, inf. tšotšemo, to tweak; to pinch; to pick, to make a surface disorderly by picking; kafe akutu m̃anyām̃anyā take boni wo tšotšeo fufui h̃ie, don't make the orange disorderly (by peeling) as a fowl uses to pick the face of a pudding! comp. koli, kole, ko; tše (to pluck, of which tšotše seems to be a redupl. = tšetše).

tšotšelo, n. picker; tweaker.

tšotšemo, n. picking; tweaking.

Tšotsō, pr. n. of females; s. Tete, pr. n.

tšotšo, redupl. of tšo, to halt, s. tšutšo, v.

tšōro, inf. tšōromo, and

tšotsōro, inf. tšotsōromo, v. to hang = señ; — ši, inf. šitšotsōromo, to hang down.

tšotsōromo, n. hanging = señmo.

tšotsōrotšotsōrō, ad. hanging full; gehängt voll (of trees bearing), f. i. wo —, v. to bear fruit in clusters, in abundance; s. wodšowodšō and kplitšō, adv. th. s.

tšotšotšo, pl. -tšei, n. a tree the bitter root of it is used for medicine.

tšotsōtšo, adj. and adv. tough; -ly; slimy; slimily.

tšotšōtšo, adv. fatly, full of fat = tšō, adv.

tšou! tšow! = tšō! int. of displeasure; oh! shame!

tšowō, n. bearing of a tree.

tšoyibii, pl. n. = tšeiayibii, tšonoyibii, fruit of trees.

tšoyiteñ, n. top of a tree.

tšra, pl. v. of tša, v. s. tšāra, to mend np holes; to join etc. s. tša, v.

tšre, v.; s. tšēre.

tšre, v. s. tšēre and tšēre.

tšrei, and

tšretšrei, adj. rent, ragged; s. tšērei and tšēretšērei, adj.

tšretšre, adj. thin, watery, = trolō, tsrotšēo, ñleñle.

tšrebo = tšěrebo, n. flint of a gun.

tšrotšro = tšretšre, adj.

tšro, tšotšro, and

tšro ši, and tšotšro ši, v. s. tšoro and tšotšoro, v. to hang etc.

'tšru, etšru, adv. red; s. tšuru.

tšu, inf. tšū, tšule, v. to redden, to ripen (of fruits becoming red or yellow-red, but also applied to other fruits; comp. gbī (of corn); sa, v. etc.; to be red, reddish, of a reddish brown or yellow colour, also used of reddish-coloured natives, mulattoes (s. motšuru, n. and etšuru, 'tšuru, adv.); comp. abonua, afaseo, n. and ye, v., di, v. ñoli, v.

tšū, n. reddening, ripening, riping; ripeness, redness; adv. very red = fā.

tšū, inf. tšūmo, v. to cleanse (causative of the neuter v. tše, to be clean), to sanctify, to purify, of gold, silver, also men, if religiously purified; comp. dšu, v. to wash; tšumo, v. to wipe etc.

tšū, inf. tšūmo, v. to send (a person, comp. mādše, v.), to work, to labour (but always wanting an object, see tšū nii, v.); the word is especially used in the more extensive sense of the business, trade, occupation etc. of a person, f. i. meni otšūo? or: meni dši oniitšumo? Mihūo šikpoñ; miye sreñki etc. What is thy business? I till the ground; I am a carpenter etc. Comp. fe, v. and נל in Hebr., and the prov.: „Noni otšūo le, no noñ gbeo,” what thou labourest even that kills thee, i. e. by thy business or trade thou wilt die. In the signification: „to send“ it has the simple object following; f. i. mitšule Gā, I sent him (to) Akra etc. Adñ. tšo, v.

tšū he nii, inf. heniitšumo; v. to work about or for s. th., to labour for; to make use of = ye he niitšumo, v.

tšū mli nii, v. to work in s. th.

tšū nii, inf. niitšūmo, nitšumo, v. lit. to work things, to labour things; the object being added in want of an other (comp. tfa m. k. nō or tfa m. k. nii, v. and nō, pl. nii, n); tšu noko, inf. noko tšumo, v. th. s. with the object in the sing. number.

tšūa, tšuere, tšuetšue etc. formerly written instead of tfa, tfere, tfetfe etc. which see.

tšū, n. room, house, if containing only one room, f. i. solemotšu, chapel (comp. šia, n. and we, n.); place in-

closed by walls or fences to keep cattle etc.; stable; sty, kennel etc., comp. okpoñotšū, horse-stable; tšinaia-tšū cow-stable; toiatšū, sheep- or goat-stable or yard; wotšū, fowl-house etc.; room closed up in particular, prison, jail, goal; comp. asa, pia, fiase; mō or mōñ, sañ etc.; tšun̄ = tšū mli, inside of the room, inside (s. agbo na, kpo nō); ba tšun̄, v. to come into the room, to come inside; kũ tšū, v. to break a house down; mǎ tšū, inf. tšumǎ, tšumāmō, v. and tfa tšū, inf. tšutfā, v. to build (a house); sa tšū or tšun̄, to outfit a house, room; to tšun̄, v. to lodge in a room; wo tšū, inf. tšuwō, v. to thatch; wo tšun̄; inf. tšun̄wō, v. to put in prison; wō tšun̄, v. to sleep inside, in a room; ya tšun̄, to go inside etc.

tšūbe, n. time of ripening of fruits; s. tšū, v.

tšublamō, n. binding up the lattice-work of a room or thatch (building expression).

tšufā, n. = tšofā, which see with its compounds.

tšuhennii, pl. n. building material; furniture of a room; tšun̄-nii, n. th. s.

tšui (= rooms?), n. heart in the widest sence of the word; tšuiñ, pl. tšuiiañ, n. inside of the heart; the word tšui and tšuiñ or tšuiiañ is used like he, hie, musu, yi, yitšo, as grammat. subj. or obj. of verbs express movements of soul and spirit, as well as some bodily complaints; the most common expressions of this kind are the following: tšui fǎ, v. inf. tšui fǎ, lit. the heart comes forth or out (s. fǎ, v. and tšui nyō ši, v.), to be cast down, hopeless, afraid, frightened; to despair (Germ. „das Herz entfällt ihm“, floppt etc.); tšui he dšō m. k., inf. tšuihedšōle, to have inward peace, to be at peace (comp. he dšō, v. toin̄ dšō, v. hie dšō, v.); tšui hao m. k., inf. tšuihaomō, v. to be passionate; tšui nyō ši, inf. tšuišinyō, v. (lit. the heart sinks down, gets quiet); to be of good cheer, comfort; to be comforted, quiet; etc. tšui sa, inf. tšuisale, to have a fit heart, to be bold, brave; hearty („beherzt“); tšui sū, inf. tšuisū, v. to be out of breath; to gap for breath; tšui šǎ, v. inf. tšuišǎ, to feel heartburning; to yearn, stronger than „musuñ tšō, v.“; tšui ši, inf. tšuišimō, v. to have heartbeating; tšui tfa, v. inf. tšuitfā, th. s. and to be afraid, frightened etc. As gram. obj. tšui is esp. used in the foll. phrases: to tšui ši, inf. tšuišitō, v., and ñmē tšui ši, inf. tšuišimē, v. to have patience, to be patient, f. i.

ñme otšui ši ohāmi! have patience with me! — na tšui, inf. tšuinamo, v. to be courageous; to take courage; na tšui! take courage, take a heart! faß' ein Herz; hā tšui, inf. tšuihāmo, v. to give a heart, to encourage etc.; tšake tšui, inf. tšuitsakemo, v. to change the heart, to repent (*μετανοεῖν*) etc. comp. bo in Ot. and yi, dfeñmo etc. in Gā; etc. etc.

tšuido, tšuiñdo, n. grief of heart.

tšuifā, n. frightening; hopelessness; fear; despair, fr. tšui fā, v.

tšuifālo, n. frightened, hopeless, despairing person.

tšuifāsane, n. a frightful, fearful, desperate matter, news etc.

tšuihālo, n. encourager, fr. hā tšui, v.

tšuihāmo, n. encouraging.

tšuihaolo, n. passionate person.

tšuihaomo, n. heart-trouble; passion; fr. tšui hao, v.

tšuiheršole, n. peace of heart; comp. hedšole, hiedšole, toiñdšole; fr. tšui he dšo, v.

tšuiñ, = tšui mli, inside of heart; pl. tšuiiañ.

tšuina, adv. heartily.

tšuinamo, n. courage (*Herzhaftigkeit*), fr. na tšui, v.

tšuinalo, n. courageous person.

tšuiñtšakelo, = tšuitsakelo, n. repenting person.

tšuiñtšakemo, = tšuitsakemo, n. repentance.

tšuisale, n. boldness, bravery; = tšuinamo, n. (*Herzhaftigkeit, Beherztheit*) fr. tšui sa, v.

tšuisalo, n. bold person.

tšuisū, n. want of breath; gaping for breath; suffocation, fr. tšui sū, v.

tšuišā, n. heartburning, utmost yearning; comp. musuñ-tšō, n.

tšuišimo, n. beating of the heart; pulsation, fr. tšui ši, v.

tšuišimē, n. fr. ñme tšui ši, v., and

tšuišitō, n. fr. to tšui ši, v. patience; longsuffering; forbearance.

tšuiš nmelo, n. and

tšuišitolō, n. longsuffering, patient, forbearing person.

tšuišinyō, n. quietness, comfort; cheerfulness (contrary of tšuifā, n.), fr. ñme tšui ši, v.

tšuišinyōlo, n. quiet, comforted, cheerful person.

tšuitfā, n. heartbeating = tšuišimo, fear, apprehension, fr. tšui tfa, v.

tšuitsakelo, n. repenting person, fr. tšake tšui, v.

tšuitsšakemo, n. change of the heart, repentance; *μετανοια*;
= dšēnmošakemo, dšēntšakemo, n.

tšuiwale, n. hardness of heart, fr. tšui wa, v.

tšuiwalo, n. person of a hard heart.

tšuiwadšelo, n. person hardening his heart, fr. wadše tšui, v.

tšuiwadšemo, n. hardening of the heart.

tšuiwō, n. rest, recreation.

tšuiwolo, n. person resting or recreating himself.

tšuiyeli, n. trouble, grief; hearteating; fr. tšui ye, v. and
ye tšui, v.

tšuiyelo, tšuiyelilo, n. a person grieved or grieving.

tšukatšuka = tšikatšika, tšakatšaka, sakasaka, etc. adv. dis-
orderly, in a hubbub.

tšuko, inf. tšukomo, v. to roast or dry on life-coals, to
smoke, as it is done with meat, fish etc. for preserva-
tion; comp. šī, šā; bē, ho; ka; wo lasu mli, v.

tšukomo, n. roasting on life-coals.

tšukūmo, tšukuomo, n. house-breaking; breaking down of
a house.

tšukutšuku, adj. and adv. „in a buzzle“; busy; busily; full
of people, lively etc.; fe —, v. to be in a buzzle,
buzzling.

tšukutšukufemo, n. buzzle.

tšulo, n. not used; comp. tšuru; fr. tšu, v.

tšūlo, n. cleanser, purifier; sanctifier; fr. tšū, v.

tšūlo, pl. tšūloi, n. sender (comp. tšū, v.); worker, labourer,
but only used in compounds, s. niitšulo, n. Comp. tšolo,
Ad. v.

tšūlo, tšūlō, tšūlō, pl. tšūdši, n. servant in the most
extensive sence; slave (a more common and less offensive
expression as nyōñ; comp. abofra, akoa and nya, n. in
Otyi); subject; comp. עֶבֶר and δούλος. See also: wenū,
weyo; webii; bi; suolo; awoba; etc. Ad. tšolo and tšū-
lo, n.

tšūlobi, n. child of a servant.

tšulobe, n. time of a servant.

tšulodšeñ, n. servants-life, — character.

tšulogbena, n. duty, part of a servant.

tšulohegbe, n. allowance, right of a servant.

tšulonō, pl. -nii, n. servants part etc.

tšulonitšumo, n. servants business.

tšulonū, pl. tšūdšihī, n. male-servant.

tšūlosane, n. servants cause, matter, palaver.

- tšūlotšu, n. room of a servant.
 tšūlowe, n. house and home of a servant.
 tšūloyō, pl. tšūdšiyēi, n. female-servant.
 tšulu, pl. tšudši, adv. s. tšuru, adj.
 tšumā, tšumāmo, n. house-building; fr. mā tšu, v.
 tšumālo, n. housebuilder, = tšutfalo, n.
 tšūmo, n. cleansing; purification; sanctification, fr. tšū, v.
 wiping, rubbing, drying, fr. tšūmo, v.
 tšumo, inf. tšūmo, v. to wipe, to cleanse by rubbing; to
 dry by rubbing. Comp. ša; kpla he, v. etc.
 tšūmo he, -hīe, -mli, -no, -se etc. to wipe outside, the
 face, inside etc.
 tšūmo, n. sending; business, labour, work, fr. tšū, v.
 tšun, n. = tšu mli, inside of the room; adv. inside.
 tšunbā, tšunbotemo, tšunya, n. entering of a room; coming
 or going inside.
 tšunmā, n. plastering of a room, fr. mā tšu mli, v.
 tšuno, n. cover of a room, s. tšuyiteñ, n.
 tšunwō, n. putting in prison; imprisoning.
 tšunšalo, tšusalō, n. outfitter of a room.
 tšunšamo, tšusamo, n. outfitting of a room.
 tšunye, n (lit. housemother); a small lizard living in rooms.
 tšuru, etšuru, pl. tšudši, adj. red, ripe; brown-red; yellow-
 red etc.; fr. tšu, v. motšuru, a red person.
 tšuse, n. place behind the house or room; = adv. aside;
 menstruation = gbese; ya -, v. to have the —.
 tšuseyā, n. menstruation = gbeseyā.
 tšušāmo, tšunšāmo, n. white-washing of a room.
 tšutfā, n. housebuilding = tšumā, n.
 tšutfalo, n. builder; comp. gbogbotfalo, n.
 tšutšo, inf. tšutšomo, v. to halt because of disability to
 tread or stand down; shortened reduplication of tšo, v.
 tšutšolo, n. halting, lame person; comp. tšolo, atšoke,
 akpake, ošifo, obúbuafo, n. etc.
 tšutšomo, n. halting.
 tšutšu, n. (but out of use) = šiši, beginning; adv. first,
 at first, in the beginning; = kleñkleñ, adv.
 tšutšu kleñkleñ, adv. th. s. as tšutšu, only stronger, quite
 in the beginning.
 tšutšubii, pl. n. the first people; comp. sebii, n. etc.
 tšutšumo, pl. -mei, n. the first person.
 tšuntšumo, n. wiping of a room.
 tšu'šunō, pl. -nii, n. the first thing.

tšutšusane, pl. -sadši, n. first matter, first cause, first palaver.

tšuwō, n. thatching of a house, fr. wo tšu, v.

tšuwolo, n. thatcher.

tšuyiteñ, n. housetop, flat or otherwise.

tšuyō, tšun̄yō, pl. -yei, n. girl or woman in the same room; *Hausmädchen, Hausweib*; girl or woman making a room, *Zimmermädchen, Zimmerfrau*.

tšw — see under tš —.

tū, pl. tūmo, inf. tū, tūmo, v. to jump; to jump up; to spring up; to let s. th. jump; etc. (Comp. tu miriká and tutu miriká, v. to run, in Ot. and teke, v. in Gă.)

tū mli, v. to jump in.

tū no, v. to jump upon or over = teke no.

tū ši, v. to jump down.

tū, n. (Ot. tuo) gun, musket; šika —, inf. tūšikamo, to load a gun; tša —, inf. tūtfā, v. to discharge a gun; tša m. k. —, to shoot s. b.; tū fe, inf. tūfele, v. to burst (of a gun); — kwa, v. to miss fire etc.

tu m. k., v. to cup s. b.

tū, n. cupping.

tū and tūmo, n. jumping.

tūm! interj. gone! dead! beni efq pe, tūm! when she had scarcely born (she was) dead! comp. a similar use of krānā, bum etc., yi fē, n.

tū, n. brasil-wood; colour of it.

tūtšo, pl. -tšei, n. brasil-tree.

tū, tūm, tūtūtū, tūntu, adj. and adv. dark; darkly; in the very middle, teñ tūntu, th. s.

tu, Ad. v. to speak.

tu and tiu (Ot. th. s.), inf. tū, tumo and tiumo, v. to follow; to run after; to persecute; to hunt after; to let blood; to take blood by leeches or a lancet; to bleed; s. bā, v.

tu se, v. th. s.

tu-wo m. k. deñ, v. to give something over to s. b.; inf. tū.

tū, n. giving over.

tua, inf. tuamo, v. to attack, to aggress; to come over one unexpectedly and by force; to clyster with pepper and the like; s. also fū, v. th. s.

tualo, n. aggressor; person clystering.

tuamo, n. attack; aggression; Ueberfall; clystering.

tuamonõ, n. clysterpipe; s. ben'ua, th. s.

túe, inf. túemo, v. to draw off; wine, etc. to rain; see

Nyomo tue, v.

tũfemo, and

tũfelemo, n. bursting of a gun; - - guns.

tũfelo, tũsõlo, n. gunmaker; gunsmith.

tufle, n. (obscene word, perh. Fanti) anus; comp. duna, n.

tufu, v. to rot.

'tufo (and 'tofo), and

'tufu, n. s. atufu, n. the pad which women wear on their back; ši —, v. to bind up this pad.

'tufuši, n. binding up of the back-pad of women.

tũgblon, n. hinder part of a gun.

tui! interj. used in driving away small cattle; tui! tui! th. s.

tũkwamo, n. missing of a gun.

tukutuku, adj. and adv. fat, round (of limbs); enane ye tukutuku tamõ wolo mli mfonini nane, his foot is as round as that of a picture in a book.

tulĩ, adj. and adv. little.

tulo, n. persecuter; follower; bleeder, lancer.

tũlo, n. jumper.

Tumo, pr. n. of a fetish between Osu and Gã.

tũmo, n. persecution; following; hunting after.

tũ, and

tũmo, n. jumping; springing up.

tumu, and

tumo, n. dunghill, such as generally is found near towns and villages, where every kind of rubbish, dung, etc. is cast; tumo nõ, adverbially used: on or upon the dunghill.

tumononii, pl. n. things on the dunghill or fit to be cast there, outcast (also used of persons).

tũm, tũn, adj. and adv. see tũ, dark; black.

tũna, n. muzzle of a gun; tropically used: strength, ability; mile etũna, I know his strength.

tũn, n. the pulp of a tree used by the fetishpriest for powder to besmear their idols with.

tuni, n. small barrel; keg; s. akotowa, th. s.

'tũnkpã, atunkpã, n. square bottle; comp. to, abodiamõ.

tũnkuñ, n. new palm-wine, which comes first, after the trees are felled, and operates on the bowels; comp. ko-kro, n.

tũnte = tũ mli te, n. gunstone, i. e. ball, lead in the guns.

The natives generally cut the lead-bars into small pieces for this purpose.

- tuntrã, truntra, tuntrãtuntrã, adj. and adv. speckled; spotted; comp. damdam; ñwâtãñwâtã etc.
 tuntũ, tuntũ, adj. and adv. very dark, black; in the very middle; s. tũ, adj. and adv.; and comp. duñ; toñ, adv.
 tũtũntũ, adj. very dark, black.
 tũse, n. hinder-part of a gun.
 tũgblon, th. s.
 tũšikamo, n. loading of a gun.
 tũtfã, n. discharge of a gun or guns; salutation with gunfire; shooting.
 tũtfalo, n. discharger of a gun.
 tũ'šofã, tũšufã, n. gun-powder; s. tšofã, n.
 tũtũ, redupl. v. fr. tũ, v.
 tutũ, n. chaff; comp. toto, šabii, n.
 tũtu, adv. too much; edomi tũtu, it grieves me too much; very much; comp. pĩ, tšõ, naakpa, pam, tam, po etc.
 tũtũtũ, adj. and adv. very dark, black; darkly; s. tũ, adj.
 tũnyo, n. a kind of euphorbia.

The vowel u does not initiate any Gã-word; where it seems so, a scarcely audible „w“ is the initiating consonant, comp. esp. wo-, wõ, wu- etc.

V.

The consonant „v“, pronounced as in English, does not appear in proper Gã-words, but in some words from the Ayigbe or Ewẽ-Language spoken beyond the river Volta and in Dahomey.

Vevẽve, adj. and adv. hard; hardly.

vĩ, adj. and adv. weak, weakly; s. ghedẽ, bobolĩ etc.

võ, adj. and adv. very deep; deeply; comp. also võ or wõ in Ot.

vũ, a natural sound, adv., to immitate the wind etc.

W.

The semiconsonant w has several peculiarities, which are to be observed and are referred to in the sequel. It resembles in general more the German w, than the English; but before o, õ, u is nearly heard as a full „u“ serving as a consonant, or sometimes scarcely audible; it also changes sometimes with h and in a few cases with b and m.

Wa, inf. wã, wale and wamo, v. to be hard, heavy, strong, difficult; to harden, strengthen, comp. wadše, v.

to stand still, s. wa damo ši, v.; to accompany; to assist; to ease one's self, inf. wamo, and wa nane, inf. nanewamo, th. s. more decent expression than nyā, v., but compare ya kona, tšo no, niiase, dfeiañ; tšō he etc. to creep, = wamo; etc. The word is frequently combined with grammat. subj. and obj., to diversify its use: The most common are the following: den wa, inf. denwale, v. to be hardhanded, i. e. illiberal, covetous (comp. kpekpe, hie wa, nine ši wa, v. th. s. and den kpo, v. th. contrary); he wa, inf. hewale, hewā, v. to be strong, well, sound, healthy; with obj. to be well, ehe ewale, he is well (again); s. he, n., but: he wa he (inf. hewale, but scarcely used), v. to have pain all over the body, lit. the body is hard to the body; comp. he, n.; wa he, v.; hie wa, inf. hiewale, hiewā, v. to be hardfaced, hard, sparing, covetous; to be strict, etc., comp. yi wa; hie wa he, v. to have pain in the face; hienmeii wa he, v. to have pain in the eyes; itšo wa, s. yitšo wa and yi wa; mli wa, inf. mliwale, v. to be inwardly hard; na wa, inf. nawale, v. to be hardmouthed; to speak hard, bold, tenacious; to be hard or tough in general; to use hard words etc.; no wa, inf. nowale, v. to have a hard surface; nādšiañ wa, inf. nādšiañwale, v. to have strong legs; to stand fast; nine ši wa, inf. ninešiwale, v. to be of a hard hand, = den wa, v. se wa, inf. sewale, v. to have a hard, strong back; to be hard in consequence; s. se; šiši wa, šišiwale, v. to be hard at the bottom, hard to be explained, difficult to understand, s. šiši; tšui wa, inf. tšuiwale, v. to be hardhearted; yi wa, yitšo wa, inf. yiwale, yitšowale, v. to be hardheaded; to be hard, cruel, stubborn etc., s. wa yi; and to be stupid, unable to learn (comp. „ein barter Kopf“ in both senses in German). Comp.: Ehe wa tamō bā, he is as hard or tough as a crocodile; ohia wa, poverty is hard etc. etc.

wa he, inf. hewā, v. to pain (the body, s. he, n.), ewa mihe, it pains me; mihe wa mihe, my body pains me; mimusuñ wa mihe, my belly pains me; miyitšo wa mihe, I have head-ache etc.

wa — damo ši, double v. to stand still.

wa nane, inf. nanewamo, v. to ease one's self; decent expression = wa, instead of nyā, v.

wa m. k. yi, inf. yiwale (comp. yi wa, v. and toi gbo and gbo toi, v.), v. to be hard, cruel to s. b., to illtread

s. b., owale yi, thou illtreadedst him; comp. fe niisenii-anii, v., sē, v.

wā, n. hardness, strength; pain; adj. hard, strong; gbe wā, a strong or loud voice; s. wale, n. th. s.

wā, n. snail.

wa, aux. v. = ba; seldom used; mikeo waba, I will come with thee.

wa -, sometimes = woba -, woo -, we will or shall -.

- wa = - ba, - ma, - a, Ot. diminutive answering the Gā: bi, mi; f. i. awuráwa or awurā, little master, i. e. mistress.

wabii, pl. of wao, n., which see.

wadše, inf. wadšemo (causative form of wa, comp. šedše, sōdše etc.), v. to harden, strengthen; to confirm; Nyehāā wowadšea wohe krede, let us fully confirm ourselves! Comp. wo hewale, v. th. s.

wadše he, inf. hewadšemo, v. to strengthen one's self.

wadše hie, inf. hiewadšemo, v. to harden the face, to harden one's behaviour; comp. hie wa, v.

wadše mli, inf. mliwadšemo, v. to confirm inwardly; comp. mli wa, v.

wadše na, inf. nawadšemo, v. to harden one's mouth, speech, words etc., comp. na wa, v.

wadše nane, v. to strengthen the foot.

wadše nine, v. to strengthen the hand.

wadše tšui, inf. tšuiwadšemo, v. to harden the heart; comp. tšui wa, v.

wadše yi or yitšo, inf. yi- or yitšowadšemo, v. to harden the head; comp. yi wa, v.

wadšelo, n. hardener; strengthener; confirmer; fr. wadše, v.

wadšemo, n. hardening; strengthening; confirmation; comp. hewalewō, n. th. s.

wadši, pl. of wañ, n. which see with its compounds.

waduru, wadurutšo, pl. -tšei, n. the wooden mortar for beating or mashing „fufui“ and other food; mortar; s. baduru; Ot. Wodru.

wadurutšomlibi, n. the pestle or pounder of it; s. woma.

wala (also woala, wola), n. life (comp. wa, n. and la, n. Hanson: wara, corroboration of wa, n. strength), sometimes yiwala, life of the head; comp. hiekāmo, hekāmo, v.; na -, and yi na -, v. inf. walanamo; yiwalanamo, to be kept alive, to be save, saved; to be preserved (comp. σωος, σωζεσθαι); here wala, here yiwala, inf. walaheremo, yiwalaheremo, v. to save alive, to save (σωζειν,

- salvum facere); etc. comp. also: yiwala, n. yiwala tō, v. etc. and nkwa, gye nkwa etc. in Ot.
- walabe, n. time of life.
- walabu, n. well of life.
- walafā, n. river of life.
- walagbe, n. way of life.
- walagbī, n. day of life.
- walahālo, n. lifegiver.
- walahāmo, n. lifegiving.
- walaherelo, yiwalaherelo, n. saviour (Heiland, σωτηρ); saver, preserver; comp. herelo, dšielo; kpōlo; hefālo, n. etc.
- walaherelogbei, n. saviours name.
- walaherelonitšumo, n. saviours work.
- walaherelosane, n. saviours history.
- walaheremo, yiwalaheremo, n. salvation (Heil, Seligkeit, σωτηρία); saving; preservation; comp. heremo, dšiemō; kpōmō; hefāmō, n. etc.
- walaheremobe, n. time of salvation.
- walaheremobi, n. child of salvation.
- walaheremowiemo, n. word of salvation.
- walanalo, n. person saved; scarcely used.
- walanamo, n. preservation; fr. na wala, v.
- walanō, pl. -nii, n. some thing of life.
- walasane, n. matter of life.
- walašiši, n. ground, foundation of life.
- walatšo, pl. -tšei, n. tree of life.
- walatše, n. father, possessor of life.
- walawiemō, n. word of life.
- walayi, n. head, fountain of life.
- wale, n. strength (comp. hewale); hardness; durability (comp. yiwale); power etc.; help, assistance, strengthening, empowering (comp. hewalewō, n. and wadšemo); pain, hardship (comp. hewā, wā, n.); fr. wa, v.
- walo, n. meat of eatable snails.
- walo, n. strong, hard, powerful person; assistant, helper (comp. wadšelo, hewalewolo, hefatalo, bualo etc.); creeper etc. fr. wa, v.
- wāmō, n. creeping; scratching; easing, one's self, comp. nanewamō, n., from wamō, v.; help, fr. wa m. k. v.
- wamō, inf. wāmō, v. to creep; also used of children not yet able to walk; Ot. wyia, v.; to scratch.
- wamoba, n. creeping plant.
- wamobi, n. creeping child.

wamōnō, pl. -nii, n. creeping creature (comp. German: „Gewürm“).

wamōnō, pl. wamōnii, n. chamberpot for children.

wamotšu, n. privy.

wañ, pl. wadši, n. grey hair (of old people); dše wadši,
— wañ, inf. wadšidšē, wañdšē, v. to get grey hair.

wañdšē, wadšidšē, n. getting grey hair.

wañdšelo, wadšiadšelo, wañtše, pl. -tšemei; wadšiatše,
pl. -atšemei, n. person having grey hair („Graufopf“).
Generally an honouring tittle.

wañoño, n. shell of a snail.

wañwañ, kukeruku wañwañ, nat. sound, imitation of the
voice of doves.

wao, pl. wabii, n. finger; toe; claw; nine-wao, n. finger;
nanewao, n. toe; loflō-wao, n. claw of a bird; etc. Ad.
ñwē, n.

waolo, n. (fingerman) epithet of the leopard; comp. hie-
ñmalō, n.

waoselami, n. nail of finger or toe.

wara, n. s. wala.

ware, n. s. wale.

waskefa, n. europ. word: basin; wash-basin.

watere and anowatere (Ot. th. s.), n. water-melon.

wāwonu, n. soup made of eatable snails.

wāyeli, n. eating of snails.

wāyelo, n. snail-eater.

we, n. house (in the widest sence of the word, Ot. fi);
house and yard, dwelling, home etc. (Haus und Hof)
as one whole, with all it contains: comp. šia and tšu,
n.; tropical: people belonging to a house, comp. weku,
webii. The word does not accept any postposition ex-
pressing a locality, as: hie, he, mli, na, nō, se, ši, šiši,
yiteñ etc., f. i. mīya miwe, I go to my house (home;
comp. šia); eye ewe, he is in his house; edše owe, it
comes from thy house. Comp. the same rule in the
nouns: hie, he, bō, šia, ñwei etc. being as „we“ at the
same time adverbially used.

webii, pl. n. people of a house; domestics (lat. familia);
subjects; people; Nyōnmo webii, pl. n. God's people;
mañtše webii, the kings people; etc. slaves.

wedšeñ, n. life, charakter of a house.

wedšomō, n. house-blessing.

wegbena, n. house-duty; houseright.

wehegbe, n. house-liberty, -right.

- wei, n. extortion; ye wei, v. to extort.
 weiyeli, n. extortion.
 weiyelo, n. extortioner.
 weku, pl. wekui and wekumei, n. family; relationship; comp. kū, n.; asafokū, dšakū, maṅkū, n. etc.
 wekufūhe, n. family-sepulchre.
 wekunii, pl. n. things belonging to a family; family-possession.
 wekunya, pl. -nyemei, n. family-mother.
 wekunya, pl. wekumei, n. person belonging to a family; relation; pl. -hī, n. men of a family.
 wekubii, pl. n. = wekumei; family-members.
 wekusane, pl. -sādši, n. family-palawer.
 wekutše, pl. -tšemei, n. family-father, -head.
 wekuyō, pl. -yei, n. woman belonging to a family.
 wenū, pl. wehī, n. (seldom used) male-servant; male-slave; comp. tšulonū, n.; webii, n.; weyo, n.
 were, s. wyere.
 werehō, s. wyerehō.
 wes, n. dan. waist-coat.
 wesē, adj. and adv. froward; precocious; -ly; -ly.
 weyō, pl. weyei, n. female-servant; female-slave; comp. tšuloyō, n. and wenū, n.
 wī, s. vī, adj. and adv. weak; weakly.
 Words not to be found here see under wy —.
 wie (or wyie), inf. wiemo, v. to speak; ke m. k. —, v. to speak with or to s. b.; comp. ke, v.; dše na, v.
 wie he, inf. hewiemo, v. to speak about, of; to slander.
 wie hewo, v. to speak about.
 wie hīe, inf. hīewiemo, v. to speak to one's face; to admonish; reproove; reproach; comp. wie-tšō, v.; ka, v.; fā, v.; dše, v.
 wie hūhūhū, inf. hūhūhūwiemo, v. to murmur.
 wie mli, inf. mliwiemo, v. to speak into s. th. (dreinreden); to interrupt by speaking; comp. tše sane na, v.
 wie na, inf. nawiemo, v. to speak mouth to mouth; to speak to; to salute (comp. einpreden, vorpreden in German).
 wie se, inf. sewiemo, v.; to speak behind one's back; to backbite, to slander; comp. wie he, v.; nyīe m. k. šiši, v.; to speak after; - - afterwards.
 wie-tšō m. k., inf. wiemo ke tšōmo, double v., to admonish, teach, exhort s. b.; wiemo ke tšōmo edšee mo dšemo, prv. admonishing is not scolding one; comp. also dšadše-tšō, double v. (and kã-kyere, v. in Otyi).

- wie tšui na, v. inf. tšuinawiemo; to speak to the heart, i. e. friendly; רבר על-לב, 1 Mos. 34, 3.
- wielo, n. speaker; talker; babbler.
- wiemo, n. speaking; speech; word; language; fr. wie, v.; comp. also: sane, gbē, kemo, n.
- wiemo ke tšōmo, n. admonition; fr. wie-tšō, double v.
- wiemoiaheniile, n. linguistic, philology.
- wiemoiaheniilelo, n. linguist.
- winkle, n. dan. rightangular ruler; Winkel.
- wiri, inf. wirimo, v. to row a vessel; comp. pia lele he, v.
- wirilo, n. rower.
- wirimo, n. rowing.
- wirimotšo, pl. -tšei, n. generally corrupted into wulotšo; row; s. also tablō, th. s.
- wo, inf. wō, womo, irreg. pl. form: hole, inf. holemo, v. to lift, to take up (esp. of heavy things, comp. ko, kolo, nō, v.), to carry (f. i. a child; a man; comp. hie, tēre, tša koñ; kpe, v. etc.); to put; comp. to, nme; to call; comp. wo gbei, v. to wear; to bear; to gather, to bring forth (erzeugen, s. wo, v. in Otyi and Ga fo, v.); to generate, produce etc.; to exalt, to esteem = bu, dšie yi, hie so, v. etc., to honour, respect; to take something upon one's self; in the latter signification it is used as an auxil. v. combined with other verbs in the infinitive, = to be able, to can, to may; to begin, be about etc., f. i. miwo bā, I am about to come; ewoo femo, he is not going to do; wōwo wohe samo, let us prepare ourselves! ewo šifimo, he begins to be firm; etc. The principal uses in combinations of this exceeding frequent verb are the following; atatu wo, inf. atatuwō, v. to be cloudy, foggy weather; s. atatu, oblotu, etc.; dfei wo, inf. dfeiwō, v. to accumulate sweepings, dust, dirt; he wo n. k., v. to gather or accumulate s. th. outwardly; ehe wo fo, he is outwardly fat; hie wo n. k., v. to take up or gather s. th. on the surface; mli wo n. k., v. to gather or produce s. th. inwardly; mli wo la, inf. mlilawō, v. to get into a passion („to gather inward fire“), to get angry; mli wo m. k. la, v. to get angry with s. b.; similarly is na wo, no wo, se wo, šiši wo, tšui wo, yi wo n. k. etc. to be explained; but: musu wo m. k., v. to be pressed down, overpowered by the belly; to be too stout.
- wo alali, inf. alaliwō, v. to interrupt a person speaking = dšedše, tōtō, v.

- wo anteo (antew, Ot. non-appearance), v. to lay in ambush;
s. wo kā, v.
- wo atade, inf. atadewō, v. to wear (european) dress; comp.
bu mama, v.
- wo atifo, inf. atifowo, v. to put colour; to die; to colour.
- wo bai, v. to produce leaves.
- wo bi, wo gbekē, v. to carry a child on the arms (or on
the back comp. kpe, v.).
- wo bō, v. to be full of dew.
- wo dañ, v. to put into one's mouth.
- wo deñ, v. to take in hand; to get into a fray, scuffle;
close fight („handgemein werden“).
- wo dfei, v. to grow grass, to produce grass; to accumu-
late dirt, sweepings etc.; see dfei, n. inf. dfeiwō, comp.
dfei wo, v.
- wo dšō nō, inf. dšōnowomo, v. to take up or begin a
dance.
- wo duñ, inf. duñwō, v. to be endarkened, covered with
darkness; to get dark; tšu leñ wo duñ, the room is dark;
comp. tše, v. the contrary.
- wo fō, inf. fowō, v. to accumulate or produce fat; to get
fat; to be fat.
- wo foi, inf. foiwō, foiwomo, v. to run; to flee = hīe foi,
dšo foi, ša foi etc.; to make to run; to put to flight;
awoame foi, they were put to flight; driven off.
- wo fū, v. to grow luxuriously.
- wo ga, inf. gawō, v. to wear a ring.
- wo gbale nō, v. to take up prophesying, to begin to pro-
phesy.
- wo gblā or gbālā nō, v. to enter marriage, to go to be
married, only used of a woman (comp. wye, kpe, v.
etc.).
- wo gbē nō, inf. gbenowō, v. to lift up the voice, to cry.
- wo gbe, inf. gbewō, v. to put on the way, to dispatch
(s. dšie gbe, v.) to give one money, „subsistence“ for
the way; s. hā sisē, th. s.
- wo gbei, inf. gbeiwō, v. to give a name (sometimes gbei
is let away, f. i. ewole Anañ, he called him Anañ, s.
wo, v.); to call.
- wo gbei nō or anō, inf. gbeinowō, -mo or gbeianowōmo, v.
to mention or take up one's name; s. gbei, n.
- wo gbekē, v. to take up a child; to carry a child on the
arms.
- wo gbomo, v. to take up or carry a person; s. tere, v.

wo gōgōmii, inf. gōgōmiiwō, v. to produce worms, to get wormy.

wo he, inf. hewō, v. to lift one's self np; to be proud.

wo he nō, inf. henowomō, v. to exalt, to honour, to lift up; to exalt one's self; miwo mihe nō, I exalt myself; comp. wo hie nyam; bu, hie sō, v. etc. and fā, v.

wo he n. k., v. to put something about, around, at s. th.

wo hewale, inf. hewalewō, v. to strengthen.

wo hie mudši, inf. hie mudšiwō, v. lit. to put dirt into one's face; to disgrace one, to make one ashamed.

wo hie nō, v. to lift up the face.

wo hie nyam, inf. hienyām wō, v. to glorify; to be gracious, to s. b. (verherrlichen; begnadigen; huldreich seyn gegen Einen), so as only a higher one can do toward a lower one; comp. wo he nō, v. and domō, dro, na mōbō, v.

wo hienmei nō, pl. hole hienmeii anō, inf. hienmeii anō-holemō, v. to lift up the eye; — the eyes.

wo m. k. hiegle, v. to make one ashamed; comp. hiegle, n. wo hie mudši, v., gbe m. k. hie, v. etc.

wo hō, inf. hōwō, v. to impregnate (schwängern), comp. hō, n., nō hō and hie hō, v.

wo hōmō, v. to be able to sell; to produce hunger; comp. hōmō, n.

wo homō, v. to be able to cook, to begin to cook.

wo hoñ, v. to put a shade; to be shadowy.

wo hoñ, v. to put on a „hoñ“-string; s. hoñ, v.

wo itšo, s. wo yi, yitšo.

wo ka, inf. kawō, v. to ambuscade; s. kā, n.; to lie in ambush, einen Hinterhalt legen; to tempt, to ensnare; comp. ka, v. tšō, v.

wo kalo, v. to put lime on s. th.

wo kane, v. to take up a light.

wo kpulu, v. to take up a cup, jug etc.

wo kemo nō, v. to take up a saying; s. wo wiemo nō, v.

wo klamo nō, v. to begin to soothsay.

wo or bu klala, v. to wear white shirting.

wo kpā, inf. kpāwō, v. to put bonds on one, to bind one, = fī, v.; to bind a fetish-string on s. b., = wo hoñ, v.

wo kpo, v. to produce or form a lumb; s. kpo, n.

wo kū, v. to produce or form a heap.

wo kutša, v. to prepare a sponge for use (by putting it in water etc.).

wo kusū, v. to be thick, bushy.

wo la, inf. lawō v. to take up or gather fire; to put fire to; comp. mli wo la, v.

wo là, v. to produce, gather or accumulate blood.

wo lasu, inf. lasuwō, v. to produce or emit smoke, to smoke.

wo lala or lamō, v. to get or take up a song, to give out a song, to begin to sing.

wo lai, v. to get up firewood, fuel; to add fuel to a fire.

wo lo, v. to gather, accumulate flesh; to produce or generate fish (of water).

wo lomō, v. to take up a curse; to begin cursing.

wo lumo, v. to exalt one to be governor, to make one governor.

wo mǎñ; v. to give a name to a town.

wo mǎntše, inf. mǎntšewō, v. to make king; to make a king; ewole amemantše, he made him king over them.

wo mli, inf. mliwō, v. to put in, into, to add; to fill up; to give over and above („dreingeben“).

wo mlila = mli wo la, v. to get angry.

wo mlu, v. to produce or accumulate dust.

wo modu, inf. moduwō, v. to get a tumor in the grain.

wo mōñ, v. to imprison one in the fort.

wo mu, v. to produce oil.

wo mutšuru, v. to produce palmoil; to measure palmoil; to fill it into casks or pipes for shipment; to load it; s. ka mutšuru, v.

wo musu obō, n. to fill the belly.

wo musu, v. to take up mischief.

wo na, inf. nawō, v. to put s. th. to one's mouth; into one's mouth; to administer; inspire; suggest; prompt to say etc.; to bespeak.

wo na tsofǎ, v. to administer medicine; to give poison, to poison, s. tsofǎ, n.

wo nane nq, v. to lift up the foot, to hasten one's journey; pl. hole nǎdši anq, v.

wo nii, v. to produce things, to accumulate things; comp. ba nii, and wo yibii, v.

wo nine nq, v. to lift up the hand for swearing, striking etc.; pl. hole nidši anq, v.

wo nq, inf. nowō, nowomō, v. to take up, to begin (f. i. to sing, speak); to lift up; to elevate; to exalt; to honour, with the logical object betwixt, the verb and the grammatical object, as: wo nine, nane, hie etc. nq; pl. hole nii anq, if elevating in literal, wo nii anq, if exalt-

- ing in tropic sence; wo wiemo ño ekoñ, to take up an (old) palaver again; wo m. k. ñõ, v. to mention one's secret; etc. etc.
- wo ño, v. to produce, accumulate salt; to salt.
- wo nşoñ, v. to put into the sea or seawater instead of fulling or washing; to drown in the sea.
- wo nu, inf. nuwō, v. to gather water; to draw matter (of boils etc.); to put water to s. th., to water; to moisten, soak etc.
- wo nyomo, inf. nyomowō, v. to pay a debt; to pay; to reward; to punish.
- wo obō, obōbō, obōbōbō, v. to fill up.
- wo onufu, v. to take up, i. e. to destroy snakes; *ὄφειζ αἰρεῖν*, Mark. 16, 18.
- wo sa, v. to take up one's bed.
- wo sane ño, v. to take up an (old) palaver.
- wo se, v. to put back.
- wo segbe, v. to put backward.
- wo ši, inf. šiwō, v. to lift up, to hold up, out; to promise; ewo ši, ake eeba, he promised to come; eši ni ewo le, the promise he held out; to gather in a multitude, to stand about; mei le ewo ši ye bie, people are standing (have accumulated) here about (and are staring); to put down.
- wo šişi, v. to take up or lift up the ground, bottom; reason etc., s. šişi, n.; to put down, under.
- wo šoto, inf. šotowō, v. to pepper; to season with pepper.
- wo te, pl. hole tei, v. to take up a stone, stones; only such of large dimensions or weight; comp. ko, kolō, v.
- wo teñ, v. to put into the midst.
- wo m. k. tşe, v. to make one father, guardian, possessor, ruler; wo n. k. ño tşe, v. to put s. b. over s. th.
- wo tşu, inf. tşuwō, v. to thatch a room or house; s. ble, v.
- wo tşui, inf. tşuiwō, v. to refresh, recreate one's self; miwo mitşui, I refresh myself.
- wo tşuñ, v. to put into a room, i. e. into prison; inf. tşuñwō.
- wo tû, v. to take up a gun.
- wo wiemo ño, v. to begin to speak.
- wo wo, v. to produce honey (of hollow trees).
- wo wodşi, v. to produce eggs.
- wo wui, v. to produce seed.
- wo yi, yitşo ño, v. to lift up the head.

wo yi kolomo or koromo, v. to disturb one by speaking, talk etc.

wo yibii, inf. yibiiwō, v. to bear fruit (used of trees, plants) s. yibii, n.

wo yin = wo yi mli, inf. yinwō, v. to put s. th. into s. body's head, to induce, suggest; s. wo na, v. to yin, etc.

wo yitšo, v. wo yi, v.

wo yiten, v. to put on a top; to put on the head.

wo yo, v. to produce or bear beans and other legumes or pulse.

wō, n. taking or lifting up; exaltation, elevation, honour, glory; growth, produce, accumulation; putting, adding, addition; etc. fr. wo, v.

wō (wuo, uwo? wo?) n. honey.

wō, n. fishing; ya wō, v. inf. wōya, to go afishing, s. wuō, n.

wō, s. wuo, n. wild cow; buffalo; living near the Volta.

wō, v. inf. wō, to sleep; ke m. k. wō, v. to sleep with s. b.; miyáwō! I go to sleep! Yawō dšogba! Go sleep well! Evening salutation = Good night! Sleep well! — Awo? awo? Answ. Miwō dšogba! — Hat man geschlafen? Have people slept! (reduplicated): Answ. I have slept well! (Morningsalutation); èwō, lit. have fallen asleep, i. e. sleeps (generally the perfect tense used instead of the present).

wō deī and wō adeī, adē, v. to slumber; inf. deīwō, adeīwō; wō adē! Admonition to children to sleep.

wō hīese (h'ēse) v. to sleep behind the face, to nod; to slumber.

wō wodeī, wodoī, v. = wō dei, v. to slumber; inf. wō-deīwō.

wō mli, v. to sleep in some place.

wō nō, v. to sleep upon.

wō se, v. to sleep behind.

wō šiši, v. to sleep under s. th., to sleep down, down stairs.

wō wōša (comp. ša, eša, n.) v. to sleep badly; lit. to sleep a corrupt sleep; comp. nōša, n.

wō, n. sleeping; sleep; wō to m. k., sleep overpowers s. b.; wō mli, in sleep, asleep, adverb. used; sleepingly.

wō (wuō), n. fishing; ya-, v. to go afishing.

wō (wuō), n. Adñme, sea; from which the preceeding word

is very probably an old use: ya wō, to go to sea; comp. nšō (Ot. nsu), wušō.

wō, n. (perh. connected or the same with the preceeding word) the next day; adv. to morrow (comp. dšetšeremo and dšetšerenō); wō nì dši wō le maba, a peculiar expression: to morrow which is to morrow I will come; certainly to morrow I will come!

wō se, wose, n. and adv. the day after to morrow („übermorgen“, adv.); wō lo wose, to morrow or the day after; in future, afterwards; by and by, by the by.

wō lebi, to morrow morning.

wō fane, to morrow (after)noon.

wō gbeke, to morrow evening.

wō nyōh, to morrow night.

wō m. k., inf. wō and wōmo, v. to hoot s. b., to cry at or after s. b., Jemand ausbrechen; f. i. a thief found in the act of stealing and cried out by young and old; amewole. Comp. wō yi, v.

wō, n. hooting; outcrying.

wō m. k. yi, inf. yiwō, yiwōmo, v. th. s., lit. to cry against some body's head; comp. dšie m. k. yi, v. the contr.

wō hōmo and wō hōmo yi, inf. hōmowo, hōmoyiwōmo, v. to cry hunger out; i. e. to celebrate the harvest fes'ivi'y in Sept., which is generally called yam's custom by Europeans; see hōmowo, n.

wō (wuō?), inf. wōmo (wuōmo); v. to watch at night time about cattle, fruits and other property; to watch for game; (perh. also related to the preceeding word).

wō batafoi, v. to watch wild hogs.

wō bayeloi, v. to watch „leafeating“ antelopes.

wō he, inf. hewōmo, v. to watch about s. th.

wō, see, wuō, n. fowl; cock, hen.

wō (with a scarcely audible w, wherefore often only heard 'o) pron. (indepentend wō, subjective wō-, possessive wō —, objective — wō and — o), we; our; us; comp. § 21, 34; wōdiéntše, we ourselves, our own; ourselves; wōhe, ourselves (reflexive obj.), wōhū, we also, also our, us also; wōnoh, even we, our, us; etc. etc.; wōo - before a verb indicates at the same time the future tense (= wōba-, wōa-, which latter is also heard).

wō-agbaku, n. honey-comb.

wōala, s. wala, n. life.

wōba, n. fowl-plant, a plant.

'woba, awoba, ahoba, n. bondman, -woman (Ot. word).

wobē, n. time for sleep, sleeping time; womobē, n. time for watching; watch-time.

wobi, pl. - wobii, n. honey child, i. e. bee.

wobi, n. fowl-child, i. e. chicken.

wobū, n. sleeping tent, -hut.

wodā, n.; wine made of honey.

wodeī, wodoī, n. slumber.

wodeīwō, n. slumbering.

wodeīwolo, n. slumberer.

wodšā, n. carving of a fowl.

wōdšē, n. coming from fishing, fr. dše wō, v.

wodši, pl. of wolo, n., skins, papers etc.

wodšianō, pl. -anii, n. some thing pertaining to papers, books, etc.

wodši, pl. of won, n. fetishes; dšemeiawodši, the fetishes from there (s. dšemei), of a place.

wōdšowodšō, adv. = tšotšōrotšotšorō, full; -ly.

wofe, n. fowl-dung; a kind of berries.

wofoi, v. s. wo foi, v.

wofoi = wo-foi, n. a very large kind of flies, horsefly; comp. ofoi.

wogbe, wogbemo, n. cock-crowing; a time between 3—4 o'clock in the morning.

wohōlo, n. fowl-seller; -dealer.

wohōmo, n. fowl-selling.

woko, inf. wokomo, v. to shake, to push to and fro („wacfeln“); to loose; to rack; to wag.

wokolo, n. person shaking s. th.

wokomo, n. shaking, loosing, wagging etc. fr. woko, v.

wokomo and wokolomo, n., picking, i. e. eating of fowl; comp. ko, pl. kolo, v.

wokō, adv. and

wokowoko, adj and adv. loose, shaking, tottering, rocking, wagging („wacfelig“); loosely etc. fe —, v. to be loose, shaking etc.

wokowokofemo, n. looseness.

wola, s. wala, n. life.

wolamo = lamo, n. dream.

wole = hole, pl. of wo, v. to lift up.

wolenyo, irreg. pl wolei, n. fisherman; seaman (comp. wō, n. fishing; Adn. sea.

wolo, pl. wodši (sometimes heard wulo, wuolo, pl. wudši; but comp. also wulu, pl. wūdši adj.) n. skin, hide (comp. helo, hewolo); leather; parchment; cart; map; paper;

letter; book; note; any little piece of paper etc.; fe wolo, inf. wolofemo, v. to play at carts; kane —, inf. wolokanemo, woloŋkanemo, v. to read; s. kane, v.; kpo-, inf. wolokpomo, v. to tan (leather); ŋma wolo, inf. woloŋŋmā and woloŋŋmā, v. to write (sc. on paper); etc.; aspatre-wolo, n. shoe-leather; tšinā-wolo, n. cow-hide, cow-leather; ŋmā-wolo, writing-paper, n.; nyoŋniyenii-wolo, n. wages-book; akonta-wolo, n. account-book, ledger; Nyono wolo, n. Gods book, holy scripture; (s. also bible, biblia, ŋmale kroŋkroŋ, Nyono-wiemo, etc.); etc.

wolo, wolo, pl. wodši, n. egg.

wolo, n. lifter; taker; elevater, exalter etc. seldom used alone, but frequently in combinations; as hewolo, no-wolo, etc. fr. wo, v.

wolo, n. sleeper; fr. wo, v. to sleep.

wolo (s. yiwolo), n. outcrier, hooter; fr. wo, wo yi, v.

wolo (wuolo?), n. watcher; watcher; night-watch; night-sentinel; comp. won, n. and wulomo, wulomo, n.

wolo, wolo, inf. wolomo, v. to caught.

wolomo, n. coughing; cough; — yemi, gba mina, cough annoys, troubles me.

wolofelo, n. cart-player.

wolofemo, n. cart-playing.

wolohielo, n. letter-carrier.

woloŋdšē, n. taking away from the book; bad term for confirmation, comp. wadšemo, n.

woloŋkanelo, wolokanelo, n. reader.

woloŋkanemo, n. reading.

woloŋkwe, n. shool; s. kasemohe, n.

welokpolo, n. tanner.

welokpomo, n. tanning.

wulomo, pl. wulomei, n. lit. (person of the fetish) a kind of fetish-priests who have to sleep with the fetish (s. won, n. and wo, v.); comp. wontše, n. and see wulomo, n.

woloŋŋmā, woloŋmā, n. writing (comp. ŋmā, ŋmale, n.).

woloŋŋmale, n. th. s.

woloŋŋmalō, woloŋmalō, n. writer; scribe; secretary.

woloŋŋmā - okplō, -ŋmalō-okplō, n. desk; writing-desk.

wolosalo, = wolokpolo, n. tanner, dresser of leather.

wolotšōlo, woloŋtšōlo, n. book-teacher, teacher.

wolotšōmo, n. book-teaching.

woma (Ot.?), n. branch or leaf of the mountain-cabbage or fan-palm-tree (Fächerpalme); s. wyeitšo, n.

woma = wadurumlibi, n. pestle of the „fufu“-mortar;
(Ot. fr. wō; to pound and ba, ma, Gā: bi, little one;
comp. wyibi, Ot. wyiama.)

womo (generally wō), n. lifting up; taking up; exaltation
etc. fr. wo, v.

womo, = wō, n. outcrying, hooting; fr. wo, v.

wōmo, n. watching; fr. wō, v.

wōn, pl. wōdši, n. very probably = wōlo, n. watchman,
see wō, v. and wolomo, n.) fetish; idol (s. amagā, n.);
Gōge, Abgott, demon; something holy or belonging
to the fetish; comp. wonkpā etc., ye wōn, v. inf. won-
yeli, to eat fetish, i. e. to eat s. th. prepared under fe-
tish-ceremonies, to ascertain ones truthfulness; ke m. k.
ye —, v. to eat fetish with some body, to make a cove-
nant of mutual faithfulness and assistance etc. The african
theology is shortly the following: God (Nyōnmo, Na-
nyōnmo, Mawu, Nyōnmo Mawu) is the highest Being,
the only one, the creator of heaven and earth; the
fetishes (wōdši), heaven, earth, sea, rivers, trees etc.
but considered as spiritual or personal Beings, are his
sub-deities, whom he has given the government and
care of the world, demons, good and bad, male and
female; there are such common to all (f. i. earth, sea);
or to a part of men (rivers etc.); to a tribe, a town,
a family, a single person; a person may possess a
fetish or demon (wōntše, n.) or be possessed by one
(okomfo, kramo, gbalō, otutufo, n. etc.); comp. wōn mō
m. k., v. (the fetish takes hold of s. b.) to be possessed
by a fetish; m. k. mō wōn, v. to take hold of a fetish,
to possess one etc. Besides there are innumerable things
holy to, or belonging to, or made effectual by, a fetish,
as cords (wonkpāi), to be tied about the body or the
house; teeth, chains, rings, etc. worn and the like:
which gave rise to the absurd believe, that the African
makes any thing, even a bottle, a kork etc. his God:
and hasty travellers and other people not having time
to ask and to learn have sustained this saying, whilst
a comparison with religious things and superstitions in
the very heart of christendom would have fully explai-
ned the matter without casting the African together no
more with men, but with brutes. Comp. wo, Ad. th. s.
Ot. obósom, n.

wōnba, n. fetish-leaf or plant.

wōnbē, n. fetish-time.

- wɔ̃bi, n. fetish-child; a child given over to a fetish, or born or cast into or baptized into a fetish, bearing its name and bringing yearly sacrifices, or even serving the fetish (or priests) the whole life-time (n̄ō-he kē wɔ̃, v. to dash one's self to the fetish).
 wɔ̃bilo, n. person asking the fetish.
 wɔ̃bimo, n. fetish-asking.
 wɔ̃bō, n. fetish-cry; fetish-dress or covering.
 wɔ̃bō, n. fleeing to a fetish for protection; fr. bō wɔ̃, v.
 wɔ̃bolo, n. person fleeing to a fetish for protection.
 wɔ̃bū, n. fetish-tent, -hut.
 wɔ̃bu, n. fetish-hole; -cave.
 wɔ̃bū, n. respect to the fetish, fr. bu wɔ̃, v.
 wɔ̃dšalo, n. fetish - servant; idolater; heathen; fr. dša wɔ̃, v.
 wɔ̃dšalodšeñ, n. life or character of a heathen.
 wɔ̃dšamo, n. fetish-service; idolatry; heathenish religion.
 wɔ̃dšamobē, n. time of fetish-service.
 wɔ̃dšō, n. fetish-dance.
 wɔ̃dšolo, n. fetish-dancer.
 wɔ̃dšomo, n. blessing of the fetish.
 wɔ̃fā, n. fetish-river; -brook; -lake.
 wɔ̃felo, n. fetish-maker; person preparing either idols or things connected with the fetish.
 wɔ̃femo, n. fetish-making, -preparing.
 wɔ̃gbale, n. fetish-prophecy.
 wɔ̃gbalo, n. fetish-prophet.
 wɔ̃gbī, n. fetish-day.
 wɔ̃ngu, n. abdication of the fetish; s. -kpamo, -kwamo, n.; fr. gu wɔ̃, v.
 wɔ̃gbomo, pl. -mei, n. person belonging to the fetish.
 wɔ̃he, n. fetish-place.
 wɔ̃henō, pl. -henii, n. things belonging to a fetish, furniture etc.
 wɔ̃kā, n. fetish-trial.
 wɔ̃kā, n. a kind of plates given to the fetish.
 wɔ̃kē, n. fetish-present.
 wɔ̃kpā, n. fetish-cord, bound about the body, the houses etc.
 wɔ̃kpē, n. fetish-assembly.
 wɔ̃la, n. fetish-fire.
 wɔ̃là, n. fetish-blood.
 wɔ̃lai, n. fuel for the fetish.
 wɔ̃lala, n. fetish-song.
 wɔ̃lalo, n. fetish-singer.

- wɔ̃nlamo, n. fetish-singing.
 wɔ̃nlamo, n. fetish-dream.
 wɔ̃nlo, n. meat holy or given to the fetish.
 wɔ̃nlomo, n. fetish-curse.
 wɔ̃nlumo, n. principal fetish.
 wɔ̃nmãñ, n. fetish-town.
 wɔ̃nmãñbii, pl. n. towns people of a fetish.
 wɔ̃nmo, pl. wɔ̃nmei, n. = wɔ̃ngbomo, n.
 wɔ̃nmõlo, n. a person taking hold of, or being possessed
 by a fetish; s. wɔ̃ñ, n. mō wɔ̃ñ, v. and wɔ̃ñ mō m.
 k. v.
 wɔ̃nmõmo, n. possession of a fetish; fetish-fury; -madness.
 wɔ̃nmla, wɔ̃nmra, n. fetish-law.
 wɔ̃nmumo, n. fetish-spirit.
 wɔ̃nmutsuru, n. fetish-palmoil.
 wɔ̃ññã, n. wife of a fetish.
 wɔ̃ññã, n. fetish-art.
 wɔ̃ñniitšumo, n. fetish-work, -business.
 wɔ̃ñniiyeli, -niiyenii, n. fetish-food.
 wɔ̃ñnõ, pl. wɔ̃ñnii, n. thing belonging to the fetish.
 wɔ̃ñnu, n. fetish-water.
 wɔ̃ñnū, pl. hĩ, n. a male-fetish (s. wɔ̃ñ, n.).
 wɔ̃ñnumo, n. fetish-drinking; comp. wɔ̃ñyeli, n.
 wɔ̃nón, n. a kind of wide turkish trowsers, worn especially
 by Mahomedans, but also by other natives in war or
 travelling.
 wɔ̃ñ-onukpa, n. headfetish.
 wɔ̃ñ-onufu, n. fetish-snake.
 wɔ̃ñ-osofo, n. fetish-priest; s. osofo, wolomo, wɔ̃ntše,
 okomfo, n. etc.
 wɔ̃ñsane, n. fetish-palaver.
 wɔ̃ñsu, n. shape, form, character etc. of a fetish, s. su, n.
 wɔ̃ñsubań, n. th. s.
 wɔ̃ñsuòmo, n. fetish-service.
 wɔ̃ñsuolo, n. fetish-servant.
 wɔ̃nte, n. fetish-stone.
 wɔ̃ntemosane, n. fetish-mystery.
 wɔ̃ntemohe, n. hiding place of a fetish.
 wɔ̃ntõlo, n. transgressor against the fetish.
 wɔ̃ntõmo, n. transgression against the fetish; s. tō, v.
 wɔ̃nto, n. fetish-bottle.
 wɔ̃ntše, pl. -tšemei, n. lit. possessor of a fetish; a person
 having a fetish at his service; fetish-priest; comp. woyō;
 wolomo, osofo, okomfo, n. etc. Ad. wɔ̃tše, n.

- wontšedšomo, n. blessing of a fetish-priest.
 wontšedšō, n. dance of a fetish-priest.
 wontšefemo, n. act of a fetish-priest.
 wontšo, pl. -tsei, n. fetish-tree.
 wontšōlo, n. fetish-teacher.
 wontšōmo, n. change into a fetish; fetish-teaching; -doctrine.
 wontšōne, n. a machine used for fetish-purposes, miracles etc.
 wontšu, n. fetish-house, -room; fetish temple; s. gbatšu, n.
 wontšūlo, pl. -tšūdši, n. fetish-servant.
 wontšūlo, n. performer of fetish-ceremonies, adorations, sacrifices etc. fr. tšu won, v. comp. wondšalo and wonfelo, n.
 wontšumo, n. fetish-business, fetish-work; performance of of fetish-ceremonies, sacrifices etc.; fr. tšu won, v.; comp. wondšamo and wonfemo, n.
 wontū, n. fetish-gun.
 wonwadšemo, n. affirmation or confirmation of or by a fetish.
 wonwe, n. fetish-house (and yard).
 wonweku, n. fetish-family.
 wonwebii, pl. n. fetish-domestics.
 wonwenu, n. fetish-male-house-slave.
 wonweyō, n. fetish-female-house-slave.
 wonwiemo, n. fetish-word, -language.
 wonyeli, n. s. woyeli fr. ye won, v. fetish-eating.
 wonyelilo, n. s. woyebilo: fetish-eater.
 wonyelisane, n. palaver of fetish-eating.
 wonyi, n. fetish-head.
 wonyiñ, n. fetish-opinion.
 wonyitšo, n. = wonyi, -yiñ.
 wonyō, n. female fetish; goddess; comp. wonnū, wonñā, woyō, n.
 wosa, n. sleeping mat.
 wosane, n. palaver of to morrow, i. e. unknown, future palaver.
 wose, n. lit. behind to morrow; day after to morrow; future; moko lee wose, no body knows the future; adv. the day after to morrow, in future, by and by etc.
 wosebē, n. future time.
 wosebii, pl. n. future generation; comp. blemabii; ñmenebii, n. etc.
 wosedše, -dšeñ, n. future world, -life, -state, s. dše, n.
 wosehile, n. future life.

- wosenii, pl. n. future things.
 wosenõ, n. sing. of the former; future thing; s. th. belonging to the future.
 wosenyo, n. pl. wosebii, future person.
 woso (= hoso), inf. wosomo, v. to shake; to move to and fro (v. a. and n.); šikpoñ woso, the earth shook; woso or wosomo ñmele, ring (shake) the bell!
 wosolo, n. shaker; ringer.
 wosomo, n. shaking, tossing etc.
 wosõmo, n. perching of fowl; s. sõ, sõmo, v.
 wosõmohe, n. place for fowl to perch on.
 wosúma, n. a kind of sea-lichens.
 wōto, n. honey-bottle.
 wotō, n. delay for or preparation for to morrow.
 wótšē! address to grown up persons: our father, comp. ata, n.
 wotše, Ad. = wontše.
 wotše, pl. -tšemei, n. possessor, raiser of fowl.
 wotšere, pl. wotšedši, n. fowl-feather; comp. tšere, n.
 wōtšo, n. tree containing (wild) honey.
 wotšo, n. a stick for fowl to perch on.
 wōtšōne, n. trap for buffaloes.
 wotšu, n. fowl-house; sleeping room, but see setšu; comp. wo, n.
 wōmotšu, n. watch-house; fr. wō, v.
 wowolo, pl. wowodši, n. fowl-egg.
 wowolokao, n. cake of eggs.
 wowoloniiyenii, pl. n. food of eggs.
 woyā, n. going to sleep.
 woyā, wuoyā, n. fishing (in the sea) fr. ya wo, -wuo, v.; comp. also wolenyo, n.
 woyabē, n. fishing-time, -season.
 woyeli, n. eating of fowl.
 woyeli (= wonyeli), n. fetish-eating; eating of something prepared under fetish-ceremonies by two parties as a token of mutual faithfulness and under the apprehension, that the party breaking the agreement will be killed by the fetish; it is especially done by allies at war with an enemy; agreement, covenant etc. Comp. the making of a covenant in the old Testament, and the words: ye egbo, v.; kpā, pāñ, v.
 woyebilo (instead of wonyelilo, wonyelo), n. a party or person eating fetish; a party of a covenant; ally.
 woyelilo, n. fowl-eater.

wōyelilo, n. honey-eater.

woyeli, n. sleepiness; fr. wo ye, v.

woyelilo, -yelo, n. sleepy person.

woyō (instead of woñyō, n. which compare, or woñnye, comp. wontše, n.), n. fetish-priestess.

woyo-atade, n. attire of a fetish-priestess.

wra, s. wara, wala, n.

wrakē, wrakēwrakē, adj. and adv. large, -ly.

wrao, adv. unexpectedly, boldly.

wrawra, adv. natural sound made by snakes in dry grass; gbe —, v. to sound so.

wre, s. wyěre.

wrekesē, adj. and adv. rough, coarse; — ly.

wri, s. wiri, v.

wroke, v. inf. wrokemo, to be overripe (of nuts etc., that they fall down; comp. šroke, v. of fleshy fruits); to fall down.

wroo, v. inf. wroomo, to be overripe, like the former.

wu, v. inf. wū, to fight, to war; wu ta, inf. tawū, to make war; comp. nō, v.; to bath, swim (in the sea) to wallow; wunšo, v. to bath in the sea, inf. wumo); comp. sere, v.; dšu, v., dšale, v., fo, v.; to be very frequent, superfluous.

wu nii ahe, v. to be very frequent, to lie about.

'wu, in address without possess. pronominal augment, awu; pl. wumei, n. husband. Comp. ata, awo, añã, ñã etc. Ot. kunu, Adñ. hūno, n.

wū, fighting, warring, battle, fr. wu, v.; comp. ta, tawu; nōmo, blomo, bē, n. etc.

wu, pl. wui, n. bone; hard kernel or seed of fruit; seed; generally used in the pl. form in the latter sence.

wubē, n. seed-time.

wubi, n. child of the husband by an other wife (if spoken of by the wife); step-child; comp. ñābi, bienyebi, n.

wudo and

wudowudo, adj. and adv. weak, — ly; ye —, v. to be weak.

wudfā, pl. wuiadframō, n. breaking of bones, bursting of seed.

wudšen, n., life, state, character of a husband; married state of men; comp. yōwye, n.

wudši, pl. of wulu, adj. comp. also wolo, n.

wui, pl. n. seed; s. wu, n.

'wui, awui, n. murder; s. ye awui, v.

'wuiyeli, n. murder; wounding.

'wuiyelo, n. murderer.

wukuomo, n. bone-breaking.

wula, inf. wulamo, v. to adorn; to dress; to attire; to bring out, to perfect; to fall (s. wule, bule, v.), to end, to come to end etc. to be full; mimusu ewulá, I feel puffed up.

wula he, v. inf. hewulamo, to dress, adorn, one's self.

wula hewo, v. to dress about.

wula hie, inf. hiewulamo, v. to adorn the face.

wula mli, v. to adorn inwardly; to fall into, in; to end in s. th.

wula na, v. to trim, dress the end etc. s. na, n.

wula nane, v. to dress, adorn the foot.

wula no, inf. nowulamo, v. to dress the surface; to fall upon; f. i. if some crime is searched out and the person who committed it, found, it is said: ewula eno, it fell upon him, or if a person curse an other, he answers: omusu awula ono, may thy curse fall upon thyself! —

wula nine, v. to adorn the hand, arm.

wula sa, v. to dress the bed.

wula se, v. to adorn the backpart, behind.

wula ši, inf. šiwulamo, v. to fall or come to the ground; to be perfect; ehī ke wula ši, it is good and perfect or to perfection; a still more peculiar phrase is; yi yawula ši, the head comes to the ground, it is perfect, finished, done, f. i. beni yi yawula ši, adverbial sentence = at last; lastly; endlich, zuletzt; when it came to the end —.

wula yi, — yitšo, v. to dress, adorn the head; inf. yiwulamo.

wulalo, n. dresser, adorer, outfitter, fr. wula, v.

wulaloñā, n. outfitters-art; dressing art.

wulamo, n. adornment; dress; attire; Schmuck; perfection, end; fall; fr. wula, v.; comp. expressions as: hile ke wulamo, good with perfection, i. e. perfect goodness, etc.

wulamobē, n. dressing time.

wulamogbena, n. order, manner of dressing.

wule, inf. wulemo, v. a. and n. to fall, break, crumble, tumble down; einstürzen, einfallen; s. wula, v.; to bruise; comp. bule, v.; to fall down (of a dress), i. e. to be to long; atade le ewule yū, the dress is far to long; comp. also wu, v.

wulekē, n. guilt, kpe — fō m. k. nō, v. to bring guilt upon
s. b. comp. wule, v. and ke, n.

wulelo, n. a person breaking something down, hurting
s. th. etc.

wulemo, n. fall; ruin; bruise; length (of dress).

Words not found under „wu“ - must be sought for
under „wo“ -, comp. the introductory remark under
W.; f. i.

wulo = wolo, n. hide, skin, leather; paper, book (pl. wodši).

wulo, n. warrior; bather, diver; fr. wu, v.

wulo, wuolo, wolo, n. egg.

wulo, wolo, v. to cough.

wulokē, n. Weihwasser?

wulomo = wolomo, n. highest fetish-priest.

wulotšo, pl. -tšei, n. oar; s. wirimotšo, n.

'wulu, ewulu, pl. wudši, adj. great, large, big; comp. kple,
kpetenkple, adj. and da, v.

wuludū = wurudū, adj. and adv. cold; cool; clear; coldly,
cooly; clearly.

wumo, n. bathing, diving, wallowing; frequency; super-
fluity; commonness.

wumotekle, wumotšakoto, n. bathing dress.

'wuñā, awuñā, n. jealousy.

'wuñāsane, n. palaver of jealousy.

'wuñāyeli, n. jealousy.

'wuñayelo, n. jealous person.

wuo = wō, n. buffalo; frequent in the neighbourhood of
the river Volta.

wuokon, n. buffalo-horn.

wuowolo, n. buffalo-hide.

wuo = wo, n. honey.

wuo = wō, n. fowl.

wuowolo = wowolo, n. fowl-egg.

wuo = wo, n. fishing (or sea, s. wo, Adñ. n. sea); ya -, v.
to go afishing in the sea; s. wolenyo, n.

wuoyā, = woyā, n. fishing.

wurudū = wuludu, adj. and adv.

wušo = nšo, n. sea (comp. wo, Adñ. n. sea, and wo,
Ayigbe, th. s.).

wuta, s. wu and wu ta, v.

wutše, pl. -tšemei, n. husbands father, father in law; s.
šanū, n.

wuyā, n. going to war fr. wu, v. ya wu, v. to go to war.

wuyā, adj. and adv. loose, wide; -ly, -ly; comp. yū, adj. and adv.

'wya, owya, n. a small bush-animal of the size of a weasel; the name is an imitation of its cry.

wye, inf. wyē, v. to marry (a woman, only said of a man, s. gbā, v.); -yō, inf. yowyē, v. the same; to live in the state of matrimony with a woman; to live with a woman (also unlawfully) for a longer season; s. ke-wo, v. and kpe yō, v.

wyē, n. marriage (with a woman); matrimony; comp. yowyē, gbā and gblā, n.; yokpemo, n.

wyedšen, n. married life, state of matrimony; living with a woman.

wyegā, n. marriage-ring.

wyegbena, n. marriage-custom, -right, -manner.

wyei, n. black pepper; the fruit of the mountain-cabbage (Fächerpalme), of the size of a child's-head, reddish yellow colour and taste similar to that of a gourd or bumpkin. Comp. also gbowyei and anaiwyei, two different kinds of black pepper; and peo, n. dan. word, used for black pepper, if imported.

wyeitšo, pl. -tsei, n. shrub, producing black pepper; mountain-cabbage (Fächerpalme).

wyekēnii, n. marriage-presents.

wyemama, n. cloth given at marriage.

wyenii, pl. n. dowry; gift to a woman in entering marriage; comp. gblānii, yokpemonii, n.

wyere, inf. wyeremo, v. to warm one'sself; to be warmed; to be burned; ewyere hūlū, he is burned by the sun.

wyere, n. Ot. (= mī, n. in Gā) the chestbone; wyere ho he and wyere ho, inf. wyerehō, v. to be sad, cast down; comp. ewyere eho ehe, he is sad.

'wyerehō, awyerehō, n. sadness.

'wyerehofo, n. sad person.

wyeremo, n. warming; burning.

wyesa, n. marriage-bed.

wyesane, n. matrimonial palaver.

wyetšeremo, n. divorce.

wyi, inf. wyī, v. to avoid, to pass by; ausweichen; wyi te, to avoid a stone in digging or walking.

wyi he, inf. hewyī, hewyimo, v. to draw one's self aside; to shove one's self out of the way; wyi ohe fio, make a little way.

wyi hīe, v. to avoid the face; to turn the face.

- wyi na, v. to avoid the edge etc.
 wyī, n. evasion; avoiding; passing by; going aside.
 wyie, = wie, v. to speak.
 wyielō, n. = wielō, n. speaker.
 wyiemō, n. = wiemō, n. speaking.
 wyie, inf. wyiemō, v. to grind corn on the common native mill, consisting of a large flatt stone which is fixed and on which the women grind with an egg-shaped small stone (Ot. th. s.); comp. also gble, v.
 wyie, n. mill; large millstone which is fixed, under mill-stone.
 wyiebi, n. (Ot. wyiema) the small or upper mill-stone, which is handled by the grinding woman.
 wyiefemō, n. mill-making.
 wyiegbā, n. breaking or quarrying of millstones.
 wyielō, n. grinding woman; (miller).
 wyieyō, n. th. s.; yo wyielō, th. s.
 wyielolala, n. song of grinding women.
 wyiemō, n. grinding.
 wyiemobē, n. grinding time.
 wyiemogbemo, n. sound of the mills.
 wyiese, n. place behind the mill, where the grinding woman stands; comp. the costumes of the Bible.
 wyiesesane, n. palaver of grinding women; see the next word.
 wyiesewiemō, n. talk, prattle; *Gewäsche, Geschwäße*; such as women use to have when grinding in company.
 wyieši, n. grinding-place, where one or several mills are standing, to which the baking-ovens or stoves are added; comp. lateši; kpataši, n. etc.
 wyiete, n. = wyie, n. millstone.
 wyietšo, n. scaffolding of a mill.
 wyietšu, n. mill-room.
 wyieyo, pl. -yei, n. grinding woman.
 wyimō = wyī, n.
 wyiri, = wiri, v. to row.
 wyiwyīwyi, adj. and adv. thin; -ly; fe -, v. to be thin.
 wyoroke, or
 wyeroke, s. wroke, v.

Y.

The semivowel y as well as w has the peculiarity, that the liquid consonants m and n always except the palatal form ñ if preceeding it; before i (as in yi,

yitšo, yitšoi, Yilo, n. etc.) it is sometimes scarcely heard and sometimes it is pronounced a strong hissing sound betwixt y, z and s, so in yi, v. to flogg; Ayisã and Asisã (Azisã), Ayigbe pr. n. of the mouth of the Volta.

Ya, inf. yā, aorist, perfect and fut. tense poss. „te“, v. to go (Ot. kō); a verb far more frequently employed as notional and auxil. verb, than „go“ and „gehen“; to move; to remove (v. n.); ke m. k. or n. k. ya; to go with s. b. or s. th.; to take off; to bring away, to remove, to accompany; etc.; aux. v. to indicate the direction from near to far (s. ba, v. the contrary), and always prefixed to verbs preceded by a verb of movement in this direction; ēya nì eyafe noko, he is going (to go) to do s. th.; comp. the „Bassfeldütsch“ dialect of Basle: „I will go gā luegā“, I will go to look; in this way ya (or ba) is combined with the notional verb in all its tenses, s. § 27. 28 and the tables; a different combination, corresponding with an english and german is that with the following verb in the infinitive, as: ya femo, go to do, gehen zu thun, zu machen; ya wū, to go to war, friegen gehen, in den Krieg gehen etc. Also ke-ya (ke-te) is used as an auxiliary verb very frequently (s. kē, v. ke-ya, v. ke-ba, v.) to express the direction of an action, as: Enyieo ke-yaä Gā, he walks (and goes) to Akra; eyin ke-te Osu, he went off (and went) to Christiansborg; comp. also ke-yaši, v.; ke-tšō, ke-dše etc. and in Ot. de-kō, ba, fi, v. etc.

ya afā, v. to go aside.

ya bā, v. to go to come; used in a parting salutation: Miyā ba! (I go to come!) pl. Woyā bā! (We go to come!) Good bye! Answer: Yā ba dšogba! pl. Nyeyaä ba dšogba! (Go to come well!) Fare well! Comp. Ot. Yā braō! Ya Owura! etc. in salutation-forms.

ya-ba, double v. to go and return; mīya maba, I will go (and return); to go to and fro; ēya ēba, he goes to and fro.

yā ē! Answering salutation to aiko or eiko, ei nye ko! which see (perh. = go well!)

ya dañ, v. to go into the mouth, i. e. to be eatable; ene yaa mo dañ, this does not go into one's mouth, is not eatable.

ya dšano, v. to go to market.

ya dfeiañ, v. to go to the necessary (lit. into the grass); comp. ya tšo no, v. etc.

ya fā, inf. fāyā, v. to go to the river, well, brook, water, generally to draw water (s. ye nu, v.), but also to bath, wash etc.

ya gbobimq, v. to go shooting, s. ya mile, v.

ya he, — hewq, v. to go at s. th., about s. th.

ya hīe, inf. hīeyā, v. to go ahead, forward, on; to prosper; comp. ya nq, v.

ya kō, — koñ, v. to go into the bush.

ya ko na, v. to go to the necessary; s. ya tšo nq, v. etc.

ya kose, v. to go to the plantation, country; s. kose and mañ, n.

yakpo nq, v. to go into the yard; i. e. outside (comp. Hebr. חוץ and the contr. ya tšun, v.).

ya lai, v. to go for wood, fuel (comp. le lai).

ya mañ, v. to go to town (contr. of ya kose, v.).

ya mañse, v. to go over land, far away; in die Fremde gehen (comp. ya šia, n.).

ya mile, v. to go ahunting.

ya mli, inf. mliyā, v. to go in, into; to enter = bote; to hold = ho, ho mli, v.; contracted: yañ, v.

ya musuñ, v. to enter the belly, used of medicin, poison etc., comp. ya dañ, v.

ya na, v. to go at, along, according to etc.

ya nii ase, v. to go to the necessary; s. ya tšo nq etc.

ya ñmōñ, v. to go to the plantation, to work on the plantation.

ya nq, inf. noyā, v. to go upon; to go on, to proceed (comp. ya hīe, v.); to prosper; to thrive, s. ho, v., fi, v., fere, v.

ya nane nq, v. to go on foot.

ya niitšumq, v. to go to work.

ya m. k. ñō, v. to go to s. b., inf. ñōyā.

ya nuye, v. to go for water.

ya pā = ya fā, n. th. s.

ya se, inf. seyā, v. to go back, behind etc.

ya segbe, v. to go backward.

ya sese, v. to go backward.

ya ši, v. to go downward; to go under s. th.

ya šiši, v. to go down; s. yi ši, v.

ya šia, v. to go home; = ya mañ, v. s. šia, n.; and = ya we, v.

ya ta, v. to go to war = ya wu, v.

ya tšo nq, v. to go to the necessary; s. tšo nq, ko na, nii ase; etc.

ya tšun, v. lit. to go into the room, inside etc. Comp.

hebr. בית and the contr. ya kpo nō, v.

ya wa, v., and

ya wa nane, v. = ya tšo nō, v.

ya we, v. to go home; comp. ya šša, v.

ya wō, v. to go to sleep; mīya wō, I go to sleep! i. e.

Good night! Answ. Ya wō dšogba! Go sleep well!

ya wū, v. to go to war = ya ta, v., to go bathing.

ya wuo, inf. wuoyā, or

ya wō, inf. wōyā, v. to go afishing; s. wō, wuo, n.

yā, n. going, walk; movement; comp. hetšimo, bā, n. etc.

and nyīemo, n.

yā, n. net, fishing-net; fō -, v. inf. yāfō, to cast the net;

comp. gbe lo; he, v. etc.

yā, n. wonder, astonishment; Ad. th. s.; only used in the

phrase: fe yā, v. and hīe fe yā, v. inf. yāfemo and hīe-

yāfemo, v. to be astonished, to wonder; comp. na kpe

he, fe nakpe, he dšō, v. etc. Perhaps the word is con-

nected with

yā, shortened from yāra, n. funeral-custom; s. yāra, yēra, n.

yābē, n. time of going.

yāfelo, n. person wondering = hīeyāfelo, n.

yāfelo, n. partaker of a funeral-custom, fr. fe yā = yāra, v.

yāfemo = hīeyāfemo, n. astonishment, wonder; s. nakpē,

ahubō, n. etc.; fr. fe yā, v.

yāfemo = yārafemo, n. performance of the funeral-custom;

fr. fe yāra, yēra, yā, v.

yafō, n. weeping; lamentation; comp. yā = yāra, n. and

fo, v. Ad. th. s. from foya, v. to weep.

yafolo, n. weeper.

yafonu, pl. -nui, n. tear.

yāfō, n. net-casting.

yafōlo, n. person casting a net.

yāhe, n. place of going to. Negbe dši oyāhe? lit. Where

is thy goingplace? Where are yau going to? What are

you walking about?

yāhegbe, n. liberty to go.

yaiyai, adj. and adv. naked; -ly; yaiyai, n. nakedness; ke

ehe yaiyai; naked; nyīe —, v. to walk naked.

yaiyaian, n. lit. in nakedness; nakedness.

yaiyainyīelo, n. naked person.

yaiyainyīemo, n. walking naked.

yayai, adj. etc. etc. th. s.

- yaka, n. vanity, nothingness; nonsense; immorality; adj. and adv. useless, vain, good for nothing; uselessly, vainly; umfonst; kē —, v. to give gratis.
- yakabi, n. a bad child.
- yakadšen, n. vain, bad, useless life, state or character.
- yakayaka, n. adj. and adv. (corroboration of the former); th. s.; fe —, to act immorally; comp. fe yakayakanii, v. th. s.
- yakayakagbomo, pl. -mei, n., and
- yakayakamo, pl. -mei, n. a vain, empty, useless, immoral person.
- yakayakaniifelō, n. fool (in scriptural sense); person committing immoral acts.
- yakayakaniifemō, n. foolishness; nonsense; vain act; immorality.
- yakayakanō, pl. -nii, v. vain, empty, useless, immoral thing, act or deed; fe yakayakanii, v. to do such things, especially to lead a dissolute, unchast life; to commit whoredom; comp. the next word and bō adfamañ, nyeñnyeñ-tšui, ahofi etc.
- yakayakaniifelō, n. = yakayakafelō, n.
- yakayakaniifemō, n. = yakayakafemō, and
- yakayakaniitšumō, n. useless, empty, vain, immoral, sinful work, act, lewdness, unchastity etc.; fe —, v. to commit such acts = fe yakayakanii.
- yakasane, n., and
- yakayakasane, n. a vain, empty, bad matter or palaver.
- yakanōkē, n. (a noun found only by W. Hanson = noko nì akēō yaka, something which is given gratis) grace; gift of grace; comp. anumnyam, hienyam; domō, dromō etc.
- yakasedī, n. vain lust, desire.
- yakasedilō, n. person desiring after vain things.
- yakatfā, adj. and adv. useless, vain; -ly; -ly; -pó, quite useless, -ly; -kwa, th. s.
- yakayakatše, pl. -mei, n. a vain, useless person = yakayakagbomo, n.
- yakayakawiemō, n. vain, empty, useless, bad word, -language.
- yakayakayō, pl. -yei, n. bad woman.
- yākpā, n. net-cord.
- yāla, n. s. yāra, yěra, yā, n.
- yale, n. engl. yard, the place as well as the measure; s. kpo, kpo nō, mōnten; and kuku, abasá, n.
- yālō, n. net-weaving.

yalo, n. the goer; scarcely used except in compounds.

yalolo, n. netweaver.

yañ, = ya mli, v. to go in.

yāno (ya no), n. lit. on or at the funeral-custom (comp. dša and dšano, ñā and ñāno, asa and asano etc.); etc

yāno (or ya no), he went to the funeral-custom.

yanobii, pl. n. people at the funeral-custom.

yanodā, n. spirit drunk at a funeral custom.

yanodšō, n. funeral dance.

yanodšolo, n. funeral-dancer.

yanomama, n. funeral-dress.

yanotše, pl. -mei, n. person leading a funeral custom.

yaratše, th. s. (more used).

yanotūtšā, n. funeral-gunfire.

yanotūtšalo, n. person firing guns at a funeral-custom.

yanotūtšofā, n. funeral-gun-powder.

yanowe, n. funeral-house.

yanoyā, n. going to a funeral-custom.

yanoyō, pl. -yei, n. woman at a funeral-custom.

yāra, yěra, = yā, yano, n. funeral-custom, consisting of many ceremonies, as washing dressing and providing for the corps, as well as the actual burial; weeping, lamentation, singing, dancing, rum- or palm-wine drinking, gun-firing etc., sometimes days and weeks together. In later periods all this is repeated. Formerly, and even now, when it can be done secretly, men, especially wives and slaves are slaughtered on the graves of people of importance to accompany and serve them in the world to come. Fe —, v. inf. yārafemo, to perform this custom. Comp. ya, yano, n. and their compounds.

yarafelo, n. a person attending the funeral-custom.

yārafemo, n. funeral-custom; performance of the funeral-custom; = yāfemo, n. yěrafemo, n.

yasamo, n. net-mending.

yaši, ke-yaši, keyaši, aux. v., see kě, aux. v. and ya, aux. v. and ši, aux. v.

yayam, Adñ. n. = eša, sin; pe yayam = fe eša, v. to do sin.

yayampem, Ad. n. = ešafemo, n. sinning, sin.

yayampelo, Ad. n. = ešafelo, n. sinner.

ye, inf. yē and yeli, impert. ye, nyeyea, v. (Adñ. th. s., Ot. di) to eat, to feed (v. n.), to devour, to destroy; to effect; to annoy, to gnaw, to trouble; verwalten, herrschen, halten; to have to do with, to occupy; to enjoy;

to use, to use up; to live, to live by; to treat; to transact; to negotiate; to spend; to commit; to behave, to behave as s. th., to keep the office of, to be (comp. *le, nu, mī, fe he niitšumo, fite; fe, bo, tšu, ba; ye, dši, v.* etc.). This very frequently and extensively employed verb (for which not only the same idea in other afric. languages is to be compared, but also in German, Engl., Latin, Greek, Hebrew) is generally clearly defined by its subject or object or both; without object it can only be used in the first sense and even then the object is thought to it or „nii“ (things) added. The most common combinations are the following:

1) with other verbs (double-verbs): *he n. k. ye*, inf. reg. *hemo ke yeli*, irreg. *heyeli* (Adn. th. s., inf. *hem ke yem*, Ot. *gye-di*), lit. to take (except, buy) and eat, i. e. to believe s. th.; *he m. k. ye*, and: *he m. k. no ye*, to believe s. b.; to believe in (upon, on) s. b.; in Ayigbe and Aku or Yoruba the same two ideas are combined to express that of believing; comp. also: *hie kã m. k. or n. k. no*; *nõ hie fõ no*; *mõ mli*; *hie mli, v.* etc. *ha m. k. n. k. ye, v.* to give s. b. s. th. to eat; *hõ n. k. or m. k. ye, v.* to sell s. th. or s. b. for use (and use); *ke n. k. ye, v.* to eat with s. th.; *ke m. k. ye, v.* to agree with s. b.; and *ke m. k. ye na, v.*, to negotiate, to transact business with s. b., to bargain with s. b.; *ke m. k. ye nii, v.* to eat with s. b.; *lo n. k. ye, v.* to take s. th. up to eat; *mõ-ye, v.* to catch or take hold and eat; *na-ye, v.* to see, find, have to eat, to wish to eat; *nõ-ye, v.* to take to eat; to eat with, = *ke-ye nii, v.*; *sa-ye, v.* to prepare to eat; *šã-ye, v.* to roast and eat; *še-ye, v.* to let s. th. come to eat; *ši-ye, v.* to fry to eat; *tao-ye, v.* to seek to eat; *to-ye, v.* to keep to eat; *tše-ye, v.* to pluck s. th. to eat; etc. etc. Similar combinations will, according to the above, easily be understood; and also the syntax of such sentences; f. i. *mīhe Nyoñmo no mīye*, I believe in God; *mikele yeo*, I agree with him; *amekemi ye na ãhũ*, they bargained with me a long time; *mike awale ye nii*, I eat with a spoon; *ekemi ye nii fane*, he dined with me; *ehõ ebi po eye*, he sold even his child and (eat) used it (sc. the money); *ēna gbomei pī eye*, he has (got) many men for use; *ehãmi noko miye*, he gave me s. th. to eat etc.

2) with a grammatical subject: *feī ye*, inf. *feī-*

yeli, v. to be cold; to have cold fever; fei yemi, I am cold (mich friert es); šāmo ye, v. inf. šā moyeli (obscen), to feel necessity to make water; hōmo ye, v. to be troubled by hunger; to hunger; hōmo yemi, I am hungry; kona (tšono, dfeian, niiase etc.) ye, v. obscen, to feel necessity to go to the necessary; kumai ye, v. to be troubled by thirst, to thirst; hela ye, v. = he ye, v. to be sick; inf. helayeli; heyeli (but comp. he-ye and ye he, v.); mli ye, v. to be troubled inwardly; musuñ ye, v. - - in the belly; tšui ye, v. to be troubled in the heart; mitšui nye, I am troubled; wo ye, inf. woyeli, v. to be sleepy; wo yele, he is sleepy; comp. wo lo m. k.; etc. other more figurative expressions as: fa ye šikpoñ, the river eats the land; ta ye mei pī, war devoured many; etc. will easily be understood after these;

3) with a grammatical or otherwise modifying object:

ye n. k. abo, inf. aboyeli, v. to swing in s. th., eye koyo abo, he swings in the air; moko yakwoo atfele ni aaša ye esiši ni eeye koyo abo, prv. nobody ascends a ladder that is shall be snatched away under him and he swing in the air.

ye áboi, v. to be a house boy, to serve as a boy; s. ye kuple; etc. inf. aboiyeli.

ye ablade, inf. abladeyeli, v. to be or act as a nobleman, s. ablade.

ye adšato or adšoto, v. to have the yaws; s. adšato, n.

ye adufude, v. to be intemperate.

ye afā, v. inf. afayeli, to take, to be on, to act on, one side.

ye afi, inf. afiyeli, v. to live or use or spend or pass away or be old a year; to celebrate the new year, - - a certain day in the year; das Neujahr begehen, einen Jahrestag begehen; miye afi 30, I am 30 years old; always to be construed with the perfect tense; Josef eye afi 30, Josef is (and was) 30 years old; etc. Comp. ye gbī, - gbīdšūrō; - otyi etc.

ye agbo, v. to become great, honourable; inf. agboyeli.

ye ahe, s. ye he, = ye amehe.

ye ahī, v. inf. ahīyeli, to boast against another; to mock; f. i. if s. b. has got s. th. and the other not, and the first boast against him, it is said: Eyele ahī.

ye amim (prh. = anim, Ot. = face), inf. amimyeli, v. to wrong, cheat one; übervorthellen; eyemi amim, he wronged me.

- ye amralo or amrado, v. to be governor.
- ye ana, s. ye na.
- ye ano, s. ye no.
- ye anokwa, anokwale, inf. anokwayeli, v. to be true.
- ye apa, inf. apayeli (Ot. di apa), v. to go or work for hire, to live by hirework; eye —, he does hirework; comp. bo apa, v.
- ye asafoatše, v. to be headman of a company; see asafotše, n.
- ye ase, s. ye se.
- ye-ašiši, s. — ši, šiši.
- ye aten, v. to settle betwixt two parties; s. bu aten, v. and ye sane, v.
- ye awui (Ot. di awui; awui = death), inf. awuiyeli, v. to kill; to wound, to hurt; gbekē le ke kakla le aye ehe awui, the child will hurt itself with the knife.
- ye awuñā, inf. awuñāyeli, v. to be jealous; ke m. k. ye -, - - - with s. b.; s. awuñā, n.
- ye aye, v. inf. ayeyeli, to bewitch; eyemi aye, she bewitched me; s. aye, n.
- ye ayilo, v. to be justified; from the custom of sprinkling ayilo or white clay on the right arm of the acquitted person (also used as a sign of virginity of a newly married woman the day after the wedding).
- ye ba, bai, v. to eat or live by leaves or plants; comp. bayelo, n.
- ye be, v. to spend time; s. ye afi, gbī etc.
- ye bem (Ot. di bem), inf. bemyeli, v. to be innocent, free of guilt; righteous; comp. ye fo, v. bu bem and fo, v.; dša, v., dšadše, v.
- ye buada, inf. buadayeli (Ot. di buada), v. to fast; comp. hī ñmā, v.
- ye dfei, v. to live upon grass.
- ye dšra, inf. dšrayeli, v. to trade.
- ye edšūrō, v. inf. edšūrōyeli, to be benefitted; comp. fe edšūrō, v.
- ye egbo, inf. egboyeli, v. to be alike; ke m. k. ye egbo, to be like s. b., to be the same in rang, state etc.
- ye emu, inf. emuyeli, v. to be whole (and holy?), to be innocent, intact; chast; sound, entire etc. s. emu and mu, adj. in Gā and Ot.; eyee emu, it is not whole.
- ye eša, inf. ešayeli, v. to be in disadvantage, im Nachtheil seyn; contr. of ye edšūrō.
- ye fa, inf. fayeli, v. to have the Guineaworm („fa“).

- ye fã, v. (s. ye afã) to eat a part, half etc.
- ye feo, v. inf. feoyeli, to joke, to mock.
- ye m. k. he feo, v. to mock one; to make one a joke.
- ye fo, inf. foyeli, v. to be guilty; unrighteous etc. to be condemnable; the contr. of ye bem, v.; comp. fo, n. bu fo, v.
- ye frī, inf. friyeli, v. to be free; comp. ye he, v.
- ye gbe, v. to take away place or space.
- ye m. k. gbekě, v. to be younger than s. b.; comp. ye onukpa, v.
- ye gbeye, inf. gbeyeyem, Adñ. v. = še gbeye, to fear, be afraid.
- ye gbī, inf. gbīyeli, v. to life, enjoy, use, spend, celebrate a day; maye gbīi ekpa ye dsei, I will spend six days there. Comp. ye afi, — nyōñ, otši etc. A peculiar expression to be remarked is: „Yee gbī ko“ (instead „ayee gbī ko“, „not a day was passed“) = soon after, soon afterwards; comp. „fe se le“, „fe fio“, „ye no gbīi le amli“, and other conjunctive or adverbial sentences, in which the form- or auxiliary verb has lost its subject.
- ye gbīdšūrō, inf. gbīdšūrōyeli, v. to celebrate a festival, to keep a holy day; comp. edšūrō, adj.
- ye gbligbli, v. to be lunatic; inf. gbligbliyeli.
- ye gbo, s. ye egbo, v.
- ye gbomo, v. to use a person; to sell a person and spend the money.
- ye gbošinii, v. to inherit things left by a deceased person; inf. gbošiniyeli.
- ye gidigidi, inf. gidigidiyeli, v. to be confused.
- ye guo (Ot. di gwa), inf. guoyeli, v. to trade.
- ye hāmō, inf. hāmōyeli, v. to go or be in advance; see hāmō, n. nyie hāmō, v. tšō hāmō, yi hāmō, v.
- ye he, ye hewo, v. to eat about, of s. th.
- ye he, v. refl., inf. heyeli, to enjoy, use etc. one's self, to be free, at liberty, a free man; comp. ye m. k. nyōñ, v. the contr., and he kã, v., ye frī, v. and see: he ye, v. and he-ye, v.
- ye he amim, v. to wrong one's self.
- ye he awui, v. to hurt one's self; to kill one's self; s. ye awui, v.
- ye he feo, inf. hefeoyeli, v. to mock at.
- ye he no, v. to govern one's self; s. ye no, v.
- ye hela, v. to have a sickness.

- ye hīe, = ye amim, inf. hīeyeli, v. to deceive, to cheat, to wrong.
- ye hōmō, v. to be hungry; s. hōmō ye, v.
- ye hūlū, v. to enjoy the sun.
- ye ka, v. to live upon crabs.
- ye ko, v. to take away or use up the bush (by cultivating, building etc.); comp. ye gbe, šikpon etc.
- ye koloi, v. to live upon animals.
- ye koñ (dan.), v. to be king; s. ye mañtše, v. Ad. th. s.
- ye kōnim (Ot. di kōnim), inf. kōnimyeli, v. to gain the victory; to overcome; = ye nō, gbe ta na, v. etc.
- ye kuple, v. to be a cooper.
- ye kpekpeo, inf. kpekpeoyeli, v. to glean.
- ye kpiti, inf. kpitiyeli, v. to be leprous; s. kpiti, n.
- ye lo, v. to be flesh-eating; to live upon meat, fish, flesh; inf. loyeli.
- ye lumo, inf. lumoyeli, v. to be a governor, prince etc. s. lumo, n.
- ye mǎñ nō, inf. mǎñnoyeli, v. to rule the town.
- ye mǎñnii, v. to enjoy or use public property.
- ye mǎñnye, inf. mǎñnyeyeli, v. to be queen; s. mǎñnye, n.
- ye mǎñtše, inf. mǎñtšeyeli, v. to be king; s. mǎñtše; ye n. k. nō mǎñtše, to be king over s. th.; comp. fe mǎñtše, v. and wo mǎñtše, v.
- ye mañtše nii, v. to be heir of the king; s. ye nii, v.
- ye mensre, v. to be doctor.
- ye mli, v. to eat inside.
- ye m. k. ahī, nō, se etc., s. ye ahī, se, nō etc.
- ye na, inf. nayeli, v. to bargain, to negotiate; ke m. k. - -, v. - - with s. b.
- ye nǎdšiañ, inf. nǎdšiañyeli, v. to take one's place, to act or be in one's stead; mibi aye minǎdšiañ, my son shall take my place; to be instead of, to represent etc.; s. nǎdšiañ, n.; damo nǎdšiañ, yi nǎdšiañ, v.
- ye nii, inf. niyeli, v. to eat („things“, so that the verb cannot be mistaken); to enjoy, possess, inherit things; mone aye minii, this person will be mine heir.
- ye nii anō, v. to hold, possess, rule, inherit etc. things.
- ye ñkomo (Ot. di ñkomo), inf. ñkomoyeli, v. to be sad; to mourn.
- ye ñkōnya, inf. ñkōnyayeli, v. to do wonders (as sorcerers do); to enchant; = fe afaī, v.; s. ñkōnya, n.; okomfo, n. and comp. the Ot. v. kom.

ye nò, inf. nòyeli, v. to hold, to keep; to observe, to obey, ameye Nyonmo kitai le anò, they kept the commandments of God; comp. mō mli, to, fe, bo toi, gbe na etc.; to rule, to govern, regieren, walten; to have power over; to inherit, to possess etc., to gain the victory = ye konim, v.

ye nta, v. to be double; s. bō mpañ, v.

ye m. k. nyōñ, inf. nyōñyeli, v. to make, treat, keep, use s. b. as a slave.

ye nyontšò, inf. nyontšoyeli, v. to master; to lord; to rule; herrschen; to be master, lord, possessor; ye n. k. nò nyontšò, to be master over s. th.

ye Nyonmo-abolo, v. and

ye Nyontšò-niiyenii, v. to take the Lords supper.

ye odase, inf. odaseyeli, v. to bear witness, to witness; ye m. k. he odase, to bear witness about s. b.

ye ofó, inf. ofóyeli, v. to forage; s. na ofo, v. th. s.

ye okómfo, v. to be a diviner, s. okomfo, n.

ye onukpa, inf. onukpayeli, v. to be old; to be an old person, an elder, a grandee; s. onukpa, n.; ye m. k. onukpa, v. to be older than s. b., comp. ye gbekē; eyemi onukpa afe afii ekpa, he is about 6 years older than I; but comp. Nyonmo dši onukpa, God is the old one, without comparison.

ye otšame, v. to be speaker.

ye otši, v. to spend a week; to celebrate a week.

ye oyá, v. to be quick; s. fe and he fe oyá, v. th. s.

ye oyai, oyáya, v. th. s.

ye sane, inf. saneyeli (Ot. di asem), v. to settle or judge a matter, palaver etc. to lead or plead ones cause; to defend one; comp. kodšo, v., bu atēñ, v., ye atēñ, v.; fa he, v., dšie na, v. etc.

ye se, inf. seyeli, v. to cheat, hurt, deceive s. b., eye mise, he cheated me; comp. šiši, šišiu, v.; and na se, v.

ye segbe, v. to have to do behind.

ye seke, inf. sekeyeli, v. to be mad; to rave; to rage; also figuratively used of love, lust, desire, zeal, bravery, etc. of animals, when very lively unruly, wild etc. f. i. okpoñgo ñye seke, the horse is wild; comp. yiñ kã, v., yiñ tšō, v., dfim, v.

ye semo, v. to be steward, headboy, assistant etc., see semo, n.

ye seo, v. to be the next in age, rang, etc.; s. seo, n.

ye srenke, v. to be carpenter.

ye ši, v. to eat s. th. down.

ye šikpoñ, v. to occupy the ground, the land; to take away place, comp. ye gbe, v.; to use the land.

ye šikpoñ nō, v. to govern the land.

ye šiši, v. to eat the rest; to have to do with the reason of any thing.

ye ta nō, v. to be over the army.

ye tatše, v. inf. tatšeyeli, to be field-marshal; *Feldhauptman* *fern*; s. tatše, n.

ye tipeñ, inf. tipeñyeli, v. to be of the same age; *ke m. k.*

ye —, v. to be as old as s. b.; comp. ye onukpa, v.

ye to, -toi, v. to live upon or by small cattle.

ye tše, v. to be father, author, possessor of s. th. or s. b., s. tše, n.; *wo m. k. tše, v.*

ye tšeiayibii, v. to live upon fruits.

ye tšo, n. to eat, gnaw, spoil wood.

ye tšofātše, v. to be doctor, s. tšofātše, n.

ye tšu, v. to spoil a room.

ye wa, v. to live upon snails; to eat snails.

ye wō, v. to live upon fowl.

ye wolo, v. lit. to eat the book; to swear by kissing the bible after the english fashion of swearing.

ye wōñ, inf. wōñyeli, generally woyeli, v. to eat food prepared by fetish-ceremonies to test one's fidelity; *ke m.*

k. ye wōñ, v. to make a covenant with s. b.; s. wōñ, n.

ye wōñnii, v. to have to do with fetish-things.

ye wōñsane, v. to be attached to the cause of the fetish; s. tšu wōñ, v. and wōñsane, n., to settle a fetish-palaver.

ye wōñtše, v. to be a fetish-priest.

ye wolo, ye wowodši, v. to eat eggs; to live upon eggs.

ye woyō, v. to be a fetish-priestess.

yē! int. halloo! halloh! heh! yē! na okpoñgo! yē! na na okpoñgo! halloo! (see) a horse! Comp. ēē! int. and the next word.

yē, 'ē! int. (Ot. = to be good); used especially by children in addressing father, mother etc. ata yē! awo yē! papa dear! mama dear!

yē = yei, pl. of yō, n. woman; *wich see.*

yē = yeli, n. eating; using; etc. etc. s. ye, v.

ye, inf. yē, v. (always connected with an object, generally „nu“, water) to draw; *schöpfen*; *miyaye nu*, I am going to draw water; *ya nuyē*, th. s.

ye, inf. yemo (adj. form eyeñ) v. to be white, to whiten; to bleach (v. n.); to be whitish; ye futā, -futāfutā, to be very white; s. futa, adj. and comp. di, v. tšu, v. ñoli, v.; also yere, n.; he ye, v. to be outside white; hīe ye, to have a white face etc.

ye, Adñ. v. = kwe, to look.

ye, Adñ. v. = fa, se, to suffice.

ye, v. (irreg. and defective, used as auxiliary verb; Adñ. ñe, Ot. wo, Ayigbe, le, Aku or Yoruba, li, ni, mbe); imperf. tense yo (= yeo); fut. (seldom used) aye, generally hī, tšō etc. take the place of it; without imperat. and infinit.; neg. voice be, v. which see; to exist, to be, to be somewhere, to live, to be in, at s. place (comp. dši, v., ni, v.); to be at hand, at home, comp. Nyonmo ye, there is a God or God is; eye, he is here, at home; ebe, he is not here, not at home, dead; noko ye, there is something, nokonoko be, there is nothing; to be true, real, eyeñ, it is true or so, eben, it is not true, not so; comp. ye mli, yeñ, v. and be mli, beñ, v.; to be, auxiliary verb or copula, connected with nouns and adjectives expressing the predicate, f. i. ye feo, to be beautiful (comp. Ot. ye, v. ye few, th. s. and Gā fe, v.; comp. also dši, v. and esp. § 33 at the end; many adjectives, especially such as are also adverbs can only be construed with ye (used as predicate) but not as apposition; others, f. i. feo, fefeo; tañ, tantañ; have when used as predicate the simple, when as apposition, the double form; f. i. ye tañ, to be ugly; gbomo tantañ, an ugly person; to have, to possess; miye noko, I have something; mibe šika, I have no money; to be right, good enough etc.; esp. in the prase; aye! let it! it is good! all right! it is enough! eš sei, laß gut seyn! The greatest difficulty is in the use of this verb as a prepositive verb (See Riis Otyi Gr. § 194—196 and Voc. under vo, prep.); as ya, ba, ke-ya, ke-ba, ke-dše etc. it is used to connect an object of locality with a verb having already an object, or not by itself requiring an object of locality; it cannot be translated and is not to be taken for the preposition „in“ (s. mli, n.) though it often seems to take its place; comp. the following instances: Ewo, he sleeps; ewo ye tšu mli, he sleeps (being) in the room; eta tšun, he sits in the room; eta ši, he sits (down); eta ši ye tšun, he sits (down **being**) in the room; if there is no mistake possible, it may be left out;

- f. i. eba fili mli, he came in a carriage; eba okpon̄go n̄o, - - on a horse; but: eba Osu ye fili mli, - - - ye okpon̄go n̄o. If the object of time or place is put in advance and a subject wanting for „ye“, it is either left out, or put behind; but sometimes like fe, ye, v., also put in advance without subject; comp. „No be le mli miba“ (= miba ye no be le mli) or „no be le mli miba ye“, or „ye no be le mli miba, I came in that time; in questions ye is always put behind or left out: Meni mli oh̄ie ene ye? or: meni mli oh̄ie ene ye? or: meni mli oh̄ie ene? In what didst thou carry this? Sometimes ye in two different signification may stand besides each other, as: Eye ye no be le mli, he was at hand in that time. Once an infinitive (absolute) met my ear: „yo ekemi yo“ being he was with me; analogous to which, „ye ekemi ye“, being he is with me, may be expected; as this absolute infinitive often appears in such simple forms; f. i. yē ekemi ye (not: yeli ekemi ye) etc.
- ye abekugbe, v. to be on the left, side; northward.
- ye adeka, v. to have a box.
- ye adeka mli, v. be in a box.
- ye akrowa, v. to be or dwell in a village.
- ye amane, - - mli, v. to be in trouble; to suffer; s. na amane, v.; pī, v., na n̄o, v.
- ye anaigbe, v. to be westward; = ye yiteṅbe.
- ye anumnyam, v. to have glory, honour; grace; = h̄ie ye nyam; s. ye nyam, v.
- ye asāne, v. to have a boil.
- ye basabasa, v. to be disorderly.
- ye bē, v. to have quarrel.
- ye bii, v. to have children.
- ye bibio, v. to be little.
- ye bie, v. to be here.
- ye bieḡbe, v. to be this way.
- ye blabla, v. to be violent.
- ye bleo, v. to be mild, slow etc.
- ye bloblo, v. to be thin, lean.
- ye bobokū, v. to be lazy; sickly.
- ye bodōbodo, v. to be soft; weak.
- ye bokāḡbe, v. to eastward.
- ye boimo, v. (to be) in the beginning.
- ye bokō, v. to be light; soft; strong; fe -, th. s.
- ye bon̄bon̄, v. = d̄se fū, v. to stink.
- ye dā, v. to be always (at hand).

- ye dā, v. to be before.
 ye dāne, v. = ye dā, v.
 ye dañ, v. to be in one's mouth.
 ye dalei, v. to have dollars, to be rich; ye darei, drai, th. s.
 ye deñ, v. to be in the hand, power, possession (ḏḏ); ye m. k. deñ, v. to be in hand etc. of some body.
 ye dekā, v. to have time, leisure; Zeit, Muße haben; dekā be hewo le mibaa, because there was no time therefore I did not come; miye dekā agbene, I have time now.
 ye dem, v. to be even, plain; s. trotro, adj. and ye trotro, v.
 ye deñdedeñ, v. to be hard.
 ye densō, v. to be different.
 ye derelē, v. to be sickly.
 ye dfeiañ, v. to be, live in the grass, field; s. dfeiañ, n.
 ye dfēñmo, v. to have understanding.
 ye dfēñmo ákpa, v. to have a good understanding.
 ye dfetri, v. to have a treasure, capital for trading.
 ye diñ, -ediñ, v. = di, v. to be black.
 ye dokodoko, v. = doko, v. to be sweet.
 ye drelē, v. to be slimy.
 ye dša no (or dšano) v. to be on the market-place.
 ye dšale na, v. to be right, straight, upright.
 ye dšeñ (= dše mli), v. to be or live in the world (see dše, n.); to exist, to live; ebe dšeñ, he is not in the world, he is dead.
 ye dšei, dšemei, v. to be there.
 ye dšemeiniiañ, v. to be there-about.
 ye dšeñ or
 ye dšeñba, v. to have a character, behaviour, report.
 ye dšeñba ákpa, v. to have a good character, report.
 ye dšuetei, dfetei, v. to have silver, be rich; s. ye dalei, nii, šika etc.
 ye dududūdu, v. to be tasteless; s. -wurududūdu, v.
 ye duñ mli, v. to be in darkness.
 ye eflo, v. to be empty.
 ye ekoro, v. to be single; for one's self, peculiar; s. ekoro, adj.; sro, v., sroto, adj.
 ye eñmoñ, v. to be raw.
 ye eñoli, v. to be green; = ñoli, v.
 ye eša, v. to have sin, be sinful; mihe be eša, I am sinless.

- ye atšuru, = tšu, v. to be red.
 ye eyeñ, = ye, v. to be white.
 ye falefale, v. to be clean = he tše, v.; mli tše, v. etc.
 ye fāna, v. to be or live at the river.
 ye fañ, v. to be open, plain.
 ye fēñfēñ, v. to be dirty, sickly.
 ye feo, v. to be thin, light, tasteless.
 ye fiase, v. to be in the cellar, store, prison.
 ye fidšitefidšite, v. to be unruly, unquiet; s. flefle, flafla etc.
 ye fitrifitri, v. th. s.
 ye fifio = ye bibio, v. to be small.
 ye fio, v. = ye bibi, v. to be small.
 ye fintō, v. to be little; to be few.
 ye fintō, v. to be narrow.
 ye fitšofitšo, v. to be exact.
 ye flafla, v. to be sanguinic, lively, unruly; active; rash.
 ye flefle, hīe ye flefle, v. to be light minded, frivolous.
 ye floflōflo, v. to be distant, remote; s. šoñ, adj.
 ye frōfrō, v. to be fresh, moist, well watered.
 ye futāfutā, v. to be very white; see ye, v. to be white.
 ye futufutu, v. to be mixed; s. futu, v.
 ye fefēfe, v. to be safe, sound, complete.
 ye gbe, v. to have way, place, room.
 ye gbei, v. to have a name; to be of reputation.
 ye gbedē, v. to be weak.
 ye gbenā, v. to be right, in order; s. gbenā, n.
 ye gbekē, v. to be a child, young.
 ye gbekēbīiaši, v. to be in childhood.
 ye gbeke naši, v. to be evening; - - in the evening.
 ye gbele na, v. to be at the point of death.
 ye gbele mli, v. to be in death.
 ye gbese, v. to have the menstruation; s. gbese, n.
 ye gbeteñ, v. to be in (the middle of) the way.
 ye gbeye, v. to be fearful, horrible, awful.
 ye gbohīadšeñ, v. to be in hades.
 ye gboiatohe, v. to be in an inn for strangers, travellers.
 ye gedšē, v. to be large, broad.
 ye gegēge, v. to be hard.
 ye gidigidi, v. to be disorderly, unruly, disturbed.
 ye godšō, godšogodšō, v. to be long, slender.
 ye hañ, v. to be bright, clear.
 ye haomo, v. to have trouble.
 ye he, v. to be about, for, around s. b. or s. th.

- ye he ko, v. to be in a place, s. he, n.
 ye hedšole, v. to have peace, be at peace.
 ye hefēhe, v. to be every where.
 ye hegbe, v. to have way, allowance, authority, plenipotence; *Bollmacht haben*.
 ye hemo, v. to have a sweet-heart, concubine.
 ye heniitšumo, v. to be in want of.
 ye henowomo, v. to have honour.
 ye heñ, v. to be bright, clear; = ye hañ, v.
 ye hereñ, v. to be warm, hot.
 ye hewale, v. to have power.
 ye m. k. or n. k. hewo, v. to be about, for, because of, s. b. or s. th. = ye he, v.
 ye heyeli, v. to have faith; liberty.
 ye hehēhe, v. to be blooming, blossoming.
 ye hīahīa, v. to be clean.
 ye m. k. or n. k. hīe, v. to be in the face, front of, before s. b. or s. th.
 ye hīekāmo, v. to have life, to be alive; s. ye wala.
 ye hīeme, v. to be content.
 ye hīetšre, v. to be in want of pastime, to be homesick; *Langeweile haben; Heimweh haben*.
 ye hirihi, = ye gidigidi, v. to be confused.
 ye kakadañ, v. to be long.
 ye kañ, kañkañ, v. to be bright.
 ye keketē, v. to be very dry.
 ye ketekete, v. to be exact.
 ye koklō, kokrō, v. to be large and round.
 ye koñ, v. to be or live in the bush.
 ye kose, v. to be or live in the plantation or country.
 ye kpakpatā, v. to be good, hard, strong etc.
 ye kpalekpale, v. to be bald.
 ye kplenē, v. to be void, desert, desolate.
 ye kpetekpete, v. to be glutinous; soft; weak.
 ye kpī, kpitī, v. to be thick, muddy.
 ye kpintiñ, kpintiñkpliñ, v. to be sound, safe, whole, strong.
 ye kpitio, v. to be short.
 ye kplanā, = ye kpenē, v.
 ye kple, kplei, kpleikplei, kpetenkplé, v. to be large, great, big etc.
 ye kplekple, v. to be froward, unruly, unquiet; precocious.
 ye kpō, v. to be simple, quiet, mild.
 ye krāmākrāmā, v. to be fierce; greedy.
 ye kroñ, v. to be simple, genuin, clear, pure, holy.

- ye kroṅkroṅ, v. th. s. (corroborated).
 ye krukru, v. to be unruly; ye kplekple.
 ye kuku, v. to be short.
 ye kuntú, v. to be woolen.
 ye kutruku, v. to be round, in a circle.
 ye legelege, v. to be thin, slender, as snakes etc.
 ye mǎñ, v. to be or live in town; s. ye kose, v. th. contr.
 ye mañse, v. to be over land, on a journey, in a far country; in der Ğremde, überland ſeyn.
 ye mǎnyāmǎnyǎ, v. to have a rough surface.
 ye masei, v. to be at the side of s. b.
 ye matā, matamatā, v. to be slimy, soft.
 ye mīše, v. to be content, have joy = mī še, v.
 ye mli, yeñ, neg. be mli, beñ, v. to be inside, inwardly, in; to be so; to be true, real; eyeñ lo eben? is it so or is it not so? yen! (often without gram. subj.) it is so, it is true! beñ kwrā! it is not true at all!
 ye m. k. mliši, v. to be in s. body's bosom.
 ye mluṃlu, v. to be dusty.
 ye mōñ, v. to be in a fort, stonehouse, to live there.
 ye mōbo, v. to be pitied, to be a pity; eye mōbo, it is a pity; enii ye mōbo, he is to be pitied.
 ye momo, v. to be or exist already.
 ye momosa, v. to have existed or been a long time before, a long time ago.
 ye mudši, v. to be dirty.
 ye musuñ, v. to be in the belly.
 ye musu, v. to be a curse.
 ye na, v. to be at the mouth, brim, shore etc. to be according to, s. na, n.
 ye nabii, v. to have grandchildren.
 ye nabu, v. to have a mouth, opening, end, brim, shore etc.
 ye nane, v. to have a foot; neg. be nane, to have no foot, i. e. to be unable to walk.
 ye nǎdšiañ, v. to be in the place, instead of s. b., to be the representative of s. b.; comp. ye nǎdšiañ, v.
 ye nǎdšiašigbe, v. to be eastward, = ye bokāgbe.
 ye nakai, v. to be so.
 ye nakai lolo, v. to be still so; to be so so; ſo ſo ſeyn.
 ye nakpe, v. to be wonderful, to be a wonder.
 ye nanyo, v. to have a friend.
 ye nā, v. to have art, dexterity.
 ye nā mli, v. to be, or to be performed, or done, artfully, cunningly.

- ye ñā, v. to have a wife.
- ye ñāno (ñā no) or ñāmli (ñā mli), v. to live or be in the field, desert; s. ñā, n.
- ye ñanī, ye ñalī, v. to be cold.
- ye neke, v. to be so.
- ye nibii and
- ye nii, v. to have or possess things, to be rich.
- ye nine, v. to have hands; neg. be nine, v. to have no hands, i. e. to be unable to work because of a bad hand; comp. ye nane, v.
- ye niiañ, v. to be in or among things, - dšemei niiañ, to be thereabout.
- ye niitšumo, v. to have work, business, a trade; to be engaged.
- ye ninedšūrōgbe, v. to be on the right hand or side, southward.
- ye ñmolo, v. to be laughable.
- ye ñmon, v. to be in the plantation.
- ye ñmotoñmoto, v. to be miry.
- ye nō, nō ko, noko, v. to have something; neg. be noko, to have nothing; pl. ye nii, v.
- ye nō mli, v. to be in a vessel.
- ye nō, v. to be over, on, above s. th.; to have a cover; s. nō, n.
- ye nōfēnō, v. to have every thing.
- ye m. k. nō, v. to be at, near, with, by s. b., s. nō, n.; eyo minō, he is with me.
- ye nōgbe, v. to have access.
- ye nsra mli, v. to be in camp.
- ye nšo mli, ye nšon, v. to be or live in the sea.
- ye nšogbe, = ye ninedšūrōgbe, v. to be southward.
- ye nšokpo, v. to be on a island.
- ye nšona, v. to be at the sea-shore.
- ye nšono, v. to be on sea.
- ye nšonnyīemo, mli, v. to be on a voyage.
- ye nšose, v. to be behind or beyond the sea, i. e. far away; comp. mañse, n.
- ye nšošiši, v. to be on the bottom of the sea.
- ye ntá, v. to be double.
- ye nu mli, nuñ, v. to be or live in the water.
- ye ñulañ, v. to be bright.
- ye ñwanedšē, v. to be doubtful; neg. be ñwanedšē, v. to be undoubtedly true, Zweifellos; be ñwanedšē, often used without gram. subject, = Zweifellos, Zweifelsohne, ohne

- Ẓweifel; be ñwanedšē ñi eba, without doubt he came,
 ohne Ẓweifel, er kam.
 ye ñwǎñwǎ, v. = ye nakpe, v. to be surprising, wonder-
 ful, astonishing; Ot. wo ñwoñwa, v.
 ye ñwātāñwātā, v. to be grisled; ye ñweteñwete, th. s.
 ye ñwei, v. to be or live above, up stairs, on high, in
 heaven.
 ye ñweihie, v. to be at the firmament.
 ye nyāñānyāñā, v. to be swarming (of vermin etc.) roughly,
 ugly.
 ye nyanemo (or nyankeemo), v. to be dirty, disgusting.
 ye nyānyānyā, v. to be sour, acid.
 ye nyemi, v. to have a brother or sister (Geschwister).
 ye nyeramnyeram, v. to be dazzling = nyera, nyeram, v.
 ye nyiemo mli, v. to be on a journey.
 ye nyōmo, nyōdši, v. to have debts.
 ye nyōñ, v. to be in the night; to happen in the night.
 ye nyōñ, v. to be or happen in (a certain) month; eba
 miñō ye nyōñ ñi dši ete le mli, he came to me (being)
 in the third month.
 ye nyōñ (pl. nyōdši), v. to have a slave.
 ye nyontšo, v. to have a master.
 ye oblahiañ, v. to be or happen in youth.
 ye oblayeiañ, v. to be in virginité, youth (of women).
 ye odasefo, v. to have a witness.
 ye okadi, v. to have a sign.
 ye okplo he, v. to be at table.
 ye oyá, v. to be quick.
 ye pepēpe, v. to be exactly so; s. ye fitšofitšo, ketekete.
 ye sakasaka, v. to be disorderly.
 ye sane, v. to have a palaver.
 ye se, v. to be on the back, to be back, behind; to be
 left; s. se, n.
 ye segbe, v. to be backward, behind.
 ye setšun, v. to be in the backroom, bedroom.
 ye skam, v. to be a shame.
 ye soñ, v. to be genuin.
 ye sulañ, v. to be hairy.
 ye susuma, v. to have a son, a shadow.
 ye ši, šiši, v. to be under s. b. or s. th.
 ye šiši, v. to be on the ground, down, down stairs (ye
 ñwei, th. contr.); to have a signification, reason, ground,
 foundation, bottom.
 ye šia, v. to be at home; to have a house, home.

- ye šihile, v. to have a dwelling.
 ye šika, v. to have gold, be rich; s. ye nii, v.
 ye šikpoñ, v. to be on earth, to live on earth; to have land.
 ye šiši, s. ye ši, v.
 ye šišidšē, v. to have a beginning.
 ye šoñ, v. to be far away.
 ye šōšōšō, v. to be pointed.
 ye ta mli, v. to be in the army, in war.
 ye tañ, v. to be ugly, hateful.
 ye teñ, ye te leñ, v. to be amidst, in the middle.
 ye toi, v. to have ears, i. e. to be obedient; neg. be toi, to be disobedient; s. toi, n.; to have small cattle; see to, n.
 ye toiñdšole, v. to have rest or peace (for the ears).
 ye trotro, v. to be smooth.
 ye tšretšrei, v. to be rent, ragged; thin, watery.
 ye tšu mli, tšuñ, v. to be in the room, inside; to be in prison.
 ye tšui, v. to have a heart; to be courageous.
 ye tšuidšūrō, n. to have a good heart, to be glad, happy.
 ye tšokatšoka and
 ye tšukatšúka, tšikatšíka, tšakatšáka, v. to be in a hubbub, in disorder.
 ye tšuse, = ye gbese, v. to have the menstruation.
 ye tšuyiteñ, v. to be on the housetop.
 ye tukutúku, v. to be fat, round; -tšukutšuku, th. s.
 ye trúntrā, v. to be speckled.
 ye tuñtu, v. to be dark; - - in the very middle.
 ye tūtūñtū, v. to be dark.
 ye vevēve, v. to be hard.
 ye vī, v. to be weakly.
 ye vō, v. to be deep; very deep.
 ye wala, v. to have life, be alive.
 ye walaheremo, v. to have salvation.
 ye walaherelo, v. to be a saviour.
 ye we, v. to be or live in one's house, dwelling home; comp. we, šia and tšu, n.
 ye webii, v. to have domestics.
 ye wesē, v. to be froward.
 ye wiemo ko, v. to have a word (to speak).
 ye wo mli, won, v. to be in sleep.
 ye won, ye won mli, v. to be in sleep.

ye woñ, ye woñ mli, v. lit. to be in a fetish, to be born on him, s. fo — wo woñ mli, v.

ye woñ, v. to have a fetish.

ye wolo mli, v. to be (found) in a book, in a paper.

ye woloñkwe, v. to be in school.

ye wyiese, v. to be behind the mill.

ye wyieši, v. to be on the grinding place.

ye yaka, v. to be vain, useless; gratis.

ye yano, v. to be at a funeral-custom.

ye yidšiemō, v. to have praise.

ye yin, v. to be in the head, mind.

ye yiteñ, v. to be on the top.

ye yitšo, v. to have a hand (for thinking); be yitšo, to have no head, be thoughtless.

ye yitšo kpakpa, v. to have a good head, einen guten Kopf haben; to be gifted for learning.

ye yukuyuku, v. to be full of small things, children, people.

ye yurudu, v. to be cool.

etc. etc.

ye, n. being; having; inf. of ye, v. seldom used; f. i. ye ekemi yo, being he was with me; s. also, yo, n.

yē = yemo, n. whitening; whiteness, fr. ye, v.

yē, n. drawing (of water); das Schöpfen.

yē, adj. and adv. hot; holly (of pepper etc.).

yei (yē), pl. n. of yō, n. women; feminine animals.

yeiabi, n. women-child, unmanly person.

yeiagbei, n. women-name.

yeianii, n. female things.

yeiasane, n. female-matter; women's palaver.

yeiatade, n. female dress.

yeiahela, n. women-sickness.

yeiahie, n. women-face.

yeiasenyielo, n. person running after women; Weiberfnecht.

yeiaseniemo, n. running after women.

yeianoyeli, n. women-government.

yeiañā, n. women's cunning.

yeiañānii, n. implements of women.

yeianiitšumo, n. women-work; -business; -behaviour.

yeiasu, yeiasubāñ, n. kind, behaviour, character of women.

yeiasuomō, n. women-love.

yeiatšu, n. women-house, -room.

yeiawe, n. women-house, -dwelling; they live generally in a separate house.

yeiawiemō, n. women'stalk.

- yěla, s. yăra, yěra, yā, n. funeral-custom.
 yele, v. s. yere, to find, meet.
 yele, n. s. yere, n. yams.
 yeli, n. (s. times yele, yeri, yere, may be heard); eating, enjoying; devouring; effectation; use; annoyance, trouble; treatment, transaction, negotiation; business, occupation; government, rule; spending; behaviour; life; being etc. etc. fr. ye, v.
 yelilo, yelo, n. scarcely used alone, but most frequently in combinations; eater, annoyer etc. fr. ye, v.
 yelihe, n. place of eating, transaction, government; rank; station etc.
 yem, Adn. n. = yeli, n.
 yeñ, = ye mli, v. neg. be mli, defective verb; to be true, to be so; to be real; s. ye, def. and aux. v.
 yere, v. inf. yeremo (corroboration of ye), to find, to meet.
 yere na, inf. nayeremo, v. to overtake or come upon un-awares.
 yeremo, n. meeting.
 yere, pl. yedši, n. yams; the best kind of it; compare „afaseo“ or „afaso“, n.: there are many kinds of „yere“ again; yere ebo, the yams is bearing or getting large in the ground; comp. bayere, kwakwrakwa, n. etc.
 yereba, n. leaf or plant of yams.
 yerebē, n. time of yams.
 yerebō, n. bearing of yams.
 yerede, adj. and adv. hard, continual; -ly; -ly; fe —, to persevere; to be hard; perplexing; troublesome.
 yeredédédédē, adv. imitating the sound of running (of the steps); ehie foi yeredédédédédē; he ran away hop hop hop etc.
 yeredēfemo, n. perseverance.
 yeredšiemō, taking out of yams; yams-harvest.
 yeredūlo, n. yams-planter.
 yeredūmo, n. yams-planting.
 yeredūmobē, n. time for yams-planting.
 yerefā, -fāmo, n. = yeredšiemō.
 yerehetolo, n. yams-peel.
 yerehōlo, n. yams-seller.
 yerehōmo, n. yams-selling.
 yerehomo, n. yams-cooking.
 yerehūlo, n. = yeredūlo; cultivator of yams.
 yerehūmo, n. cultivation of yams.

yerekadimo, n. supplying of wanting yams-plants, which have not grown.

yereklata, n. a slice of yams.

yerekuku, n. piece of yams; - yerekukudši.

yerekutu, n. a small fence for preserving yams in.

yerenko, n. small heaps of ground round the yams-plant; s. nko, n. and bo nko, v.

yereniiyenii, pl. n. food of yams.

yeresū, n. ground producing yams.

yeretša, n. yamsdigging.

yeretšo, n. pl. - tsei, n. the stick put to the yams-plant, that it may run up at it.

yeretšu, n. room for keeping yams.

yereyeli, n. yamseating; the first eating of yams is connected with many ceremonies; before the fetish eats yams (before the time of „Hōmowo“), no body is allowed to eat; the next person eating is the king etc. etc. The reason of this may be, that unripe yams are very unhealthy, whilst before the new yams comes in, provisions are very scarce, which is a temptation to eat the yams too soon; and to prevent this, the fetish-law is resorted to, as also against pigs-meat, the cutting certain shadow- or other useful trees etc.

yere and

yeri, s. yeli, n. eating; using etc. s. ye, v.

yěroke, v. s. yōroke, v. to loose.

yetre, n. europ. word, pease.

yeye, yeyei, redupl. v. of ye, v. to eat.

yeyēye (fr. ye, v. to trouble), adj. and adv. troubling; unquiet in mind; etc. fe —, v. to be troubled, driven about = tšui ye, v.

yeyēyefelo, n. a troubled person.

yeyēyefemo, n. trouble, disturbance in mind, unquietness etc. = tšuiyeli, n.

yeyēyesane, n. troublesome palaver.

yeyēyewiemo, n. troublesome word.

yi, pl. yimo; inf. yī, yimo, yile, v. to strike, einschlagen; to flogg; yile! flogg him! also used of other similar movements, to pick, bite of birds, to knock, kick etc. of animals; to wetten (s. Germ. „peitschen“) of rain; Nyoñmo yimi āhū pam, rain wettened me through and through (s. Nyoñmo, n.); to strike a road, einschlagen, einen Weg einschlagen, s. yi mli, yin, v., to enter upon a journey, to go away; off; nyese le eyin, the day

before yesterday he went off; to strike root, *Wurzel schlagen* (yi fā, - šišifā); to strike of, fall down; to come down; s. yi ši, v.; to be full (inf. yile); to be sufficient; eyi obō, it is quite full; ameyimo obōbōbō, they are quite full; etc. mli yi, inf. mliyile, v. to be inwardly full; etc.; to fill; etc.

yi, n. head, and its combinations see afterwards.

yi dañ, v. to fill the mouth.

yi deñ, v. to flogg on the palm of the hand; to fill the hand.

yi fa, v. to fill the river; fa yi, the river is full; s. also yiri, v.

yi fā, v. to be half full; to strike roots; s. yi šišifā, v.

yi gbe, = kō gbe, v. to strike a road; *einen Weg einschlagen*; to fill a pot.

yi hāmō, v. to take the lead, to go in advance.

yi hie, hiegbe, v. th. s.

yi he, v. to flogg one's self.

yi mli, yin (which see); inf. mliyī, v. to strike in, into; to take a road; to enter a journey; to go away; to fill the inside; eyi mli obō, he or it filled the inside.

yi musu, v. to fill the belly.

yi na, nabu, v. to strike on the mouth.

yi nādšian, v. inf. nādšianyī, - yimo, to remain on the same spot; to move in a circle (in argument).

yi nō, v. inf. noyi, noyimo, to come down upon s. th. or s. b., loflo yi mino, a bird descended upon me.

yi nu, v. to be full of water.

yi se, v. to flogg on the back.

yi ši, v. inf. šiyimo, šiyī, to strike the ground, to descend, to come down; to alight on the ground; sometimes used as aux. v. to express the reaching or coming to the ground of a movement expressed by a preceeding verb; f. i. egbla ke-yi si, it rent in two (till it reached) to the ground, it rent quite down. A peculiar expression is yi m. k. ši, v. to descend s. b., i. e. to let the fetish descend upon s. b.; to make s. b. a fetish-priest (who therefore often are seen to wear an iron chain round their neck, by which they pretend to make the fetish descend).

yi šiši, v. to strike the ground; to fill the bottom etc.

yi šišifā, v. to strike roots.

yi tšo, inf. tšoyī, tšoyimo, v. to drum.

yi tšu, v. to fill a room.

yi, (Ot. ti., Adñ. yi) head. As in other languages this word is very extensively used in various ways; and as da, de, hie, he mli, na, no, se, šiši, tšui etc. it appears very often as gram. subject or object. The principal significations are: top (comp. yiteñ); beginning, principle; life; individual (poll; head; piece, Kopf; Stück), f. i. ameyi etc, they three; number, comp. yibo; price, comp. yinii; sum; a sum of money about 2 shilling and 9d. worth, or 50 String of cowries (german 1 fl. 40 kr., french frs. 3,50); cowries are generally counted by these „heads“; then „yi, yin, yitšo“ are generally used for most of the faculties of head and heart, = reason, mind, memory, thought, understanding etc. The principal combinations are the following: 1) yi as (gram.) object: ba yi; inf. yibā, v. to spare, schonen, verschonen; bi yi ši, v. to ask about one's head, i. e. life, by a fetish-priest, a certain ceremony; bo m. k. yi, v. to cry against s. b.; bo yi, v. inf. yibō, to number; bu yi? s. yibū; da yi ši, v. to congratulate one's self for recovering, saving etc. by a feast and sacrifice; dfa yi, v. to break or crush the head by falling etc.; dše m. k. yi, v. to come from s. b. head, mind, device etc.; dše m. k. yi, v. to come away from s. b. head, memory; to be forgotten; = hie kpa no, dšie yi, inf. yidšiemō, v. to praise; dšo m. k. yi, v. to bless one's head; fā yi, v. inf. yifāmō, to cry at one, to reproach one = nā m. k. yi; fite yi, v. to spoil the head, mind; fo yi, v. to wash the head; fo yi, v. inf. yifō (old: yipō) to cut one's head off, to behead; fā yi, v. to comb the hair; gba yi, v. to cleave the head; to part the hair, scheiteln; gbe yi, v. to strike out a sum; to fill up a sum; gble yi, v. to open the head, mind (but comp. yin gble, v.); gbo yi, v. to plait the hair; ha yi, v. to cover the head; here moko yi wala, v. to save one, σωζειν, inf. yiwalaheremō; kpa yi, v. to make one's head bald; kpo yi, v. to shave the head, = še yi; kpō m. k. yi wala, to redeem one's life; inf. yiwalakpōmō; kū yi, v. to cut the hair; le yi, v. to know one's mind; see le m. k. yitšo, yin; mā yi ši, v. to lay the head down, to bow down; s. koto, v. bu ši, v.; mō yi, v. to attack the head (of sickness); na m. k. yi, v. to see one's mind, thought; nā m. k. yi, inf. yinā, v. to cry at s. b. = fō yi; to command one; anherrschen; nā m. k. yi se, v. to shut behind s. b., to shut one in; nme yi ši, v. inf. yišinmē, = nme tšui ši, v. to have

patience; ñme oyi ši fio, have a little patience! ñō yi fō m. k. kue nō, v. to fall about s. body's neck; nu m. k. yi, v. to hear s. body's mind, meaning, reason; pām (or pāñ, kpāñ) m. k. yi, v. to make a conjuration against s. body's life; pila yi, v. to wound the head; po yi = fo yi; sa m. k. yi, v. to fit s. b.'s mind; še yi, v. to shave the head; ši yi, v. to knock against the head; to yi, s. to yin, v. tfa yi, v. to strike the head; tše m. k. yi se, inf. yisetšemo, v. to call s. b. back; tši m. k. yi se, v. inf. yisetšimo, v. lit. to knock or push s. b. backward; to push one down; to drive one, urge one on, forward; tšō m. k. yi, v. to turn one's head, to make one mad; tšole yi, v. to lay the head on a pillow; wa m. k. yi, v. inf. yiwale, to use one cruelly; to persecute, illtreat, abuse one; enyontšo wale yi, his master illtreads him; s. yi wa, v.; wadše m. k. yi, inf. yiwadšemo, v. to harden one's head, mind etc.; wo m. k. yi, wo m. k. yi nō, v. to elevate, exalt s. b.; wō m. k. yi, v. inf. yiwō and yiwomo, to cry one out; to hoot one out; wule yi, v. to hurt the head; yi m. k. yi nō, v. to descend upon s. b.'s head; etc. 2) yi as gram. subj. and possessive definition:

- yi ba, v. to get a head, i. e. reason, understanding.
 yi bō, v. inf. yibō, to grow or get large heads (of yams).
 yi bu, v. inf. yibū, to be lightminded (no longer used; s. fe yibū, v. yibulo; hie ye flefle, yitšo ye flefle, v.
 yi di m. k. (di, Ot. = ye, in Gã), v. to be giddy.
 yi fa, v. to be of large, sufficient number.
 yi he ši, v. to fall down headlong; den Kopf am Boden zerſchmettern; esp. made use of in a horrible curse or deprecation: „Oyi ahe ši ni ogbo!“ „may thy head be crushed to the ground that thou diest!“ and th. s. as noun: oyiaheši, = pestilence; Ad. th. s.
 yi kā, v. inf. yikāmo, s. yin kā; v.
 yi kpa, v. inf. yikpale, to be bald; s. kpale, n.; kpale-kpale, adj., yikpatātše, n.
 yi na wala, v. inf. yiwalanā, to be safe, sound; to be preserved; to be saved; s. here yi wala and Ot. ti nya nkwa, v.
 yi sa, v. to have a fit head, mind, good faculty.
 yi ti, v. to have a big head; ešika yi ti, his gold-lump is big, he is rich.
 yi wa, inf. yiwale, v. to be hard-headed; to be cruel; comp. wa m. k. yi; wadše yi; v. hie wa, v. tšui wa, v. etc.

- (yi wo, inf. yiwō, v. to be proud).
 yi ke m. k. ya šoñ, v. the head goes far away with s. b.,
 i. e. to be lost in thought, wonder etc.
 yibā, n. sparing; *Berschonung, Schonung*; exemption; fr. ba yi, v.
 yibalo, n. person sparing s. b., taking care for s. b.
 yibii, pl. n. fruits of trees; wo —, v. to bear —.
 yibiiwō, n. fruit bearing; fruitfulness.
 yibo, n. number, sum.
 yibū, n. lightmindedness; fe -, v. to be lightminded = hie
 ye flefle, v.
 yibūbi, n. lightminded child.
 yibūdšeñ, n. lightminded character, life, etc.
 yibūfemo, n. lightminded act.
 yibulo, n. lightminded person.
 yibuniitšumo, n. lightminded, careless business.
 yibunayeli, n. lightminded transaction; fr. ye yibū na, v.
 yibusane, n. matter of lightmindedness.
 yibūsu, n. lightminded frame, character; - subañ, n. th. s.
 yidi, v. giddiness; fr. yi di, v.
 yido, n. heat of the head; head-ache.
 yidšielo, n. person praising s. b. fr. dšie yi, v.
 yidšiemō, n. praise.
 yidšiemolala, n. song of praise.
 yifālo, n. reproacher.
 yifāmo, n. reproach.
 yifāmosane, n. reproachful palaver.
 yifāmowiemo, n. reproachful word, language.
 yifō, yifomo, n. beheading.
 yifolo, n. beheader.
 yifamo, n. combing of the hair.
 yigbamo, n. parting of the hair.
 yigbomo, n. plaiting of the hair.
 yihā and yihamo, n. covering of the head.
 yikāmo, s. yinkāmo, n. madness.
 yikpale, n. baldness.
 yikpatatše, n. baldheaded man; *Rahlfopf*.
 yikpomo, n. shaving of the head = yišemo, n.
 yikule, n. number, sum = yibo, n.
 yikūlo, n. cutter of the hair.
 yikūmo, n. haircutting.
 Yilo („striker“), pr. n. of one of the towns on the Krobo
 mountain (that of Oloko Patu in the West); comp. Ma-
 nya, pr. n.
 yilē, n. knowledge of one's opinion; also yinlē, n.

- yile, n. fulness, fr. yi, v.
 yilo, n. striker, fr. yi, v.
 yimo, n. striking; filling etc. fr. yi, v.
 yimu, n. division, party.
 yimuyimu, adj. and adv. parted; in parties.
 yinālo, n. person crying at s. b.
 yināmo, n. crying at s. b.; *Anherrschen*; fr. na yi, v.
 yin, v. = yi mli, inf. mliyi and mliyimo, to strike in or out (f. i. a road); *einschlagen* (einen Weg); *eine Reise antreten*; *weggehen*; *eyin* etc, he want away.
 yin = yi mli, n. inside of the head; mind, reason, faculty; understanding; opinion, meaning; also this word is frequently used in the compounds: the principal ones are: *ba m. k. yin*, v. to come into one's head; *be yin*, v. s. *ye yin*; *bi yin*, v. to ask one's opinion; *bo yin toi*, v. to listen to one's reason or opinion; *bu yin*, v. to esteem one's opinion; *dšie yin*, v. to produce one's opinion; *fā yin*, v. th. s.; *ke yin*, v. to say one's opinion; *na yin*, v. to see one's opinion, mind, etc.; *nō yin*, v. to take one's opinion; *nu* —, to hear it; *te* —, to conceal —; *to yin*, v. to propose; to make a proposal, design, project, purpose, etc. inf. *yinto*; a peculiar use of this compound is to be observed in phrases like: *Mitoo midientše miyin mifee*, I did not do it according to my own design, or from myself; *tōtō yin*, v. to perplex one's mind; *tši yin ta*, v. to mention one's opinion; *tšake* -, v. to change -; *tšō* -, v. to turn -, to show -; *wie* -, v. to speak one's mind; *ya* -, v. to enter one's head; *ye* -, v. to be in one's mind; neg. *be* -; *yi yin*, v. to fill the head; *yo* -, v. to perceive one's mind etc.
yin gble, inf. *yingblemo*, v. to be mad.
yin kā, v. inf. *yinkamo*, th. s.
yin tšō, v. inf. *yintšōmo*, th. s.
yinbimo, n. asking one's opinion.
yin fē, *ake* ... lit. the whole opinion (sc. is), that — to suppose that, = „*fe, ake*“; *eyin fē, ake enye*, he supposed, that it was his mother.
yingblemo, n. madness; s. *sekeyeli*, *yinkamo*, *yintšōmo*, th. s.; openmindedness; comp. *yingble*, *gble yin*, v.
yinkamo, n. th. s.
yintō, n. proposal, design, project; purpose; *Borſaß*; fr. *to yin*, v.
yintofemo, n. execution of ones purpose.
yintolo, n. proposer, designer.

- yintõtõlo, n. perplexer of one's mind; fr. tõtõ yĩn, v.
 yintõtõmo, n. perplexing, disturbance of mind.
 yintšõlo, n. mad person, fr. yĩn tšõ, v. and turner, shower
 of mind fr. tšõ yin, v.
 yintšõmo, n. madness; change, turning, showing of mind.
 yintšakelo, n. changer of mind, opinion; fr. tšake yĩn, v.
 yintšakemo, n. change of mind, opinion, comp. dfẽnmõ-
 tšakemo, n. and tšuiĩntšakemo, n. etc.
 yĩnwiemo, n. speaking out of one's mind, fr. wie yĩn, v.
 yinii, pl. n. lit. head-things, s. yi, n. price of a slave,
 price; Kaufpreis, Loskaufssumme, λύτρον.
 yino (yino, yino), n. lit. what is one's head, life; time
 which a person lives, generation (γενεα), periode etc.,
 maĩtše Herode yino, ἐπὶ βασιλεως Ἡρώδου, in the time
 of Herode, the king etc.; blemabii le ayino, the time
 of the ancients; ĩmenebii le ayino, the present time or
 generation, wosebii le ayino, the future generation etc.
 adv. above, on, upon the head; s. also beyino, n.
 yinobii, pl. n. persons of a generation; generation (if the
 people of it are meant collectively).
 yinonii, pl. n. things, customs manners, etc. of a generation.
 yinosane, n. a matter of a whole generation.
 yipãnmõ, yipãmo, yikpãnmõ, n. conjuration against s. b.'s
 life.
 yiri (yire, yere), v. inf. yirimo (Ot. th. s.); corroboration
 of yi, v. to be ful; to be overful; to overflow, to swell,
 to flood.
 yirimo, n. overflowing, flood.
 yisale, n. ripeness of head, mind etc.
 yisamo, n. ordering of head or hair.
 yise, n. hindpart of the head; ὀπίσσω; occiput.
 yisetšemo, n. back-calling.
 yisetšilo, n. person urging one on.
 yisetšimo, n. pushing down; pushing forward, urging on,
 fr. tši m. k. yi se, v.
 yisetširelo and yisetširemo, th. s. from the pl. form of the
 verb: tšire yi se.
 yišelo, n. shaver of the head.
 yišemo, n. shaving of the head = yikpomõ, n.
 yiši, v. s. yi ši, v. to descend.
 yiši, n. place under the head; contrary of yiteĩ; but comp.
 also nãdšiaši, n.
 yišĩnmelo, n. patient person, fr. ĩme yi ši = ĩme tšui
 ši, v.; to tšui ši, v.

yīšīnmē, -mō, n. patience.

yīšiwulamō, n.; s. yi ya wula šī under wula šī, v.

yite, yite mli, yiteñ, pl. yiteañ, n. lit. head-middle, top, highest point of s. th.; head-point of wind, i. e. west; s. yiteñgbe, n. nādšiaši, n. etc.; as tšuiyiteñ, n. house-top; tšoyiteñ, n. top of a tree etc. ba yiteñ, v. to come to or on the top; be yiteñ, neg. of ye yiteñ; bu yiteñ, v. to cover the top of the head etc., damō yiteñ, v. to stand on the top; dše yiteñ, v. to come from the top etc. dšie -, v. to take down - -, ha -, v. to cover - -; kã -, v. to lie on - -; kũ -, v. to break - -; lo -, v. to take off - -; mǎ -, v. to set or build on - -; na -, v. to see - -; ša -, v. to whitewash the top (of flatt-topped houses); še -, v. to shave the top or crown of the head; to reach the top; ta -, v. to touch - -; ya yiten, v. to go on the top; ye yiteñ, v. to be on the top, neg. be -; yi yiteñ, v. to strike the top, etc. etc. Verbs of which yiteñ is the subject will be easily understood; f. i.

yiteñ fō, v. to be wet on the top.

yiteñ gbī, v. to be dry on the top.

yiteñ kã, v. to be open on the top.

yiteñ le, v. to be broad on the top.

yiteñ ta heko, v. to reach with the top to some place.

yiteñbā, n. coming on the top.

yiteñbū, n. covering of the top.

yiteñdamō, n. standing on the top.

yiteñgbe, n. head-or top-way; west; west-ward; comp. nādšiašigbe, n.

yiteñka, n. covering of the top.

yiteñkāmō, n. lying on the top.

yiteñmǎ, n. building, setting on the top.

yiteñša, n. whitewashing of the top.

yiteñpampaso, n. crown of head; Scheitel.

yiteñtā, -mō, n. touching of, or sitting on the top.

yiteñyā, n. going on the top.

yitšo (negligently pronounced 'itšo), pl. yitšei, n. (lit. head-tree or stick, comp. hietšo, gbomotšo, satšo, kanetšo etc.), head (as frequently used as „yi“, n.); also figuratively: princip; beginning etc. (comp. שׂרָא and תְּשׂרָא, κεφαλή, κεφαλαίον; caput, Haupt, Kopf, head and all the derivations from them). Also the use of „yitšo“ in compounds is as frequent as that of „yi“, but more plain and not so much diversified in its signification. Observe the following and the rest will be easily understood:

yitšo ba, v. to get a head, i. e. understanding; yitšo or yitšon (which see) fa, v. to have a large understanding; yitšo gba m. k., v. to have headache; miyitšo gbami, lit. my head cracks me, I have headache (comp. yitšo wa he, v., of stronger pain); yitšo gbla m. k., v. to be drawn away by imagination; to be absent etc.; yitšo gbo, v. comp. yitšonwolo gbo, v., yitšo he ši, v. to strike one's head to the ground; yitšo sa = yi sa, v.; yitšo wa, v. to have a hard head to learn; yitšo wa he, v. to have head-ache; fever; yitšo wo, v. to be selfcontent, self-complacent; yitšo ya m. k. šon, v. to be carried away by one's thoughts, imagination; yitšo ye flefle = hie ye flefle, v. to be lightminded; etc. etc. Objective combin. ba m. k. yitšo, v. to come into one's head; be yitšo, neg. of ye yitšo, v.; dše yitšo, v. to come from one's head; fi -, v. to bind s. th. about the -; fo -, v. to cut - -; fo -, v. to wash - -; gba -, v. to cleave -; ha -, v. to cover - -; hi -, v. to remain in one's head, memory; kũ -, v. to break - -; le -, v. to know - -, opinion etc. mā yitšo ši, v. to bow down; mō yitšo, v. to attack the head (sickness); na -, v. to see one's opinion; še -, v. to shave the head; wo - nō, v. to lift up the head; ya -, v. to enter the head; ye -, v. to be in the head; neg. be yitšo, etc. etc. Comp. yi, n. yin, n. yitšon, n. and their compounds.

yitšogbamō, n. headache, fr. yitšo gba, v.

yitšofimō, n. binding about the head; fr. fi yitšo, v.

yitšofolo, n. beheader; fr. fo yitšo, v.

yitšofō, -fomō, n. beheading.

yitšohā, -hamō, n. covering of the head; fr. ha yitšo, v.

yitšohewale, n. head-ache; fr. yitšo wa he, v.

yitšoi, n. hair (of head, comp. tšoi, hetšoi).

yitšokūmō, n. breaking of one's head.

yitšon (= yin and used like it in many compounds), instead of yitšo mli, n. inside of the head; mind; meaning, opinion; understanding etc.; „moko lee moko yitšon, prv., no body knows any body's head inside, i. e. mind, opinion; ba yitšon, v. to come into the head, mind = ba yin, ba yitšo, v.; dše yitšon, v. to come from the head, mind; dše yitšon, v. to come out of the mind; le yitšon, v. to know the mind; na -, v. to see - -; sa -, v. to befit the mind; to -, v. to lay up in the mind, to mind; tšake -, v. to change - -; ya yitšon, v.

- to go to head, mind, heart; ye -, v. to be in - -, neg. be -; etc. etc.
- yitšon dšo, inf. yitšondšole, v. to have peace in mind; to have a cool head (contr. of yitšon do la, yitšo gba, v. etc.); to be free from head-ache.
- yitšon fa, v. to have a large comprehensive mind, memory etc.
- yitšon gble, v. and
- yitšon kã, = yin kã, v. to be mad.
- yitšon sa, v. to be ripe in mind.
- yitšon tšō, v. to be mad (verrückt, im Kopf verrückt seyn).
- yitšonbā, n. coming to mind.
- yitšondšole, n. coolness of head; peace of mind.
- yitšongblemo, -kāmo, -tšōmo, n. = yingblemo etc. madness.
- yitšonoŋo, n. skull.
- Yitšonoŋohe, n. Golgota.
- yitšonsale, n. ripeness.
- yitšontō, n. storing or laying s. th. up in mind, memory.
- yitšontšakemo, n. change of mind.
- yitšonwolo, pl. -wodši, n. lit. the book of the head, i. e. reason, memory; -gbo, v. to loose reason or memory.
- yitšonwologbele, n. loosing of reason or memory.
- yitšosale, n. fitness of head.
- yitšoše, n. shaving the head.
- yitšošelo, n. shaver of the head.
- yitšošimā, n. bowing.
- yitšotsakemo, s. yintšakemo and yitšontšakemo, n.
- yitšowale, n. hardness of head; unfitness for learning.
- yitšowō, n. sleep of head, i. e. selfcontentment, selfcomplacency; comp. dada, v. in Ot., and laka, v. in Gã, to flatter, deceive, by which the head goes to sleep.
- yiwale, n. hardness of head; cruelty; persecution, ill treatment, fr. yi wa and wa yi, v.
- yiwalō, n. cruel person, hard person.
- yiwō, n. lifting up of the head; pride.
- yiwadšemo, n. hardening of head, mind etc.
- yiwomo, n. crying at one, crying one out; hooting, fr. wō m. k. yi.
- yiwulemo, n. hurting of the head, fr. wule yi, v.
- yiyi, inf. yiyimo, v. to reason, remonstrate, redupl. of yi (comp. also the Ot. v. yi = dše and dšie in Gã, v. to

- produce); *ke m. k. yiyi*, v. to reason with s. b. (*s. yiyi*, *Ot. v.*).
- yiyi atēn*, inf. *atēnyiyimō*, v. th. s. betwixt two parties, comp. *atēn*, n.; *bu atēn*, v., *ye atēn*, v.; *ke m. k. yiyi atēn*, v. to reason with one.
- yiyilō*, n. remonstrater, reasoner.
- yiyimō*, n. reasoning, remonstrating; comp. also *ñwane-dšē*, n.
- yiyomō*, n. perceiving one's head etc., fr. *yo m. k. yi*, v.
- yo*, inf. *yomō*, v. to perceive, to acknowledge, to recognise; *miyoole doñ*, I know him no more, no longer.
- yo he*, inf. *heyomō*, v. to recognise one's self; to recognise s. b. or s. th., - - about.
- yo hīe*, inf. *hīeyomō*, v. to recognise one's face.
- yo mli*, inf. *mliyomō*, v. to perceive the inside.
- yo nō*, v. to recognise a likeness, picture; *s. nō*; to perceive a plan (of a house etc.).
- yo nō*, v. to perceive the upper part etc.
- yo se*, inf. *seyomō*, v. to perceive the backside, the consequence; *yo m. k. se*, to perceive one's doing, way etc.
- yo šiši*, inf. *šišiyomō*, v. to perceive the ground, reason, meaning etc.; *s. šiši*, n.
- yo yi*; *yiñ*; *yitšo*, *yitšōñ*, v. to perceive one's head, mind, opinion etc.
- yō*, = *yomō*, n. perceiving, perception, recognition; acknowledgment.
- yō*, pl. irreg. *yēi*, n. woman, female; feminine; she; used in combinations to indicate the feminine gender; comp. *nū*, n. *hi*, n. and § 24. 25; *f. i. biyo*, n. female child, daughter; *gbekēyō*, n. female child, girl; *toyō*, n. female sheep or goat; *abolobatšoyō*, n. female breadleaf-tree etc. Comp. also *ñā*, n. wife; *bi yō ši*, inf. *yošibimō*, v. to ask for a wife (into marriage); *fite yō*, v. to spoil a woman, to deflower a girl; *fō yō*, v. to bring forth or beget a girl; to midwife; *ke yō wō*, v. to sleep or lie with a woman; *kpe yō*, inf. *yokpemō*, v. lit. to meet a woman; to wed; to marry; to keep the nuptials, marriage; to make a certain ceremony answering to the „*butruwō*“ of men, which is often done long before or after marriage; comp. *wye yō*, v. *gbā*, *gblā*, v. (only used of women) etc.; *le yō*, v. to know a woman (in the sense of the Bible); (*tšui*) *mō yō*, v. to fall in love with a woman (in the better sence, comp. *sumō yo*, v.); *ñō yō*, v. to take a wife, = *wye yō*, v.; *sumō yō*, v. to

- love a woman (generally in a bad sence of whoremongery or adultery); tše yō he ba, v. to espouse a woman; to be engaged to a woman; tše yō, v. to call a woman (in a bad sence); tua yō, v. to ravish a woman (sometimes used of minor offences, f. i. to enter a womans apartment without knocking at the door, or being called; to come near to a woman washing herself etc.); wye yō, v. inf. yowye, to marry a woman (only used of men, s. gbā, v.), to live in marriage or state of matrimony (said of the husband); also used of unlawful living with a woman for a longer periode; comp. ewyele yaka, he lives with her vainly, i. e. unlawful; etc. etc.
- yo, n. a very neat, small kind of antelopes.
- yō, yiu (fr. the Ot. yiw), adv. yes, well; all right etc., comp. ā! ē, hē; odšogba! etc.
- yō (= yeo), irreg. imperf. tense of ye, v. to be; but against the rule used like an aorist, and ye, the aor. tense, like the pres. tense.
- yō, n. being = yē; irreg. infinitive of ye, v. to be.
- yō, n. bean; husk; Hülsenfrucht; comp. akpatramo, n.; abo-boi, n., yetre, n.
- yobi, pl. yeiabii, n. effeminate person.
- yobo, adj. and adv., and
- yoboyobo, adj. and adv. weak; -ly = gbedē, adj.
- yodšen, n. life, state, character of a woman.
- yodšō, n. dance of a woman.
- yodšōyo, n. female dancer.
- yodšū, n. washing, bathing of a woman.
- yodšuhe, n. washing-place of a woman.
- yofitelo, n. spoiler of women.
- yofitemo, n. spoiling of women.
- yofolo, n. midwife, s. fo yō, v.
- yofomo, n. begetting or bringing forth of a girl; midwifery, fr. fo yō, v.
- yofoyo, pl. yeifoyei, n. woman having born children; mother; comp. nye biianye, n.
- yofiemo, n. dismissing of a woman (s. nāfiemo); fr. fie yō, v.
- yofemo, n. womans play.
- yofemo, n. desire of women.
- yogā, n. womans ring.
- yogbāyō, n. married woman.
- yogblā, n. marriage (of a woman); s. gbā, v.

yohe, n. pudenda (decent expression; comp. gbemi, n. and nuhe, n.).

yohoro, n. woman with child; s. horo, adj.

yohūmo, n. tilling of women (for which they are seldom used).

yoi, n. an eatable fruit or husk; s. yo, n.

yoiṣo, pl. -tsei, n. lit. beans-tree; a tree of hard wood, used for building etc. and bearing husks; a kind of acacia.

yokā, n. trial of a woman.

yokemo, n. saying of a woman.

yokēmo, and

yokōmo, n. travails of women.

yokpelo, n. (scarcely used) marrying man; comp. ayem forowu, n. person letting a woman perform the „yokpemo“ - custom.

yokpemo (Ad. yokpem), n. lit. meeting of a woman (but generally with an indefinite subject „akpe yo“, they meet a woman, man begegnet einer Frau od. versammelt sich mit ihr, s. kpe, v.); wedding (especially the public wedding-ceremony, in which the bride, „ayemforo“, parades the street, adorned with plenty of gold, precious beads etc. and accompanied by her female friends; there being also much feasting, dancing etc.); nuptials; marriage, matrimony; comp. yowye, gblā, n.; a certain ceremony of women with the same parading dancing etc., but which may be made long before or after marriage („yowye“, „gblā“), and answers the „butruwō“ (n. which see) of men.

yokpemo-atade, n. wedding dress.

yokpemo-aspatre, n. wedding shoes.

yokpemoḃē, n. wedding-time.

yokpemoḃii, n. wedding guests, s. bialoi, n.

yokpemoḃā, n. wedding-wine.

yokpemoḃšō, n. wedding-dance.

yokpemoḃšolo, n. wedding-dancer.

yokpemoḃšomo, n. wedding blessing.

yokpemoḃō, n. parading of a wedding; s. fo, v.

yokpemoḃga, n. wedding-ring.

yokpemoḃbena, n. wedding-custom.

yokpemoḃḃi, n. wedding-day.

yokpemoḃhe, n. wedding-place.

yokpemoḃholo, n. wedding-cook.

yokpemoḃhomo, n. wedding-cooking.

yokpemoḃkao, n. wedding-cake.

- yokpemokenii, pl. n. wedding presents.
 yokpemokpā, n. wedding-band.
 yokpemokpo, n. wedding-knot; wedlock.
 yokpemolala, n. wedding-song.
 yokpemolai, n. wedding-fuel; the fuel for brewing the wedding beer, which the bridegroom has to procure.
 yokpemolo, n. wedding-meat.
 yokpemomā, n. dough (or flour grinded wet) for the wedding.
 yokpemomlinii, s. yokpemonii, n.
 yokpemonii, n. things belonging to a wedding.
 yokpemoniiyenii, pl. n. wedding-dinner (or -supper); -meal.
 yokpemonmā, n. food for a wedding.
 yokpemonō, pl. yokpemonii, n. which see.
 yokpemo-okplō, n. wedding-table.
 yokpemosā or yokpemo-asa, n. wedding hall.
 yokpemosā, n. wedding-bed.
 yokpemosamo, n. wedding-preparation.
 yokpemosane, n. wedding-palaver.
 yokpemosolemo, n. wedding-service; wedding-prayer; copulation.
 yokpemošielō, n. announcer of a wedding; generally children, beating a brass-pan; publisher of bans.
 yokpemošiemō, n. anunciation of a wedding; bans, publishing of bans.
 yokpemotše, n. the father who has to care for or arrange the wedding.
 yokpemotšu, n. wedding-room.
 yokpemowe, n. wedding-house.
 yokpemo-yō, n. woman attending a wedding.
 yokpōmō, n. redemption of a woman.
 yolakamō, n. flattering, deception of women.
 yolala, n. women song.
 yolē, n. knowing of a woman; fr. le yō, v.
 yolē, n. feeding, bringing up, education of a girl.
 yolobii, pl. n. malt-stuff; the husks of corn from which beer has been brewed.
 yolo, n. perceiver, etc. fr. yo, v.
 yomō, n. perception; acknowledgment, recognition.
 yōmo, pl. yeimedši, n. old woman; matron; s. numo, n.
 yomu, yo mu (s. emu), n. a chaste woman, virgin; see oblayo, n.
 yonā, n. woman-cunning, woman-art.
 yonūmo, n. woman-salutation; — visit.
 yonii, pl. n. things belonging or peculiar to woman.

- yoñō, n. taking of a wife.
 yōroke, inf. yorokemo, v. to loose; to unwind thread;
 comp. frake, v. sroke, v. etc.
 yōrokemo, n. loosing.
 yosegbe, n. way after women.
 yosenyielo, n. women-hunter.
 yosenyiemō, n. walking after women.
 yosuomō, n. woman's-love; loving of a woman (the latter
 in a bad sense fr. sumō yo, v.
 yošibimō, n. asking for a woman fr. bi yo ši, v.
 yotšelo, n. a whoremonger.
 yotšemō, n. whoring.
 yotšu, n. womans apartment.
 yowe, n. woman's house.
 yowiemō, n. woman's word, language, speech.
 yowyē, n. taking of a wife; marriage; matrimony; living
 together with a woman; fr. wye yo, v.; comp. kpe yo, v.
 ñō yo, v. and gbã, v. and wye, n.
 yowyemamai, n. cloth for marrying.
 yowyenii, pl. n. things given to a woman on marrying her.
 yowyēšika, n. money given when marrying; dowry; Mor.
 gengabe.
 yoyo, n. a female „yo“ -antelope.
 yū, adj. and adv. long, large; -ly, -ly.
 yuku, and
 yukuyuku, adj. and adv. full of little things, of little one's,
 of people, life, activity; fe —, v. to be so.
 yukuyukubii, pl. n. the little one's.
 yukuyukufemo, n. swarming; buzzle, activity, life etc.
 yuludū, adj. s. yurudū.
 yuma, n. (a word from the interior, perh. connected with
 the Hebrew „gimel“, as well as the words in europ.
 languages for it), camel; s. aflukpoŋgo and afukpoño, n.
 yumabi, n. young camel.
 yumahetšoi, n. camel-hair.
 yumanū, n. male camel.
 yumayō, n. female camel.
 yurudu, yurududu, adj. and adv. cool; -ly; comp. wurudū;
 fe —, v. to be cool.
 yurudufemo, n. cool state.

Adānme-Appendix.

a. Grammatical Sketch.

§ 1. Introduction.

In giving a few additional remarks about the Adānme Dialekt of the Gã-language, I neither pretend an ability to speak or understand it so far, as to carry on a conversation in it. All I wish is to give what I have gathered partly by personal intercourse whilst travelling or from people about me who came from that country and partly from a by no means perfect translation of St. Johns Gospel from Gã into Adānme by an Adānme-Catechist (Christian Obobi from Kpoñ or Poni) and a few other writings; to be used as stepping stones towards more extensive future researches.

1. The Adānme (lit. Adāgbe, Adān-gbe, -nme, voice or language of Adā; comp. Gã, pr. n. and Ayigbe, pr. n., and gbē, n.) is the mother dialect of the Gã, spoken by a far more numerous nation than the latter, sc. by all the people dwelling between the Gã-country, the sea shore, river Volta and the Akwapim-mountains, except 9 Ayigbetowns on the western shore of the Volta; comprising the following towns and their dependencies: Tema, Kpoñ (Pony); Gbugbrã (Prampram), Nuño (Ningo) and Adā along the sea-coast; Asadšale, Osudoku and Kpoñ (or

Tete Wyim from its founder) at the western shore of the Volta, and Krobo (with its two principal towns Yilo and Manya on the Krobo-mountain) and Šai or Siai (also with two towns on the Šai-mountain) at the foot of the Akwapim-mountains; to which is to be added the Agotim-tribe in the east of the river Volta with three principal towns; altogether about 50—60,000 souls, as far as we now know.

2. The reason why Gã, and not Adāñme was chosen to become especially the written dialect, is the moral and political supremacy of the proper Gã tribe over the Adāñme- as well as the other tribes around and the earlier uninterrupted occupation of the Gã country by Missionaries.

3. The character of the Adāñme-dialect, by which it is distinguished from Gã proper, is expressed by its being called the mother-dialect of the latter, it is harder (Ad. po, pe, Gã: fo, fe etc.), shorter (Adn.: pem, Gã: femo; etc.; Ad. la, Gã: ladše etc.), purer and not so much mixed with the Otyi-language, and hence more primitive. The difference between Gã proper and Adāñme is generally as great as that between the saxon or high-German and the swabian or swiss Dialects of the german language; though the Adāñme of the coast, Asadšale and Osúdoku and even Šai is nearer to Gã proper, than that of Krobo, and that bordering at the Ayigbe mixed with Ayigbe words. The difference between the Adāñme of Tema till Nuño on the one and Krobo on the other hand is nearly as great as that between the former and Gã proper; the limits of both being uncertain and people accustomed to it understand eachother mutually.

§ 2. Sounds.

The sounds of Adāñme may be represented by the same Alfabet as those of Gã, but very probable the letters

w̄, and z must be added (as v to Gã) from the Ayigbe (Comp. Schlegel's Schlüssel zur Anglo-Sprache); „w̄“ being an aspirated „w“ or a labial „h“ as if one would blow a feather from a freshly written paper), and „z“ being similar to the engl., not to the german z.

As for changes of sounds it is to be observed, that the initial f in Gã is often p, but sometimes also tf in Adānme, the terminational ñ is m; mō also m; b is sometimes m; the initial mī, m is ñ, ñe; y often ñ, k sometimes d, etc. etc., as examples will show. The Adānme Dialect as the Otyi- and the Ayigbe-language is in general far more melodious than Gã proper and this may be the reason, why there are so few Gã and so many Adānme- and Otyi-songs. But our slight acquaintance with the Adānme does not allow us to enter into this subject.

§ 3. Roots.

The roots and their formation are in general the same in Adānme and in Gã; only instead of the many Otyi roots which have crept into Gã the Adānme has more pure Gã-roots (s. § 1, 3.) and instead of the radical consonants f; y; b etc.; in Gã, p, ñ, m. etc. are more frequent in Adānme (s. § 2);

comp.: Ad. dšehã (fr. dše, v.), Gã: afi (Ot. th. s., fr. the Otyi, v. fi).

„ dše na, Gã: dše tšere, Ot. ade kye, v. to get daylight.

„ dše dšo, Gã: dše na, Ot. ade sa, v. to get night.

„ edšo! it is peace! Gã: bleo! th. s., Ot. breo! (Salutation).

„ hĩ, v. to sit, dwell; Gã: ta, th. s., Ot. tra, ta, te.

and Ad. po, to cut; Gã: fo;
 „ pe, to make; „ fe;
 „ ñe, to be (somewhere); „ ye;
 „ ma, to come; „ ba;
 „ mo, thou; „ bo; etc. Comp. the small Adñ.-Vocab. If the Adānme form of a root is nearer to the Otyi-root than that of the Gã, it is a sign, that the original root is a common western african one (as there are many to be found in comparing the neighbouring languages) and not a root derived from the Otyi in particular; comp. f. i. the roots bue and pue in Ot. and Adñ. and gble, pue, gbu in Gã; etc. In general seem the strengthened consonants kp, gb, ñm, ñw, hw, etc. to be more frequent in Gã, than in Adānme, f. i. Ad. bue and bli, G. gble, to open; Ad. bie, name; G. gbei; Ad. blo, way; Gã: gbe; Ad. bue (pue); to pierce; Gã: gbu (comp. the root: bu); etc. But contrarily is the Adñ. initiating consonant „ny“ shortened into n in Gã, s. Ad. nya, Ot. nya, Gã: na, n. mouth; v. to find, to get; nyu, water, Gã: nu (Ot. nsu); Ad. gble, once, Gã: peñ, Ot. th. s.; etc. Secondary roots, especially such as have the form of stems and branches in Gã, have in Adānme still the primitive form; f. i.

Ad. dše, Gã: dšie, v. to take out;

„ suo, „ sumo, v. to love;

„ da, „ damo, v. to stand;

„ la, „ ladše, v. to loose;

„ kple, „ kpleke, v. to descend;

„ hre, „ here, v. to take up;

comp. also stems, as:

Ad. le, Gã: lele, vessel;

„ hũo, „ hõmo, hunger; etc.

In the forms we shall partially find the same law, that the Adñ. is more primitive and short, than the Gã. Still

in roots, stems and forms also cases of the contrary may be found, as this is to be expected, because of the continual (circular) movement of languages. — The few secondary Adānme roots will be averted to among the forms and in the Ad. Vocabulary.

§ 4. Forms and pure formwords.

As it is to be expected, the greater difference between this Dialect and the Gā proper is to be found, as we have seen, not in the roots, but in the forms. Though the pure formwords, that is the radical pronouns, as the roots or radical elements of all the forms, still remain very close to those in Gā, and only appear more primitive. In their most simple form, that is as subjective pronominal augments of verbs and possessive pronominal augm. of nouns initiating, and as objective pronominal-augments of verbs, terminating words they are the following:

1) subjective:

i - (in Krobo), mi -, m -, ñ -, n; I; Gā: mi.

o -, thou.

e -, he, she, it.

wa -, we; G. wo -.

nye -, you.

a -, they; G. ame -.

a -, they; G. a -.

2) possessive:

i - (Krobo), ye -, mi -, ami -, mami -; my; G. mi.

o -, thy.

e -, his, her, its.

wa -, G. wo -, our.

nye -, „ th. s., your.

a -, „ ame -, their.

a -, „ th. s., their, indefinite; German: man.

3) objective:

- mi, m',	G. th. s. me.
- o,	" " thee.
- le,	" " him, her (it).
- wō, - o	" " us.
- nye,	" " you.
- me,	" ame, them
	and mei, people, indef.

4) Independent pers. pronouns.

mami, ami, imi, mi, Gā: mi, I.

mo, " bo, thou.

le, " le, he, she.

wō, " wō, we.

nye, " nye, you.

ame? me " ame, they.

See, nimli, nime, " mei, people, man.

pl. n.

(This latter forms of the pronouns are combined also with the verb dši, to be s. th., instead of the subjective or perh. also the objective forms as in Gā;

f. i. midši, I am it.

modši, thou art it.

ledši, he is it.

wodši, we are it.

nyedši, you are it.

medši, they are it.

or: nōmlo dšimi, a man am I.

" dšio, dšimō, " " art thou.

" dšile, " " is he.

nimli dšiwō; men are we.

" dšinye, " " yee.

" dšime, " " they.)

These radical formwords together with a few notional words used as formwords (esp. *mi*, *m*; *n.* *nō*, *n.*, *ba*, *ma*, *v.* *nē*, *v.* *ni*, *v.* *be*, *v.* etc.) are the elements used for forms, as in *Gā* and the related family of languages, though they can not be in every instance traced back to their respective roots. — Excepted from these outward forms, initial and terminational augments or pre- and suffixes, are the inward changes of the roots, as they are to be also in *Dañme* observed, but not so frequently as in *Gā*, the former being more primitive: there occurred only a few instances to me, sc. regularly the change of the vowel („Umlaut“) indicating the aor. neg. s. Tab. I. and II.; and a few irregular ones, f. i. *da* (G. *dša*), *v.* to be straight; *dra* (G. *dšadše*), *v.* to straighten; *dše* (G. *th.s.*), to come forth; *dše* and *dšie* (G. *dšie*), *v.* to bring forth; *de* and *dro*, *v.* to say; *nōmlo*, pl. *nōmli* and *nimli*, *n.* man; etc. comp. the vocabulary.

After these we can enumerate the initial and terminational forms (augments and affixes) and their use, just as they appear at the verbal roots and 2, as they are to be found less regularly at other wordforms, especially simple stems:

Table I.

Adãñme-Forms.

Corresponding Gã-Forms.

Root.						Root.	
pe	—	—	—	—	—	fe,	—
a pé	—	—	—	—	—	ame fé,	—
a pé	—	—	—	—	—	a fé,	—
'ā pe	}	—	—	—	}	ā fe,	}
mā pe						wā fe,	
bā pe						bā fe,	
à fe	(= a'è fe)	—	—	—	—	amè fe,	}
						à fe,	
è pe	—	—	—	—	—	è pe,	—
e fé	—	—	—	—	—	e fé,	—
é fe	—	—	—	—	—	é fe	—
						& á fe	—
i pé	(Krobo Dial.)	—	—	—	—	mi fé,	—
m pé	(Sea-Coast-Dial.)	—	—	—	—	mi fé,	—
o pé	—	—	—	—	—	o fé,	—
wa pé	—	—	—	—	—	wo fé,	—
nye pé	—	—	—	—	—	nye fe,	—
kō pe	—	—	—	—	—	ka fe,	—
ko pe	—	—	—	—	—	a fe,	}
				or		fe o,	
mo pe	—	—	—	—	—	fe mo !	—

Aor. Tense, indicat.
posit. of the v. pe,
to do, to make.

they did.

they did, man
that; it was done.

Fut. tense, ind. pos.

S. A. Table II.;

- will do.

Perfect tense, ind.
pos. they have
done; it has been
done.

perf. tense ind. pos.
have done; he
has done.

aor. t. ind. posit.
he did.

aor. tense pot. pos.
(he) shall do, may
do etc.

aor. ind. pos. I did.

" " " " "
aor. ind. pos. thou
didst.

aor. ind. pos. we
did.

aor. ind. pos. you
did.

impert. and pot.
negat. do not!

positively used af-
ter kã, kē, that,
s. Table II. and
Ad. Spec.

impert. and posit.
sing. do!

Table I.

Adānme-Forms. Corresponding Gã-forms.

Root.						Root.		
kpa	pe	—	—	—	—	sa	—	fe, — aor. tense, iterat. pos. to do again.
na	pe	—	—	—	—	na	—	fe, — aor. tense, perfec- tive mood; pos. to have done doing; or optat. to wish to do.
	pe	ë	—	—	—	—	—	feo, — imperf. tense ind. pos. do or did.
	pe	o	—	—	—	—	—	fee, — imp. tense ind. neg. do or did not do.
	pe	i	—	—	—	—	—	
	pī		—	—	—	—	—	

Root.						Root.		
	pe	we	—	—	—	e	fe	ko — neg. perf. ind.
	pe	he	—	—	—		femo	— a kind of participle or verbal noun, doing.
	pe	ë	—	—	—		fē	—
	pe	i	—	—	—			
	pe	m	—	—	—		fe mo,	— inf. doing; n. deed.
	pe	mi	—	—	—		fe mo	le, the deed.
	pe	mi	o, with def. art.				fe mo	le, my deed.
i	pe	mi	o	—	—	mi	fe mo	le, our deed.
ye	pe	mi	o	—	—	wo	fe mo	le, their deed.
wa	pe	mi	o	—	—	ame	fe mo	le, „ „ (indef.)
a	pe	mi	o	—	—	a	fe mo	le, pl. form, deeds.
a	pe	m	hi	—	—		fe mo i,	th. s. with defin. article (o).
	pe	m	i	—	—		fe mo i le,	pers. verbal noun: doer, maker.
	pe	mi	o	me	—		fe lo	—
	pe	mi	o	me	—		fe lo	—
	pe	lo	—	—	—			
	pe	lo	me	—	—			
	pe	lo	hi	—	—		fe lo i,	pl. form.
	pe	li	—	—	—			

Table I.

Adānme-Forms.

Corresponding Gā-Forms.

	Root.	pe	lō	o	me	—	—	Root.	fe	lo	i le,	pl. form with def. art.
nē	pe	he	}	lit. to be doing,	—	—	—	mī	fe	—	—	pres. tense ind. pos. to be doing; Comp. reye, th. s. in Ot. and le wo me, th. s. in Ayigbe.
"	pe	e						m	fe			
"	pē							mīm	fe			
be	pe	he	}	lit. to be not doing.	—	—	—	e	fē	n,	—	pres. and fut. tense neg. Comp. be, neg. of ye, in Gā.
be	pe	e										
be	pē											
ko	pe	we				nañ		a	fe	—	—	would not do.

	Root.	pe	—	—	—	—	—	Root.	fe	—	—	combined conjugation; to go to do.
ya	pe							ya	fe			th. s. to come to do.
ba	pe							ba	fe			reduplicat. verb or frequent. mood.
	pe	pe	i						fe	fe		inf. or verbal noun of it.
	pe	pe	he									pl. form.
	pe	pe	ē						fe	fe	mo,	dto. with def. art.
	pe	pe	i	hi								" " " "
	pe	pe	i	hi	o							with subjective and objective augm.
	pe	pe	i	me								dto.
m	pé	o	}	Kr. D.	—	—	—	mi	fe	o		" " " "
i	pé	o										
o	pe	mi						o	fe	mi		
e	pe	le						e	fe	le		" "
wa	pe	nye						wo	fe	nye		" "
nye	pe	wo						nye	fe	wo		" "
a	pe	me						ame	fe	ame		" "
								a	fe	ame		" "

Table I.

Adāñme-Forms.							Corresponding Gã-Forms.					
		Root.						Root.				
a	ma	pe	me	—	—	—	} ame	aa	fe	ame	with augm. of the fut. tense, they shall make them.	
								ama	fe	ame		—
								a	fe	ame		
	ma	pe	}	—	—	—	—	ma	fe	—	—	I shall do . .
m	ma	pe		—	—	—	—					
o	ma	fe		—	—	—	—	oo	fe	—	—	thou shalt do.
e	ma	fe	—	—	—	—	—	ee	fe	—	—	he shall do etc. etc.
i	nē	pe	pe	he	} Kr. D.	—	mīm	fe	fe	}	—	I am often or fre- quently doing.
n	nē	pe	pe	ē					mī			
etc.							etc.					

Regarding the employment of these forms see Table II. and III. and the Ad. Specimen.

Besides these there are the following forms to be observed, which are employed at other wordforms: mami = i, ye, G. mi -, poss. pron. augm., my; f. i. maminyemi, my brother or sister; mami = ami, indep. pron., I; nō -, pl. nihi -, nii - before and - nō, - nihi, - nii, after a word, answer to the Gã: mo, pl. mei, person; nō, pl. nii, thing; nyo, pl. mei and hī, man; f. i. nōyayam; G. nōfōñ, a bad thing or deed; mofōñ, a bad person; Gânō, pl. Gāme, Gāli; a Gã-man; G. Ganyo, pl. Gamei; nōmlō, pl. nōmli, nimli, niime, man pers., seems to have been the element, from which the form - lō, answering the engl. and germ. - er, is taken; comp. pelō, pl. peli, pelome, n. maker. But a most peculiar form is the dem. pron. - o, suffixed to nouns and sentences (i. e. the last word of them) answering the pron. or definit. art. lē in Gã, no in Ot., la, a in Ayigbe; engl. „the“; it can not be written separately as in Ot. and Gã, but must be, as in Ayigbe suffixed to

the word, the more so as it frequently preceeds the suffixed plural form of it; comp. *kaselo*, G. th. s., disciple; with def. art. *kaseloō*, pl. *kaseli*, *kaselohi*, *kaselome*; with def. art. *kaseliō*, *kaseliome*, *kaseloome* or *kaselomeo*; if added to the impers. verbal noun ending with -m, -mi (Ga: -mō), the latter form is used for suffixing the article; f. i. *yōkpem*, wedding; *yokpemiō*, the wedding; pl. *yokpemhi*, *yokpemi*, with art. *yokpemiō*, *yokpemiome* and *yokpemi-meō*. After sentences it is generally strengthened into -one and also -ne alone used; f. i. *benē mdeleone*, *benē mdelene* or (Krobo-Dial.) *benē ideleo*, Gā: *beni mikele le*, when I told him (lit. the time when I told him); comp. also *ami ne*, *ami one*, Kr. Dial. *imi ne* = G. *mi le*; *mo ne* = *bo le*, *le ne*, *le le*, *wō ne*, *wō le*, I (with stress on it) or, as for me, thee, him, as — etc. Farther is to be remarked under the forms derived from notional words the suffixed „m“ (= *mimi*, *mi*, G. *mli*, ñ; Ot. *mu*, *m*; Ay. *me*, *m*, n. inside), as a form expressing the relation of locality and as in Gā, often connected with other words and forms; and the termination „i“ = *dši*, *ni*, v. to be something; G. *dši*, *ni*, ñ; f. i. *anōkwai*, G. *anōkwan* = *anōkwa dši*, it is true; *yekakei*, = G. *mikomeñ*, it is I alone; and also the irregular pl. form of the verb „gbo“, to die; *agbohi* = G. *amegboi*, they died; etc. etc. The Vocabulary exhibits more of these especially as to augments of nouns and adjectives, which however are less frequent than in Gā and Otyi, esp. initial ones. Comp. also the foll. §§. and the Ad. Specimen.

§ 5. The combination and Syntax in general.

Combination and Syntax (only different, because in the former words combined are written together, in the latter they are left separate) is in general the same as in Gā,

if the different forms are duly taken into account; the verb forms the centre with which all the other words and parts of speech organically are combined; either in a subjective or objective relation to it; the subject or object may again be defined by a preponed or postponed noun or pronoun or a postponed adjective, and the verb by an other verb, or an only grammatical subject or object; besides number, class, person etc. serving as definitions to every one of them I can therefore generally refer to the „gram. Sketch of the Gã-Language and have here only to observe a few cases, in which the Dañme Dialect differs from Gã proper; though some are already referred to in the preceeding §§.

The auxiliary verbs „ñê“, G. ye, and ñõ; na, G. th. s. and kpa, Gã: sa, seem to be more closely united to their respective notional verbs, of which they express the relations of time, locality, instrumentality, and modality, than this is the case in Gã. As the auxiliary verb „ke“ in Gã does not require a subject of its own (i. e. the subjective pronominal augment is not repeated), and it can stand close to its notional verb, if not separated from it by a subject or object; so these three auxiliaries are also closely united with their notional verbs and the first moreover has its notional verb for its object, whilst in Gã the same relation (the present tense) is expressed by a mere tense-form; comp. ññê pehe or inê-pehe (G. lit. miye femo or minõ femo, but now intirely contracted into mimfe), I am doing; ññê nõko pehe or pei, I am something doing, i. e. I am doing something, G. mīmfe noko; comp. the Engl. with the Germ.: „ich bin etwas thuend;“ — nna-wo no, G. mina miwo no, I have exalted (already) and: makpa-wo no, G. masa mawo no, I will exalt again (Comp. Joh. 12, 28. accord. to Hanson and in the Ad. Coast-dialect). That the object of such double verbs stands betwixt both, if there is only one, is rule in Gã and Adāñme.

§ 6. The verb and its forms in particular.

All the forms of the verb in Gā have their corresponding forms in Adāñme, but the latter has three or four moods regularly or at least more developed, of which there are only traces in Gā; we may call them the frequentative, iterative and perfective or optative and perhaps consecutive or subjunctive mood. The scantiness of the materials and the limits of knowledge, time and space do only allow a rough sketch and if names are not fitly chosen, the student must look to the materials given. „Pe“, to do, is chosen as an example and only where it does not suffice, other verbs are taken. It is a matter of course that because of the above mentioned reasons many forms must be given by analogy.

Table II.

I. Indicative mood.

A. Positive voice.

B. Negative voice.

1. Aorist tense.

	Root.			Root.	
N.	pe	N. did or made.		N.	pe i } N. did not do.
i	pe	(Kr.Dial.) { I did		pī	} " " " make.
m	pe	(Coast.D.) { Gā:		i	pī } I did not do.
		mifé		m	pī } G. mifée.
o	pe	etc.		o	pī } etc.
e	pe	.		e	pī }
wa	pe	G. wofé.		wa	pī } G. wofee.
nye	pe			nye	pī }
a	pe	G. { amefé.		a	pī } G. { amefee.
		afé.			
a	pe	le,		pī	mi = dseemi, it is
a	pe	o, etc. he was		pī	o not I, thou, he.
		made, thou wast		pī	le Comp. the Ot.
		made; subj. and			ye, neg. nye,
		obj. combinat.			to do; to be.
a	na	o, they see thee.		e	pī } mi, he did not or
wa	na	me, we s. them.			does not make
		etc.			me.
				a	na } they do not
				a	ne } s. thee, thou
					o } art not seen.

2. Imperfect tense.

N.	pe	o } N. does or did;	Either neg. aor.
or N.	pe	ē } uses to do.	or " perfect.
m	pe	o, I did	m pī } I did not.
o	pe	o, thou didst.	or m pe } we, I don't or
			have not done.
e	pe	ome, he made	i na } I did not see.
		them.	i ne }
i	na	ä, I see	i na } we, I don't see.
e	su	ü } it suffices.	e su } i, I did not suffice.
e	su	o }	e su } we, I do not "
e	wo	ömi, he honours	e wī } mi he does not or
		me	did not honour
			me.

Table II.

I. Indicative mood.

A. Positive voice.

B. Negative voice.

2. Imperfect tense.

Root.		Root.	
nè e wo	omio, G. nì ewo- omi le, sen- tence with de- finite art. - o.	a wi	me, they did not ho nour them or they were not honoured.

3. Perfect tense.

N. è pe	N. has done ; Gã: N. èfe.	N. e pe	we, N. has not done.
ì pe	I have done.	i pe	we, I have not done; G.: miféko.
ò pe		o pe	we
è pe		e pe	we
wà pe		wa pe	we
nyè pe		nye pe	we
à pe	me; with obj. augm. „me.“	a pe	weme, they have not made them.
à na	they have seen.	a na	we, they have not seen.

4. Present tense.

N. nē	pe	he	N. is doing; G. N. mife, mfe.	N. be	pe	he	N. is not do- ing; G. N. efēñ.
nē	pe	ē		be	pe	ē	
nē	pe	ī		be	pe	ī	
nē	pē			be	pē		
inē	pe	he, Kr. D.	I am doing; G. mīmfe.	ibe	pe	he	I am not do- ing; G. mifēñ.
nnē	pe	i, C. D.		mbe	pe	he	
				mbe	pe	i	
onē	pe	i		obe	pe	i	
enē	pe	i		ebe	pe	i	
wanē	pe	i		wabe	pe	i	
nyenē	pe	i		nyebe	pe	i	
anē	pe	i		abe	pe	i	
anē nōko	pe	he, they are doing s. th. G. amemfe n. k.		abe nōko	pe	i, they are not doing any thing, G. amē- fēñ noko.	
				abe nōko	pe	he, doing any thing, G. amē- fēñ noko.	

Table II.

I. Indicative mood.

A. Positive voice.

B. Negative voice.

5. Future tense.

Root.		Root.	
N. ba pe	N. will do.	As in the present tense.	
N. ma pe		N. be pe	he etc.
N. ? a pe		or be pe	i
mba pe	I will do.	mbe na	he
mona pe		mbe na	e
ma pe		mbe nã	
oma pe			I am not see-
ema pe	etc. etc.		ing or I shall
			not see.

II. Potential mood.

1. Aorist tense.

N. é pe	N. will, shall or may do; G. N. áfe.	N. kó pe	N. shall not do.
„koně é ba	m = G. „koni ába mli“ that (it) may be fulfilled.	ikó pe	I shall not do.
í pe	, I shall do.	okó pe	etc. etc.
ó pe		eko pe	G. kafe.
é pe	etc. etc.	wako pe	
íba pe	, I shall go to do.	nyeko pe	G. nyekafea etc.
óba pe	, thou shall co- me to do.	ako pe	
óya pe	, he shall go to do.	akoba pe	they shall not come or go to do.
wá pe	G. wofe(a).	akoya fe	
nyé pe	„ nyefe(a).	etc	Comp. conj.
á pe	„ améfe(a), áfea.		

The fut. tense has not occurred to me, but is easily to be formed according to analogy.

Table II.

III. Imperative mood.

A. Positive voice.

B. Negative voice.

1. Aorist tense.

Root.			Root.		
Pe	!	G. femo! do (it)!	kó pe	!	do it not! G. kafe.
mo pe	!	G. femo! do thou it!	mokó pe	!	do it not! G. kafe.
nye pe	!	G. nyefea! do you it!	nyekó pe	!	G. nyekafea! do you not do it.

2. Present tense.

Ně pe	he! Be doing it!	Be pe	he! Be not doing it!
moně pei	! th. s.	mobe pe	i! sing.
nyeně pē	! Be ye doing it!	nyebe pē	! plur.

Has not occurred to me.

IV. Frequentative mood.

1. Aorist tense.

N. pe pe }	N. did fre-	N. pī pī.
" pe pei }	quently.	

2. Imperfect tense.

N. pe peo; or pepeë,	The same.
pepei.	

3. Perfect tense.

N. è pe pei.	N. pe pewe.
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4. Present tense.

N. nē pe pehe.	N. be pe pehe.
" pe peī.	" pe peī.
" bō bōē etc.	" bō bōē.

5. Future tense.

N. ma pe pei.	! The same as the former.
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Table II.

V. Iterative mood.

A. Positive voice.

B. Negative voice.

1. *Aorist tense.*

Root.		Root.
N. kpa pe	G.: N. sa efe, N. did again, repeated to do; did once more.	N. kpa pī

2. *Imperfect tense.*

N. kpa pe	o, N. made again	The same as the former or the pres. neg.
„ kpa pe	ē, „ „ „	
„ kpa ba	ā, came again.	
„ kpa su	ū, arrived again.	

3. *Perfect tense.*

N. èkpa pe	N. èsa èfe, in Gã: N. has done again.	N. èkpa pe	we, N. èsa eféko, N. has not done again.
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4. *Present tense.*

N. kpa pe	he, N. mīsa mfe;	N. be pem	kpahe, N. is
or ñe pem	kpahe, N. mīsa mfe, N. is do- ing again.		not doing again.

5. *Future tense.*

N. makpa pe	N. will do ag- ain; G.: N. asa afe.	The same as the former.
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VI. Perfective or Optative mood.1. *Aorist tense.*

N. na pe	N. na efe in Gã; N. finished or accompli- shed doing; N. wished to do.	N. nae pe	N. did not ac- complish to do;
		N. ne pe	did not wish to do,
or N. na e pe	th. s. (seldom).	N. ne e pe	th. s.

Table II.

VI. Perfective or Optative mood.

A. Positive voice.

B. Negative voice.

2. Imperfect tense.

	Root.		
N. naä	pe	o, N. finishes doing, or:	The same as aorist. neg. or perfect neg.
N. naa	pe	ë wishes to do.	

3. Perfect tense.

N. èna	pe	N. has accom- plished doing; wishes to have done.	N. nawe	pe	G.: N. náko efe, N. has not yet done; does not wish to have done.
or „ena e	pe				

4. Present tense.

N. na	pe	he	N. ebe	pem	nae, N. nañ afe,
or ñe	pem	nae, N. is accom- plishing to do, wishing to do; G.: N. mīnamīfe.			in Gā: N. is not accom- plishing, not wishing to do.

5. Future tense.

N. mana	pe	N. will accom- plish to do; wishes to do.	The same as in the pres. tense.		
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VII. Consecutive or Subjunctive mood.*Aorist tense.*

Of this mood only a few traces have appeared to me, which I give here, and with which „ka“, auxil. verb in Gā and its divers uses are to be compared.

kā N. ko	pe	(that) N. does or might do; G.: (ake) N. feo; comp. Mt. 3, 9. 11. 14.	kā N. kó	pe	that N. not made = pot. mood; comp. Joh. 11, 37; but
		Krobo-Dial. & Gā; also: ko, koni, in Gā.	dši- kune eko	gbo	we, he would not have died, Joh. 11, 32.

There farther appeared to to me four different verbal nouns, sc. three impersonal and one personal; the former again appearing under different forms:

1. Impersonal verbal nouns.

pem } pl. pemhi, pemi; with def. article, pemhi_o, pemio_o
 pemi } and pemiome; G. femo, pl. femoi, infinitive form
 and n. doing; deed; making; das Thun, die That.
 pehe, shortened into peë, peï, pē; (G. fē? or no cor-
 relating form); a kind of participle, but used also
 as noun: „doing“; see esp. the form of the present
 tense; nēpehe, be doing; bepehe, be not doing.

pepehe }
 pepeë } n. (inf. of pepe, redupl. or freq. mood); doing,
 pepeï } deed; comp. also: boboe, gbebei, gbogboe etc.
 pepē } fr. bō, gbe, gbo v. etc. In G.: fefemo and the
 like; but seldom used.

From the second of these forms may have derived the frequent infinitive form in G. and Adñ. formed only by the lengthening of the rad. vowel, as: bā, coming; yā, going; gbē, killing; bō, crying etc. Comp. also the diff. Otyi infinitive forms.

2. Personal verbal noun.

pelo, pl. peli, pelohi, pelome; with def. art. peloome or pelomeo, G. felo (Ot. yefo): doer, maker.

Other forms of the verb are either slight modifications arising from the difference of sounds or exceptions, which if they occurred to me are referred to in the Ad. Vocabulary.

The conjugation of verbs combined with the aux. v. ba and ya, which have only been referred to in the pot. mood, is as in Gā developed throughout all the moods and tenses, but is quite regular, as in Gā.

Plural forms of verbs, which are frequently to be met with in Gã but are wanting in Otyi, I did not find, though there may be some. Once kuku, red. of ku, v. to take; Gã: kō, pl. kōlō, occurred to me for „kōlō“.

The relation of the verb to its subject and object is the same, as in Gã.

The question does as in Gã not effect the verb or its relation to its subj. or obj., except that the word put in question 'is, if possible, put in advance for stress' sake and the infinitive absolute frequently used for this purpose. Only one interrogatory particle, sc. „be“, but not at the end, as in Gã, but at the beginning of the question, has occurred to me, s. be, interr. part. in the Voc.

§ 7. Pronoun, noun and adjective or Subject and Object and their definitions.

The subject and object of a verb may be a pronoun, noun or adjective (or adverb or numeral, but grammatically treated as noun, pronoun or adjective); and may be as such moreover defined by number (person), class, gender, possessive pronoun or noun, appositive noun or adjective and each of these parts of speech may be expressed by a mere form, or a word, or a sentence. The Dānme being only a Dialect of the Gã, we refer generally to the grammatical sketch of the latter and mention only such forms in Dānme as differ from it.

1. The personal pronouns as they are expressed by augments of the verb as well as their independent forms we have seen in the preceding §§. Here we have only to give them and the others in a tabular order as far as they have occurred to us; they are:

Table III.

1. Personal Pronouns.

Substantive Pron.		Adjective Pr.	Adverbial Pron.
a. Subject.	b. Object.	There are no adjective personal pronouns in Gā and Adānme, the possessive pronouns being substantive.	
i-, m-, mi }	I. -mi, -m'; me.		
m-, n-, n- }			
o-, thou	-o, thee.		
e-, he, she, it.	-le, him, her.		
wa-, we	-wo, us.		
nye-, you	-nye, you.		
a-, they	-me, them.		
c. Possessive.	d. Independent.		
ami-, mami- }	ami,		
ye-, i- }	my. mami,		
	I.		
o-, thy.	mo, thou.		
e-, his, her, its.	le, he, she.		
wa-, our.	wo, we.		
nye-, your.	nye, you.		
a-, their.	me, they.		

2. Demonstrative Pronouns.

ene, this; pl. eneme,	'ne, pl. neme.	hie, pl. hieme, G.
enetšeme.	-o, -one, -ne;	bie; here; hence.
nōne, G. mone; and no-	the; def. art.	ledše, pl. ledšeme,
ne; this person; this	kēkē, pl. kēkēme,	G. dšei, dšemei;
thing.	kikē, „ kikēme,	there, thence.
pl. nihine, niine, nii-	with ne follow-	pioko, G. biane,
neme.	ing; such; this	now; immedia-
le (he, she), even he,	same; G. neke-	tely.
even she.	ne.	dša, dšane, G. agbe-
no, lolō, that.	dšā-ne, G. nakai	ne, now; then.
	-le, that same.	dša, G. nakai, so,
		thus.
		kikē, G. neke, so.

Table III.

3. Interrogative Pronouns.

Substantive Pron.	Adjective Pr.	Adverbial Pron.
bene? } Gã: namo? who mene? } and meni? me? ne? } nẽ? what? pl. neme?	?	nẽ lebe? when? G. te beni? dšie? G. nẽgbe? where, whence? kẽ-kẽ? G. te-teñ? how? kẽ ape kẽ? how is it?

4. Relative Pronouns.

nẽ, G. nì, who, what, which.	nẽ, G. nì, who, which.	henẽ; where, whence.
nõnẽ, Gã: moni and noni; who, what,		benẽ, when; how.
pl. nihinë, which, that.		bõnẽ, how.
niinë.		nõnẽ, when, how.
		Comp. heni, beni and bõni (noni) in Gã.

5. Indefinite Pronouns.

nõ, pl. nĩhi, nii, nime, me; some body; some thing; comp. mo, pl. mei and nõ, pl. nii and nibii, in Gã.	ko, pl. kome; G. ko, pl. kome; some; ko; a, an; G. th. s. indef. article.	ko, one; einst, ein- mal. heko, somewhere, G. th. s. lebeko, sometime. ligbioko, some day.
nõko, pl. nihikome, nii- kome, G. moko, noko, th. same.	Compare also adverbs and numerals and the Vocabulary.	

2. Nouns and adjectives are defined as to their class (personal, impersonal, individual or collective) by their word-form, which must be sought for in the vocabulary; as to their gender by adding the nouns nyumu, Gã: nũ, male; and yõ, G. the same, female, to them as in Gã; as to their number by their termination. The singular number has

only a few regular terminations; f. i. personal: -nō, G. -nyo and -mo; -lo, G. th. s.; Ot. -fo; Kyerepoñ: -ho, Ayigbe: to, la, a; impers. nō, G. th. s.; m, mi, G. mo; -e, i, G. th. s. compare also § 4 and 6; but there are two regular and a few irregular plural-forms: the first may be called the personal and the second the impersonal plural-form, though the distinction is not strickly kept up and both used even at the same word; they are: -me (comp. pronoun „me“, G. ame, mei); and -hi, shortened into „i“, which even may effect the preceeding vowels of the word and change them into „i“ (in Gā „hī“, only pl. form of nū, man and „i“, most common Gā-pl. form) both of which may be modified by adding the definite article, as will be shown. Compare the following words.

Singular form.	Pers. pl. form.	Impers. plural form.
nōmlō, Gā: gbomo; man, person.	nōmlome? nime, irreg.	nōmli, nimli.
pelo, „ felo, maker	pelome, with art. peloome, pelomeo.	pelohi, peli; with art. pelio.
Gānō, „ Gānyo, Gāman, nyumu „ nū (pl. hī) man, male,	Gāme? — — —	Gali, Galio. nyumui.
yō, „ yō, nā; (pl. yei, nāmei), woman; wife;	— — —	yi; with art. yiome.
tšolo, „ tšūlo, bofo; servant, messenger;	tšolome, tšoliome (with art.)	tšolohi, tšoli.
nyemi, „ th. s. pl. nyemime, brother, sister,	nyemime, with art. nyemiome.	nyemihi.
tše, „ th. s. pl. tsemei, father,	tšeme; tšeome.	—
nye, „ th. s. pl. nyemei, mother,	nyeme,	—
tšo, „ th. s. pl. irreg. tsei, tree,	with art. tšoome.	tšohi, tšihi.
sane, „ th. s. pl. sādši, matter.	with art. saneome.	sanehi.
etc. etc.	etc.	

The irregular pl. forms must be referred to in the Vocabulary; the adjectives if they accept any plural form, have „hi, i“.

3. The next definition, which is used to define nouns and sentences, is that by the dem. pronoun or the def. art.: -o, -one, -ne; which is added to nouns, mostly in the first form and often before the plural form; and to the last word of sentences mostly in the last two forms (in the Krobo-dialect also in the first); to define them as known; nondefinition being either left unexpressed or expressed by „ko“.

4. Nouns are moreover defined possessively by pronouns prefixed, as we have seen or noun preponed; or appositively by nouns or adjectives or numerals, definite and indefinite, postponed; or by sentences in the place of these prepositions or appositions; as in Gã; f. i. etše, his father, bi tše, father of a child; child's father; tše niatše, rich father, tše akpa, good father, tše nè hí, th. s.

§ 8. Numerals.

1. The definite numerals which, as in Gã, have form and place of adjectives from „one“ to „nine“, but the form of nouns in tens, hundreds and thousands, differ only slightly from those in Gã; they are:

káke, and =	Gã: ekome, eko, kome, ko;	one.
ènyo,	G. th. s.	two.
ète,	„ „ „	three.
èwe, ewye, ewyie, G. edfe,		four.
ènuo,	G. enumo,	five.
èkpa,	„ th. s.	six.
kpágo	„ kpawo,	seven.
kpānyo,	„ th. s.	eight.
ně,	„ nehũ,	nine.

nyoñmá	G. th. s.	ten.
„ ke kake,		eleven.
„ ke enyo,		twelve.
„ ke ete,		thirteen.
„ ke ewye,		fourteen.
	etc. etc.	

nyoñmai enyo, or nyoñményo, twenty.

nyoñmai enyo ke kake, twenty one.

nyoñméte, thirty.

nyoñméwye, forty.

nyoñmenuo, fifty.

nyoñmékpa, sixty.

nyoñmékpage, seventy.

nyoñmékpanyo, eighty.

nyoñmenē, ninety.

lafá, Ay. th. s.; Gã and Ot., ohá, hundred.

lafai enyo, two hundred.

lafai ete,

lafai ewye etc.

akpe, G. th. s. Ot. apim, thousand.

kpei enyo, two thousand.

akpei nyoñmá, ten thousand.

akpe kake ke lafai kpanyo ke nyoñmemo ke kpago, 1857.

Connected with nō-, pl. nihi, nii; persons or things are expressed with the number, nōkake, G. nōkome, one thing, mokome, one person; nihi enyo or nō enyo, two persons; two things etc.

nōkrêkrê, G. mokleñkleñ, nōkleñkleng; and

krêkrênō, G. kleñkleñmo, -nō, the first person; -- thing;

nō enyo, or nōnē dši enyo, the second;

nōnē dši ete, the third etc.

kakekake or ekomekome, one each, one by one;

enyoenyo, two each; two by two etc. etc.

2. Indefinite numerals are:

kake; one; some; only; alone; G. eko, ko, kome; keke.
eko, pl. ekomé, ekomei, some; einigeš, einige; etlicheš,
etliche.

babaū, much; many; G. babao.

bobōyo, bobōyoyo; little, few; G. bibio, fīfio; fio.

tā (Coast-Dial.), tsoa (Kr.-Dial.) and tso; every; all;
G. fē; fiā, piā; used in the sing. with reduplication
of the noun connected with it, as in Gā: nōtfanō,
nōtsuanō every thing or person; Jedermann; Jedwedeš;
Gā: nōfēnō, mofemo;

pl. nihi tā, -tsoā, tso, G. nii fia, -fē; mei fē; all
things or persons;

tso tsoa tso, G. tso fē tso, every tree; etc. etc.

Comp. Pronouns; Tab. III. and § 9 and Vocab.

§ 9. Adverbs and Conjunctions.

Both of these have to do again more directly with the
verb; the first kind of words, — according to their original
nouns, adjectives and verbs —, to define the verb or to
express the relations of time, place or locality; manner or
modality, intensity, frequency etc.; they are treated by the
language like other regular objects and are very numerous,
as it is one of the peculiarities of the african languages
belonging to this family to corroborate verbs with adverbs
of the same notion, though different forms (sometimes words
from a neighbouring language) as well as with their own
infinitives; they must be looked for in the Voc. The latter,
the conjunctions, serve to connect one verb with another
or, what is the same thing to connect sentences (but never
nouns, which is always done by verbs; s. ke, nō, nē, v.
etc.); either coordinately or adversatively or subordinately.
They are mostly old verbs or short sentences as in Gā;
and we only enumerate here the principal ones:

ne, ní, G. ni, and (from dši, ni, to be);

se; si; ši; G. ši, but (from dši, ni, to be);

formely both were only one word, as it is still so with „na“ in Otyi.

kā, kē, ke (ade); G. ake, Ot. se; that; saying; לאמר.

(In some cases followed by the consecutive mood; s. Table II.)

ke, kedši, G. th. s., Ot. se; if; followed by the indicative mood.

akēse, akāse, G. akeši; that; but that.

etfakā, epeokā, G. etfake, because.

dšāhe, G. nohewo, therefore.

lebene, G. bene; then.

dšane, G. agbene, then.

konē, G. koni; with following potential mood; that; daß, damit.

nè, G. nì, th. s.

dšikune, if; with foll. consecutive; Gā: dšikule.

etc. etc. etc.

§ 10. The Interjections

and some natural sounds do not organically belong to any part of speech; but are abrupt exclamations of either a single word or sentence or even a natural sound imitating some unarticulated sound. They are in Adānme and Gā and all the african and perhaps all the unwritten far more numerous, than in written languages and therefore stabile one's; but demand a greater acquaintance with the language to be gathered and properly understood, than we have at present.

Some Specimen of the Adānme Dialect of the Gā-Language.

I. As spoken along the Sea-Coast:

1. Histories (written by a native of Kpoñ.)

a. Dādelo fulafo.

a. A drunken blind man.

„Bene wake Oura Loko ya
Hūla ne, nna nyumu ko nè
ehēnme fula, nè ede dā nè
hūo ñēle yē¹⁾. Edemi, kē
ñhīe bolo ne²⁾, mahāle eko
nè éye³⁾; ne ñhāle; bene
ñhale one⁴⁾, edemi, kē ma-
tšōle boloo nya⁵⁾, ne ewomi
hiō⁶⁾ amihū ndele kē: „Da-
bida! se éhī si!“⁷⁾ Lehū eke:

When we went with Mr. L.
to Keta, I saw a man and
his eyes were blind, and he
was drunk and hungry. He
told me, if I carry bread, I
may give him some to eat;
and I gave him; when I had
given him, he told me that
I shall show him the price
of the bread and he would
pay me; and I also told him,
saying: „No, but it shall be
left!“ And he also said: „No,
no; but I will give thee cow-

1) hūo ñele yē, pres. tense of hūo yele; „hunger was eating him.“

2) ne, def. article of sentences = one, generally after „kē“, if; also in Gā.

3) pot. mood: „that he may eat;“ i. e. „to eat.“

4) „one“, def. sentence art. after „bene“, Gā: beni - le.

5) „tšō nōko nya“, G. „tšō n. k. na;“ to show the price of s. th.

6) „wo hiō“, lit. to pay a debt; i. e. to pay; G. wo nyomō, v.

7) „éhī si;“ G. „ahī šī;“ pot. mood: „they may leave it,“ it may be let!

„Dabidabi se mahāo holañu!“
Keke ne yemukulim fū¹⁾ ne
nsile nē ledše.

b. Kpom - Sane.

Tšatšeme²⁾ anyemi ko nē
nē atšele kē: Amankoa. Kī-
kē mātše ne nīatše lo hola-
ñutše dšile: ewo ehe naa-
kpa: ebui³⁾ nokonoko. Bene
pe se one⁴⁾, eke enyemi nē-
pei⁵⁾, ne enyemi kō etue nya
ne etšo, ne edo Amankoa tšo.
Ne (pe) ahū⁶⁾ ne Amankoa
nu, kã mănokotomahi tšo
enyemio⁷⁾ Gã, nē ebahe hō-
lami-dšeniike-bahāme. Aman-
koa tšo nō ke-ba Tešili kē,
ke ana enyemio ne, agbele
hāle. Bene Tešili yawole
kā⁸⁾ nyōm nē heko ne atše

ries!“ Then I got angry and
(I) left him there.

b. Kpoñ- or Pony-History.

There was a brother of
my father's, who was called:
Amankoa. This king was a
possessor of things or cowries
(i. e. rich): he was very proud:
he esteemed nobody (or noth-
ing). Afterward he was quar-
reling with his brother and his
brother bit (off part) of his ear
and it fell off, and it grieved
Amankoa too much. Long af-
terwards Amankoa heard, that
townelders sent his brother to
Akra to fetch (their) monthly
wages for them. Amankoo
sent some body to the Teši-
people, saying: if they see
his brother, they should kill
him for him. When the Teši-
people went and lay in am-
bush for him in a place called
„Afrodu“, they (lit. these

1) „mukulim fū“ = mli fū in Gã: the belly swells;
to get angry.

2) „Tšatse, pl. tšatšeme,“ n. irreg. = my father, my
father's; G. mitše.

3) „ebui,“ aor. neg. fr. bu, to esteem.

4) Lit: „When it was afterward,“ as in Gã.

5) „nēpei,“ pres. t.: of pe, to cry; to quarrel; G.
blo, v.

6) Lit: „And was a long time,“ i. e. long afterwards;
G. th. s.

7) nyemio, brother, with def. art. „-o“, „the brother
of him.“

8) „wo kā,“ v. to lie in ambush; G. th. s.

kē; „Afrodu“ ne, Tešitšeme¹⁾ ne nule ne abafīle. Tešitšeme ne akele bahā Amañkoa, kone lenitše epele boni esūo. Si Boafō kē sa fo dše adē, ne Tešili wo etrom ke-bahā Amañkoa, ne Amañkoa bako hulamidše womi, ne eke-baheo hulamidšenio, ne eya-yeo.²⁾ Epe seo, ne enē nōkotomame doe, metfa ayaso nē Amañkoa he, ne anule, koni akpō womio nē ede. Blofonō ko nē mām, atšele kē Filip; eyakele nii, ne ebadale ši. Nōkotoma ko nē weom³⁾ nē atšele kē: Ofosu Obrim; ehā anule ne afīle. Bene Boafō nu, eyako tšoboti ke-bafya eyim; keke ne egbo. Bene egbo seo ne, niome ye gbeye. Nōkotoma ko ke: anu eyōo hū ne agbele; tšatše ke: Dabi, se akogbele! Keke ne nōkotoma ko sā klante, ne ekebafya eyōo,

Teši-men) caught and bound him. The Teši-men would give him to Amañkoa, that he himself may do unto him, as he liked. But that Boafō ran away from their hands; and the Teši people took his load and gave it to Amañkoa, and Amañkoa took the wages-book and received the wages with it (from Government) and eat them. Afterward it was grieving to the grandees; they all went to snatch (it) from Amankoa and to catch him and to take the book from him. There was a European in the town, called Filip; he had given him a present and he came to thank him. (Now there) was a Grandee in the house, called Ofosu Obrim; he had him caught and bound. When Boafō heard (this) he went and took a club and gave him a stroke on his head; then he died. After he was dead, the people were afraid. A Grandee said: his wife shall also be caught and killed; my father said: „No, she shall not be killed!“ Then a Grandee drew the sword to cut her head off, but my father ran after him, saying, he shall

1) „Tešili“ and „Tešitšeme,“ th. s., „the Teši-people.“

2) The danish Government gave monthly allowances to some headmen, and an account-book for them: whoever possessed such a book, received the money.

3) = G. we le mli, „in the house.“

se tšatše sa fo ke nyie ese,
kē: ekogbele. Keke ne ewo
klanteo no efō yōo eñme le,
ne klanteo bafya tšatše nine
ñwe goleku ne epole, pie
boboyo ¹⁾, ne etše nya.

Beni Nugoli nu, kã Kpomli
bagbe yoo ne, Nuguli ami fũ
babao; ne Kpomli hũ ye gbeye
kã Gãli bahame. Abawo
Amañkoa ke-ya ñã no yawo
amramom, ne atšē ²⁾ eyi; ne
akpale ase ke-ba mam baku-
kuo ³⁾ atũhĩ, ne aši mã, ne
ayahĩ Asadšale. Nuguli ke
Amañkoa wekuli baha tšatše-
me anihĩ fufũfu. Monemone,
ke ona tšatše nine ñwe go-
legu, epo ne atša, se pado-
ku ñē monemone. Se kíkē-
mãyō ne, agbele dšio agbile
dšio, no le nĩ.

not kill her. Then he lifted
up his sword, to cut the wo-
man down, and the sword
struck my father's thumb and
cut it nearly off. When the
Ningo-people heard, that the
Kpong-People were going to
kill the woman, they got the
very angry; and the Kpong-
people also were afraid that
the Gã-people would come
to plunder them. They took
Amañkoa (s' body) out into
the field, put him into a hole,
and took his head off; and
they returned into the town,
took up their guns, left the
town and went and dwelled
in Asadšale. The Ningo-
people and Amañkoa's family
plundered all the things of
my fathers entirely. To day,
if thou see my father's thumb,
it is cut and healed; but the
scar is there this day. But
as for that towns-woman,
whether she was killed or
not, that I do not know.

1) pie boboyo = G. fe fio = wants litte = nearly.

2) tšē and tšo, v. G. tšē, v. to go off; to take off.

3) kuku, v. = kolo, pl. of ko, v. in Gã: to take,
gather.

2. Parts of translations from Gã into Dānme.

a. Joh. 11. From a translation of a native of Kpong (Pony) at the Sea-coast, from W. Hansons Gã-translation into Dānme.

Johane saneakpa, yi nyonma
ke kake (11).

1. Dšalē hiotše ko nē, Lazaro,
edše Betania, Maria ke no

2. nyemiyō, Marta, mā mi. | (No

Maria nè nō nku kpa Mawetše

one, nè enō yibuom tšu ena-

neme aheo dši nōne enyemi

3. Lazaro nē hionue one). | No-

he ne enyemyiome ¹⁾ tšo ke-

ba enō ake: „Mawetše, nē, ²⁾

nōne odoō eheo nē hionue!“

4. Nōne Jesu nu ene ne, eke:

„Hio nene, pī gbenō nya, se

5. Mawu henowomio he!“ | Dša-

lē Jesu doō Marta ke no nye-

6. miyōo ke Lazaro he. | Nohe

ne, bene enu, kā enē hionue

one ehī si nē hekake nè enēo

7. ligbī enyo soū. | Kone no

se one ede ekaselōome kē:

„Nyehā wāya Judea ekoñ!“ |

8. Ekaselōome dele kē: „Owura,

kpitiō ne nè Judafoome nē-

harae nè afiao ³⁾ tehi, ne oya

9. ledše ekoñ?“ | Jesu here no:

„Pī nmlēfiāfiē ⁴⁾ nyonma ke

enyo nē dšenane mi? Kedši

no nyīe piani ne, etewe, kā

10. ena dše ne he la. | Ši kedši

1) = „enyemiyei le“ in
Gã: his sisters (with def.
art.).

2) „nē!“ irreg. imperat.
mood of na, v.

3) fya, v. to strike; perh.
pl. fia; comp. Gã: tfa, pl.
tfia, v.

4) = nmlēfiāfiāei (abrid-
ged); hours.

- nō nyīe nyō mi ne, eteē¹⁾ kǎ
 11. la be emi.“ | Ede ene: no
 se ne edeme kē: „Wahūe
 Lazaro nē mahe woe, se n̄ya
 kone matsēle nē maheo mi.“ |
 12. Keke ne ekaselōome kē:
 „Nyontšo, ke mahe²⁾ enē-woe
 13. ne, ehē bātšē.“ | Kēne egbo-
 gbo he munyu Jesu tū³⁾, se
 abu kǎ mahe ke hedšom he
 14. etū. | Dšalē, edeme pǎ, kē:
 15. „Lazaro gbo!“ | ne nyehe ne
 nsuoo⁴⁾ kǎ mbe ledše, kone
 nyena nyehe nyeye, se nye-
 16. hǎ waya enō.“ | Keke ne
 Toma, nōne atšēle Didimoo
 de asibi-kaselōome kē: „Nye-
 hǎ wakele ya, kone wakele
 17. bāgbo!“ | Bene Jesu baā ne,
 ena kǎ no fō si⁵⁾ nē muo mi
 ligbī ewye momo. |
 18. (Dšalē Betania bekē Jerusa-
 lem ape forlonhi nyonma ke
 19. enuo). | Ne Judafoome ati nihi
 pī ba Marta ke Maria nō ke
 medueham⁶⁾ nē anyeminyu-
 20. muo he. | Kone Marta, none
 enu kǎ Jesu maā ne, eya-
 kpele; se Maria hī weomi. |
 21. Kone Marta de Jesu kē: Nyon-
 tšo, ona onē hie dšikune ma-
 minyeminyumuog kogbowe.⁷⁾ |
 22. Tšebene nle kǎ dša tete, nō-
 tfānō ne obi Mawu ne, Mawu
 23. ahāo.“ | Jesu dele kē: „Onye-
 minyumuog hē bātšē ekoñ!“ |
- 1) assimilated imperfect
 tense = teo fr. te, v. to
 stumble.
 2) Object in advance for
 stress' sake.
 3) tū munyu, v. to speak.
 4) nsuoo = misumoö, im-
 perfect tense.
 5) = kǎ ši, Gǎ; to lie;
 to cast.
 6) meduehām; me, being
 the object of dueham is
 here retained instead of
 -a; adueham, their comfort
 which they give; medue-
 ham, their comfort which
 they receive; Gǎ both „ame-
 duehāmog;“ but comp. edue-
 hāmog and leduehāmog, which
 expresses the same differ-
 ence in Gǎ and is here and
 there met with.
 7) Neg. voice of the sub-
 junctive mood. S. Table II.
 at the end.

24. Marta dele kē: „Nle kã ebāte
si ekoñ nē siteo mi nē nya-
25. gbe-ligbīo.“ | Jesu dele kē:
„Amidši ¹⁾ sitetē ke yiwana-
mio: none heo yeno yeo ne,
kedši egbo tete ne ehē bahi
26. ekoñ; | ne nōsasesa nè he ²⁾
nē nè heo yeno yeo ne, be-
gboe ³⁾ ligbīoko: onē ene hē-
27. yē?“ | No dele kē: „Ā!
Owura, nnē-hē maye, kã mo-
dši ¹⁾ Kristo, Mawu bio ne,
nōne bāba dseo mio ne!“ |
28. Ne bene ede ene, eko blo
ne ebātše Maria enyemiyoo
gā mi eke: „Nyontšoo ba, ne
29. enēo tšee!“ | Ne nōne enu
keke ne ete si mramra ne
30. eba enō. | Dšalē Jesu nawe
ne eba mā mi, se enē hene
31. Marta kele kpe nēo. | Kone
Judafoome nè kele nē weo
mio nè nēle komo yēo, none
ana kã Maria te si mramra
dše kpo one, atiule akē: „Eya
pumheo eyafoye nē ledše.“ |
32. Bene Maria su hene Jesu nē
one ne enale enō ši nē ena-
nehi aši ne edele kē: „Nyon-
tšo, ona onē hie dšikune ma-
33. menyumu ⁴⁾ kogbowe!“ | Nō-
ne Jesu na kã enē-yafoe ke
Judafoome hū nè kele baä kã
anē-yafoe one, nohe ne emu-
mio mi ta ne ehao ehe ne
ekē: „Dšie nyekele fō?“ |
34. Adele kē: „Owura, ba nè oba-

1) Comp. § 4.

2) = hie, n. in Gã: face:
hē nē, v. to be alive, hē
hī, v. th. s.

3) neg. pres. indic.

4) mamenyumu = mami-
nyeminyumu; brother.

35. ye!“ | Jesu foya. | Keke ne
 36. Judafoome kē: Ye, bone edo
 37. ehe!“ | Ati niikome kē: Nō-
 ne, nè blii ¹⁾ fulafohi ahēn-
 mehi one, enyewe kā eko-
 hā ²⁾ nyumu ne tete kogbo?“ |
 38. Nohe ne Jesu mi kpata ³⁾ ekon
 (ne) eba pumheo. Muo dši
 39. ne te fo ši nē nya. | Jesu
 ke: „Nyedše teo!“ Marta nōne
 gboo ⁴⁾ nyemiyoo dele kē:
 „Nyontšo! piokēne edše fū
 momo, se eye ligbīi ewye.“ |
 40. Jesu dele kē: Ndewemo ⁵⁾ kē:
 „Kedši ohe ye ne, obana Ma-
 41. wu henowomio?“ | Keke ne
 adše teo nē hene aňo gbo-
 gboo fō, ne Jesu wo ehēnme-
 hi ano ekē: „Tšatše ⁶⁾ ndao
 42. ši, kā obomi tue: | ne nle
 kā oboomi tue dane, se bō
 nihi nè da šio he nkē, kone
 43. ahe-ye kă mo otšomi.“ | Bene
 etū ene ne, ekpā ke gbī nwa:
 44. „Lasaro, dše kpo!“ | Ne no-
 ne ègboo ⁷⁾ dše kpo pumamahi
 fī eninehi ke enanehi ne duku
 fī ehē. Jesu deme kē: „Nye-
 45. pēnele nè nyehā eya. | Dšalē
 Judafoome nè ba Maria nō
 nè ana nihi nè Jesu pe one
 46. ami pī he eno ye. | Se ati
 niikome ko blo ke-ya Farisio-
 me aňo ne ademe nihi nè
 Jesu peo.

1) blii = blio, imperf. tense.

2) Subjunctive mood. S. Tab. II.

3) Iterat. mood.

4) gbo, with def. art., Gă moni gbo le.

5) -mo, instead of the obj. augm. -o, thou; for stress' sake.

6) irreg. = Gă ata or mitše, my father.

7) perf. tense, with def. art. affixed.

II. As spoken in Krobo (translated by a Catechist).

Mateo saneakpa yi III.

1. Se nē le¹⁾ ligbīio mio Johane, Baptisiloo ba ne edšadše
 2. nē Judea nāo mi, | ne ede kē: „Nyetšake nyetšuhi, se hyom konōyemio su ta²⁾. |
 3. Se none dši nene Jesaia, gbaloo, de nē ehe kē: „Nōko gbī nē kpaā hūhūi nē nā no, ne enedehe³⁾ kē: „Nyedara Awetšeo bloo, ne nyepe eblo-
 4. hi fikōfikōome tututu one! | Ne le Johaneo kēo⁴⁾ ake fūso⁵⁾ hebom lo etade, ne womikpā fī emlēm, ne enmā dši
 5. balahī ke nānoho. | Dšiane⁶⁾ adše Jerusalem ke Judea tšo⁷⁾ ke Jordan niiamio tšo aba
 6. enō. | Ne ebaptisime nē Jordan mi, ne adšie ahe yaya-
 7. mio akpo. | Se bene ena Farisibiome ke Sadukibiome babau ma ebaptisiomio he ne, edeme kē: „Sinōhi afomi! Mene tšōnye, kē nyetū mifū
 8. ne maā nya fo⁸⁾? | Dšiane nyewo yiblihi nē sa tfitša-
 9. kem. | Ne nyekosusu nē nyemi kē: Watše dši Abraham! se inē nye⁹⁾ dehe kē: Ma-
 10. wu konyē¹⁰⁾ kā ekoñō¹⁰⁾ tehi ne ekoñō-pe¹⁰⁾ bihi¹¹⁾ ekoñō-
 10. hā¹⁰⁾ Abraham. | Se gbieo fō
- 1) le, pron. demonstrat. = no in Gā: that, those.
 2) su-ta, double v. = šeta in Gā; to arrive.
 3) pres. tense of „de“, v.
 4) kē, pron. G. nōn, the same.
 5) fūso, back-horse; so, n. = horse (Ay. th. s.), from a Doñko-language.
 6) at the Coast „dšalē“; now.
 7) = tfā, at the Coast, fiā in Gā: all.
 8) tū nōko fo = G. dšo noko foi, v. to flee from s. th.
 9) inē = nne at the Coast; pres. tense.
 10) Subjunct. or consecutive mood, s. Table II. at the end.
 11) pl. of bi, child; G. bi, pl. bii.

- si ñe tšohi asisipokuome anō: 1) combination of tšo, tree and tšo, all; = Gā: tšofětšo, every tree.
- kone tsohitšotšo ¹⁾ nè wī ²⁾ yi- 2) neg. aor. of wo, to bear.
- blihi kpakpaō, ahele afō si,
11. ne asake ñō-fo lam. | Imi ne ibaptisinye ñe nyum hā tfitšakem, se nene ba ñe yeseo ehe wa pem', ñō tokotahi ne esē ³⁾ kã ikohēō, le emabaptisinye ñe Mumi nè he tšōō 3) neg. aor. of sa, v. to be fit.
12. ke lam. | Nōne esatšine ñe edēm, ñe emabe esugbāō pepē, ne emabua eñmāō (nya) ewo egbaom, se ñmētfūō nè eke la nè gbowe masā! |
13. Keke ne Jesu dše Galilea eba Johane ñō ñe Jordan nō,
14. kone le ebaptisile. | Se Johane kplēwele ekē: „Esa kē mo moñ okobaptisimi, ne moba 4) = here nō, v. to answer.
15. yeñō ne?“ | Se Jesu he nō ⁴⁾ edele kē: „Mohā ⁵⁾ blo dšiane, 5) imperat. sing. se kīkē sa, kã wagbe dam tšo nya!“ Keke ne ekplēle. |
16. Ne Jesu bene abaptisile one edše nyuō mi piosō ne edše kpo; ne nē, hyom bli ñe enō, ne nē, Mawu Mumio, nè eñesikplehe kã lahwe (lawē) nè
17. eba enō. | Ne nē, gbī dše hyom, ne ede ekē: Ibi nè ado ehe, nè ibo adšōole ne!“

**A christian hymn translated from the Gã,
by a Catechist.**

Kpakpa be sugbã ne no,	Ga: Kpakpa be šikpoñ ne no,
Dšahe nè waho	Nohewo wo baä,
Nè wagbu ¹⁾ hyom bloö no	Ni wótšö ñweigbe le no,
Lolo ne wana	No le wobana
Hedšom tšeo ²⁾ :	Hedšole le:
Wañe nõna ñe hié;	Wohe midšrawo ye bie;
Hyomi dši watšeo ³⁾ mām	Ñwei dši wošihilehe:
Nyehã waho!	Nyehãa woyäã!

Nothing good is on this earth,
Therefore let us go:
Let us turn to heavenward:
There then we shall know
The Lord of peace:
Here afflictions are at hand
Heaven is our fatherland:
So let us go!

Gã:

Native songs.

Nyoñmo bi Tete	Mawu bi Tete
Ni bagbo, yō!	Nè bagbo! yō!
None ni dowo tšo!	Nõne nè dowo tšö!
Wooba, ō!	Wama ō!
Yō! yō! yō! minyanyo!	Yō, yō, yō! nõhwělē!

1) gbu, v. to open; Adñ. to turn through, to go through.

2) „the father, author, Lord“.

3) „watšeo mām“, „our fathers town“.

Mei ba, ši mei bakoō, yō!
 N̄mēne nì wotšē bako!
 Yō! yo! yo! minanyo!

Nii ba, si nii beō, yō!
Mone nè watše be lolō!
Yō, yō, yō, — nōhwelē!*)

Gottes Erstgeborne
Ist's, der starb! ja,
Das ist's, was uns zu sehr
schmerzt!

It is God's first-born
Who died! oh!
This is what grieves us too
much!

O, wir wollen kommen!
Ja, ja, ja, mein Freund!

We will come! o!
O yes! o yes! my friend!

Man kam und kam doch nicht!
ja!
Heut', da unser Vater noch
nicht da!

People came, but people
come not yet! oh!
To day, when our father has
not yet come!

Sa, ja, ja, mein Freund!

Yea, yea, yea, my friend!

*) = my friend !

These two little songs were extemporized by the children of the village Odumase in Krobo after the first fruits of the Krobo-tribe had been baptized there, to which event the second seems to point. They have a very sweet native tune.

Adānme-Vocabulary.

Most of the words are the same in Gã proper and Adānme, or the difference is exceedingly slight: such are not mentioned in this small vocabulary. Most of the words it contains are extracted from writings in the dialect of Kpoñ spoken along the sea-coast, some are in use at Krobo.

A.

A —, subjective and possessive personal pron. third pers., pl. numb., answering in Gã to the definite „ame“ and the indefinite „a“ which distinction is wanting in Adñ. (s. Ot. wo-, wo-, woñ-); they, (people, man); their.
a', shortened from the aux. v. ba, ma, of the fut. tense; shall, will; as in Gã.

aba —, G. „aa“, they will, they shall; ama —, th. s.

ablogwa and

ablogba, n. Gã: ablogwa, chair.

ablogbapelo, n. chair-maker.

abošám, n. G. and Ot. abonsám; in Teši already: abonšám, devil.

abusám, th. s. Kr. D.

Adānme, Dānme, pr. n. Gã and Ot. the same (people, land and language of); Adānme.

ade (fr. de, v. to say), = ake in Gã: saying; that; comp.

לאמר in Hebr. (seldom used; s. kã, kê, kê, th. s.

adšale (Ayigbe), n. soap = samla in Gã (comp. gware in Otyi and dšale, v. in Gã.

afani, n. a river fish.

agbeli, n. cassada; G. duade; Ot. th. s.

agêkake, n. G. hîeo, single cowry.

âhũ, adv. G. th. s. long, a long time; much; ne nê âhũ

ne (G. nî ye âhũ le) = after a long time.

akāse, G. akeši, conj. that.

akēse } Kr. D. th. s.
akēne }

ako -, Gã: aka -, ameka -, they shall not -, impert. and pot. neg.; akógbele! they shall not kill him! he shall not be killed! See Table II., also the subjunctive or consecutive mood at the end.

akpa (form of the aux. v. kpa, G. sa, to express the iterative mood) = Gã: asa, asaṅ: again; f. i. akpa ade, again they said; s. kpa, v.

akpapem, kpakpapem, n. G. ekpakpafemo, n. good work.

alinō, G. aleenō, lit. it is not known, i. e. perhaps.

alugudō, Ay., Ot. and Gã th. s. n. unbleached calico or cottoncloth.

ami, indep. pron. (Kr. D. imi), Gã: mi, miṅ?; I; comp. mami, th. s.; also „my“ = ye.

aminitše, pr. G. midientše, I myself.

amramom, n. hole?

anokwa, G. and Ot. th. s. and anokwale, -kware, n. truth.

apafono, Gã: apafonyo, Ot. opani, n. hired person; pl. apafohĩ, apafome; apafoli.

asibi, sibi, ašibi; n. friend; adv. pron. each-other; G. nanyo, nanyo -, n.

awetše, wetše, pl. -tšeme; lit. housefather, master, Lord, = nyontšo.

B.

ba = ma, v. to come; aor. neg. be.

ba, aux. v. of the fut. tense, used as „will, shall“ in Engl.; Gã, ba, wa, a or reduplication of the vowel of the pronoun; f. i. mbape, Gã: mafe; omade, obade, Gã: ooke; I will do; thou wilt say etc. Ot. be, aux. v. Comp. also the Adñ. v. ma, to come; as frequently used.

babaū (Kr. Dial.) = babao, adj. and adv. much.

bala, pl. balahi, G. balabii, n. locust.

be, neg. voice of the v. ñě, v. which see; to be not; to be not in s. place, to be absent; to be not the case; to have not, possess not (Gã: be, Ot. nni, neg. voice of „wō“, v.); also used as aux. v. of the pres. and fut. neg. voice, ind. mood; bepehe, bepeë, bepei, bepē, will not do, is not doing; s. ñe, v.

be = G. be, v. to sweep.

bem, = be mli, v. to sweep inside, to sweep out.

- be, interrog. particle (s. *ně*, v. and be, aux. v.); *Gā be*; but put in advance: *Be emanyē? = Eenyē be?* in *Gā*: He can, is it not? Comp. also „ani“.
- be*, neg. voice, āor. tense, of the verb *ba*, *ma*, to come (*Gā*: *baa*).
- be* = *bie*, n. G. *gbei*, name.
- bē*, n. time, as in *Gā*.
- belebem* and *beyinō*, n. G. *beyinō*, time; conj. when.
- bem* (neg. voice of the verb *nēm* = *ně mi*, to be in, to be true); to be not in, not true, not so; comp. *Gā*: *ye mli*, *yeñ*, neg. *be mli*, *beñ*, th. s.
- bēnē* = *mēnē*, *ně?* int. pron. who? G. *namo?* *nē?* *mē?* what? G. *meni?*
- benē*, rel. pron. when; as, how (s. *bō*, *bonē*); *Gā*: *beni*, *boni*; „*benē pe se one*“ — „*beni fe se le*“ in *Gā*; when it was afterwards, adverbial sentence = afterwards.
- beñe*, G. *beñke*, Ot. *beñ*, v. inf. *beñem*; to be near, to approach.
- beñem*, n. G. *beñkemo*, nearness, approach; neighbourhood.
- bi*, pl. *bihī* and *bime*; with definite article: *biome*, G. *bi*, Ot. *ba*, *Ayigbe*: *vi*; n. child, young one; little one; diminutive termination.
- bi*, v. inf. *bim*, G. th. s. to ask.
- bi si*, inf. *sibim*, v. to ask for (f. i. a woman to marry, to woo).
- bie*, n. G. *gbei*; name.
- binyumu*, pl. -*mui*, n. son; G. *binū*.
- biyō*, pl. *biyī*, *biyiome* (with. art.), n. daughter.
- blefo*, G. *able*, Ot. *abrow*, n. maize.
- blefogu*, G. *ablekuli*, n. maize-grain; *blefoñū* (Kr. D.), th. s.
- bli*, inf. *blim*, v. G. *gble*, to open. Comp. *bue*, v. th. s.
- blima*, n. G. *blema*, old time.
- blimatšeme*, G. *blematšemei*, n. people of old.
- blo*, pl. *blohi*, n. G. *gbe*, Ot. *kwañ*; way; *la blo*, v. inf. *blolam*; to loose the way, to err; G. *ladše gbe*, *du gbe*, v. Comp. *blohu*, n. street.
- blohe*, G. *gbehe*, n. way-place; place, room.
- bo dšo* (Ot. *bo dyo*), v. inf. *bodšom*, v. to have pleasure, rest.
- bo tue*, inf. *tuebom*, v. to listen, obey. Kr. D. S. *bu tue*, v.
- bō*, = *bō*, *bōni* in *Gā*; n. manner, mode; conj. how; = *bele* in *Gā*, when; then.
- bō*, v. G. *gbō*, to be old, weak.
- bōbō*, adj. *bibiō*, little.

boboio, boboyo, boboyoyo, adj. G. bibiō, fiō, fifiō, little;
adv. th. s.; pie boboyo, G. fe fio, wants little; adv. nearly.

bokwe, gbokwe, G. gbeke, n. evening; adv. in the evening.

holo, G. aboló, n. baked maize-bread.

bonē, G. boni, rel. pron. as, how; s. bēnē, th. s.

bu, G. th. s., v. inf. bubui; to esteem, to judge. Comp.

bu, v. in Ot.

bu, v. G. bo; only used in the combination:

bu tūe, inf. tūebum, tūebubui, G. bo toi, to listen, to hear-
ken, to obey.

bu, buom, G. tšoi, n. hair; s. yibu, yibuom, n.

bua dšo, bu dšo, G. mī še, Ot. bo to yem; to have a
quiet, cool, peaceful breast or chest, to be content, joy-
ful; s. bo dšo, v. th. s. (Kr. D.)

bua nya, inf. nyabuam, v. to gather.

bubui, n. fr. bu, v. judgement.

bue, n. G. gbe, pot; pl. bueme.

bue, inf. buem, v. G. boi and gble, Ot. bue, pue, to open,
to begin; comp. also pue in Gã and Ot.; bu, n. and
gbu, v. in Gã.

boim and

buem, n. G. boimo, gblemo, beginning; opening.

bulo, n. (fr. bu, v. to judge) judge.

buom, n. s. bu, hair.

D.

dā, v. inf. dam, to be great, G. da; to be right, Ga: dša,
sa, s. also dra, dara, v.; to stand, Gã: damo; to remain,
Gã: hī, v.; eda! it is right! well! mo da hie, = damo
bie! (in Gã) stand (thou) here! Comp. also the Ot.
v. da.

da blo, G. dša gbe, v. to be right, the right way.

da he, v. inf. hedam, to stand about.

da hie, da hē, G. damo hie; sa hie; to stand before; to
be right before.

da mi, dam, inf. midam, v. Gã: damo mli, to stand in,
into.

da nya, G. damo na, v. to stand at; to be right according
to s. th., s. nya, n.

da no, G. damo no, v. to stand upon.

da se, G. damo se, v. to stand behind, backward.

da si, G. damo ši, v. to stand on the ground, to stand;
= G. da ši, Ot. da ase, to thank.

dā, dam, n. right; G. dšale; law, Gā and Ot. mla, mra, n. dā, G. th. s. Ot. nsā, n. wine; spirit; de dā, v. to be drunk;

Gā: to dā, v.

dāblo, G. dšagbe, n. right, straight way; right; straightness; adv. right, rightly.

dādem, n. drunkenness.

dādelo, n. drunken person; drunkard.

dalo, n. righteous person fr. da, v.; = dšalo in Gā.

dam, dami, n. G. dšale, right; righteousness; straightness; uprightness; fr. da, v.; law = mla, mra in G. and Ot.

damnii, pl. n. G. dšalenii; right or righteous things; rights; δικαιώματα.

damlo, pl. damli, n. judge; lawyer.

dara, dra, v. = dšadše in Gā; to straighten; to justify fr. da, v.; comp. dea; dšadše, v.

dase, G. odase, Ot. adanse, n. witness, testimony; ye dase, v. to witness; inf. daseyem.

daseyelo, G. odaseyelo, odasefo, n. witness, person bearing witness.

daseyem, n. witnessbearing, witnessing; witness.

de, inf. dem; redupl. dede, v. Gā: ke, Ot. se; to say; to tell; s. also ade, conj. and comp. the roots de in Ot. and ke, in Gā.

dē, G. th. s., n. the palm of the hand; hand; power etc. = 𐤎 in Hebr.; kpō nē nōko dē, G. he ye m. k. de, to take from one's hand, power etc.

de, G. to, v. to be full; de dā, = G. to dā, to be drunk.

dea, v. Kr. Dial. = dara, to straighten.

dede, redupl. v. of de, to say.

dedei, n. saying.

dehe, n. th. s.

dem, with def. art. demio, G. kemo, kemo le, n. saying; talk.

dem, n. fulness.

dēm = dē mi, G. deñ, n. inside of the hand; adv. in the hand, power etc. Ot. nsam.

demsane, G. deñsane, n. palaver of or in one's hand power; n. k. demsane, some body's palaver.

dfa, v. inf. dfam (G. ye dšra; comp. dšra, v.) to trade; comp. dša nō, n. in Gā and gua, n. in Ot.

dfa, n. price; G. dšra.

dfa wa, inf. dfawam, v. to be dear; G. dšra wa, v.

dfalo, n. merchant; dšrayelo in Gā; Ot. gwadifo.

dfam, n. G. dšanō, market; G. dšrayeli, trading.

- dfamnō, pl. -nii, nihi, n. wares.
 dfē, neg. perf. voice dfēwē, v. G. and Ot. dfēñ, to think, to consider.
 di, aor. neg. of de, v. to say; to be ful.
 dibli, n. G. duñ; darkness.
 do, v. inf. dodoe?
 dō, v. G. th. s. to be hot, to grieve.
 dō he, inf. hedodoe, hedom; v. to love; G. th. s., Ot. dō, v.
 dō, dom, dohe, doe, dodoe, n. heat; grief.
 dra, (fr. da, v. to be right), v. G. dša and sa, to be right, fit; = Gā: dšadše, v. to righten, to rectify; to straighten; but comp. also dšadša, v. and dea, dšadse, v.
 dralo, n. rectifier; justifier.
 dram, n. rectification; justification.
 dro (fr. de, v.?), v. to say = ke in Gā.
 dša, inf. dšam, v. G. th. s., to adore; to worship.
 dša and
 dšalē (Coast-Dial.), conj. and adv. then; now; G. agbene, Ot. afeyi; comp. dšane, dšiane, th. s.
 dšā, adv. G. nakai, no; Ot. sa; so, thus; pron. that; pl. dšāma, with def. art. dšāome.
 dšā, v. = G. hā, v. to give; but also „hā“ is used.
 dšā heblo, v. Gā: hā hegbe, to give allowance, privilege; etc. s. heblo, n. Inf. heblodšām.
 dšadša = dšadše in Gā, v. to rectify, straighten; to make straight, right; comp. also dra, v. and dšadše, v. th. s.
 dšāhe, conj. G. nohewo, therefore; s. lolohe, th. s.
 dšakē, adv. G. nakai, so; comp. also: kīkē.
 dšalē = dša, dšane, dšiane, adv. now.
 dšane and dšiane, Kr. D. adv., G. agbene, Coast-Dial. dšalē, now; then.
 dše, inf. dšem and dšedsei, Gā: dše, v.; dše, v.; dšie, v.; to come away, of, to come or go forth; to come out, from; to bring forth, take out etc., dše ke ho = G. yīn ke te, v. to start, be off.
 dše he, Gā: dše, dše, dšie he or hewo (s. he, n.); to come from or bring from a place; to come from, of, because of etc.; comp. mehedše = meni hewo in Gā: why (does it come)? weshalb? warum?
 dše mi, dšem, v. Gā: dše mli, dše mli, dšie mli; to come out from the inside, to bring out, forth etc.
 dše nya, inf. nyadšem; v. G. dšie na, to interpret, to speak for s. b.

dše nō, v. G. th. s. and dše nō, dšie nō, v. to come off, take off.

dše nō, inf. nōdšem, Gā: dše n̄wane, to doubt; kē nōko - -, to dispute with s. b.

dše si, inf. sidšem, G. dše, dše, dšie ši; to come to light; to bring to light, to reveal; = dšedše, v. in Gā, to echo, be known.

dse - tšō, double v., G. dšie - tšō, to (take out and) show to s. b.

dše yi, inf. yidšem, Gā: dšie yi, to take out one's head; to praise; s. dšie yi, th. s.

dše, n. G. th. s. world etc. dšem, = G. dšen, n. th. s. and adv. in the world, in life etc.

dše dšō, inf. dšedšom, dšedšodšoe, v. G. dše na, v. to get night (lit. the world gets cool).

dše na, inf. dšenam, dšena (dšenanē), G. dše tšere, v. to get day, daylight; s. nā, v. to see.

dšedšom and dšedšodšoe, n. G. dšenamo; evening, night; evening twilight; the whole day till nightfall.

dšēhā, n. year; Gā: afi, Ot. afi, afrihyia; comp. fi, v. in Ot. and dše, v. in Gā and Ad.

dšekoli, pl. n. Gā: dšegōdši or dšekodši, the mountainers, people from Akwapim.

dšena and

dšenam, n. G. dšetšeremo, morning, day-light; the next day.

dšenano, n. Gā: dšetšereno, n. morning; the next day; dšenano one = dšetšereno le, the next morning.

dši, neg. voice dšē, v. G. dši, v. to be (something); but comp. also pe, v. and nē, v. The verb „dši“ seems to be used as in Gā; f. i. nomlo dšile, G. gbomo dšile, he is a man; it is a person; besides it is used as auxiliary in a multifarious way; f. i. kē dši kē? Gā: te ten, te fe ten? how? how is it? Sometimes it is shortened into „i“ and affixed to the preceeding word, as: anokwai (G. anokwañ) = anokwa dši.

dšiane, Kr. Dial. = dšane, dšalē, adv. now; G. agbene.

(dši (Ay.), n. Gā: n̄wei, heaven.)

dšihe ne, Gā: nobewo le, conj. therefore; s. dšāhe, conj. th. s.

dšie, adv. pron. Gā: negbe? where? whence?

dšie, inf. dšiem = dše, dšem; G. th. s. to bring forth, — to light.

dšie yi, inf. yidšiem, G. th. s. v. to praise.

dšikune, G. dšikule, adv. and conj. perhaps; after a sentence: if; comp. ke, kedši; Gã: kedši, ke; dšikule; it is followed by the subjunctive mood; as: „oně hie dšikune, maminyeminyumu kogbowe.

dšõ, v.

dšõ, inf. dšom and dšodšoe, v., Gã: th. s., Ot. dyo; to get cool, to cool, to get quiet, tame; to be at peace; to have rest; he dšõ, inf. hedšom, hedšodšoe, v. to be at rest, peace; to be tame etc. tũe dšõ, inf. tũedšom, tũedšodšoe, v. to have peace in the ears, to have peace; comp. Gã: toin dšõ; Ot. asom dyo, v.

dšõ he, inf. hedšom; Gã th. s. to rest.

dšõhe (Krobo: dšãhe), Gã: nohewo ni, hewo ni, therefore.

dšokwe, Kr. D., n. evening; Coast Dial. gbokwe; G. gbeke.

dšokwẽyo, pl. irreg. dšokwewi (s. vi in Ay. = bi, child); child; little child; G. gbekẽ; abifao, n.

du, inf. dum, v. Gã: dšu, v. to wash one's self all over, to bath.

due, n. comfort; Ot. and G. th. s. hã due, inf. duehãm, v. to comfort.

duehãlo, n. comforter.

duehãm, n. comforting; Gã: duehãmo, n.

dum, n. washing, bathing.

dumhe, n. washing place.

dumnii, n. washing things.

dumnyu, n. water for washing.

dumtšu, n. wash-room.

dunya, n. podex.

E.

The letter „e“ alone or initiating words as a pronominal (subjective or possessive) augment indicates the third person singular of the person pron. „he, she, it“, „his, her, its“, without distinction of gender and class as in Gã; besides that it seems to initiate a number of adjectives and numerals too and seems also to be the augment of the pot. mood; the perfect tense and neg. voice. Words therefore not found here must be sought for under the next consonant.

e —, pron. augm. „he, she, it“; „his, her, its“; f. i. epe, he did it; ebi, her child etc. as in Gã. Comp. le, pron. eko and

ekome, num. 'kome, pl. ekomei, th. s. as in Gā: one; some; but see also kake.

ekoñ, adv. th. s. as in Gā, but also used in the beginning of sentences; again, once more; comp. kpa, v. and akpa, verbal conj.

ene, pl. eneme, enetšeme, Gā: ene, mone, none, demonstr. pron. this; these; this person; this thing.

enyo, num. two.

enuo, Gā: enumo, Ot. anum, num. five.

enuoenuo, num. each five, five by five.

epeokā (lit. it is that, s. pe, v.) G. etfake, efake; edšake; Ot. efise, conj. because.

ete, G. th. s. num. three.

eteete, three and three.

etfakā, G. etfake, conj. because.

ewe, G. edfe, num. four.

ewye } num. Kr. Dial. th. s.
ewyie }

eye = ye, poss. pron. augment, my.

F.

The letter „f“ changeth with p, f, tf in Gā and Otyi; before y, when there is no nasalisation, it most very probably always be pronounced f.

Fa, v. to be enough?, s. hie, ye, v.

fa, = pa, n. river.

fā, G. afā, n. half; adv. aside; gū fā, G. tšō afā, v. to turn aside; inf. fāgūm, n.

fe, v. s. pe, v.

fī, inf. fīm, G. th. s. to bind.

fia (fya), inf. fiam, v. Gā: tfa, pl. tfia, v. to strike; to cast; to build. Perh. fia is pl. form of fya, as tfia, pl. form of tfa in Gā.

fia si, inf. sifiam, = G. tfa ši, v. to strike down, to fall down; to be an out-cast.

fie (fyie), inf. fiem, Gā: fie, Ot. fyie, v. to pour out, to scatter; to cast out; comp. also fā, v. in Gā.

fie (fye), inf. fyem or fiem, G. fe, v. to play.

fie, n. k. ha, v. G. ye m. k. he feo, to joke with s. b.; to mock at s. b.

fīe, G. feī, n. cold; fie ye, v. inf. fiemyem, to be cold; G. feī ye, v.

fielo, n. person pouring out.

- fiem, n. G. fiemo, outpouring; casting ont or away.
 fielo, fyelo, n. player.
 fiem, fyem, n. playing, play.
 fififi, adv. G. th. s. closely; concealedly.
 fikōfikō, adj. narrow; G. fintō.
 Firao, Fyirao, Ot. th. s., G. Silao, pr. n. of the river Volta
 (Ayigbe: Amu).
 fila, s. fula, v. to be blind; Ot. and Gã th. s.
 fo, v. to weep; G. th. s.; s. foye.
 fo, n. = Gã: foi, running, race? ma fo, sa fo, tũ fo, =
 Gã: dšo foi, v. to flee; inf. fomam; fosam; fotũm.
 fo, inf. fom, G. th. s., v. to beget; to bear; to bring forth.
 fō, inf. fōm, Gã: fō, Ot. fōm, v. to transgress, to do wrong
 (fehlen, verfehlen, ἀμαρτανειν); to cast; sake-fō, double v.
 = G. še-fō, to cast away.
 fō ši, fo si, v. inf. sifōe, G. fō ši, to cast down; to lay
 down; to lie down, on the ground; to lie; G. kã ši, v.
 folo, n. weeper.
 folo, n. parent; pl. foli, folome.
 fōlo = mofōn in Gã, n. bad man, evil-doer; pl. fōli.
 fom and fomi, pl. fomhĩ, n. birth.
 foya, v. and
 foye, v. to weep; inf. yefo and yafo, in Gã th. s.
 fũ, n. fale, in G., fulness; adj. and adv. full; fully.
 fũfũ, adj. full; G. obō, obōbō.
 fufũfu, th. s.
 fufũfu, adv. G. th. s. altogether = kwra.
 fula, inf. fulam, G. th. s. and fila, Ot. fila, fula; v. to be
 blind.
 fulafo, n. a blind man.
 fũso, n. lit. back-horse, camel; s. yuma, th. s.
 fya, fye, fyie, etc. see und. fia, fie, fie etc.
 fya, pl. fia, v. inf. fyam; G. tfa, pl. tfia, to strike, cast;
 build.
 fyam, n. striking; casting; building.

G.

- Gã, Gã: nã, Ot. nyansa, n. art; cunning; gã mi = G. nã
 mli, in or by deceit, cunningly.
 gãgã, adj. long, high; G. kakadañ; Ot. tẽnẽn.
 Gã, pr. n. Gã; Akra.
 Gãnō, pl. Gãli, n. Akraman; Akrapeople.
 gba, n. barn; G. aboño.

gbe, v. inf. gbem, gbegei, G. gbe, to kill; to quench; to wipe out etc.; agbele dšio agbile dšio no le nli, G. agbele dšio agbeele dšio no le milee; whether he was killed or not, that I do not know; to flog; G. th. s.

gbe hie, gbe hē, Gā: gbe hie, v. inf. hēgbem or hēgbegei, to make one ashamed.

gbe he, G. th. s. inf. hegbem, hegbegbei, v. to kill one's self.

gbe nya, inf. nyagbegbei, G. gbe na, v. to finish; = to m. k. in Gā: to tire.

gbe-fia, double v. = G. gbe-fā, v. to disperse; to be dispersed.

gbede (Ay. th. s.), n. hyena; Gā: klañ.

Gbedekpo, pr. n. (hyena's hill) of a village near Amrahia.

gbegbe, gbegei, n. killing; murder; quenching; wiping away or out; Gā: gbē, n.

gbenō = G. gbele, n. death.

gbenōdše, n. hades.

gbeye, G. th. s. n. fear; dread; awe; ye -, v. to fear; inf.

gbeyeyeyei, gbeyeyem; Gā: še gbeye; kōye gbeye! be not afraid!

gbeyeyelo, n. coward; G. gbeyešelo, n.

gbeyeyeyei, n. fearing; dreading; awe.

gbī, neg. voice of the verb gbe, to kill.

gbē, gbī, n. G. gbē, voice; word, language; tū -, v. to speak a word; G. wie gbē, v.

gbie, n. ax; Gā: lema.

gble, adv. ever; with neg. voice: never; je, nie; Gā and Ot. peñ.

gblō = blō, G. gbe, n. way.

gbo, G. th. s., Ot. wu, v. inf. gbogboe, to die.

gbogboe, gbom or gbonō, n. death; Gā: gbele; gbō, n.

gbogboe, pl. gbogbohī, and

gbonō, pl. gbohī; Gā: gbonyo, pl. gbohī, n. dead person; corps.

gbogbohīadšem, n. hades; Totenwelt.

gbogboemu, G. gbonyobu, n. grave.

gbokwe = bokwe, G. gbekē, n. evening; Kr. Dial. dšokwe.

godofue, n. madness; Gā: seke, nē godofue, v. to be mad.

godo, pl. godohi, n. star = hwalami, n.

goleku, n. thumb; nwe -, n. th. s.

gū, v. inf. gūgūe, gūm; Gā: tšō, comp. gu, v. in Ot.; to turn, to change; comp. kpale, v.

gū he, v. to turn one's self.

- gũ mi, gum, v. to turn in, - - into; G. tšõ mli, v.
 gũ haram, G. tšõ hãmo, v. to turn ahead; to go in advance.
 gu, G. kuli, n. single grain, drop.
 gu, adj. G. eflo, emty.
 gũe, v. to take, to choose; Gã: ñõ, hala, v.; but see also
 hara, ñẽ, v. in Adñ.
 gugue, n. G. tšitši; breast; chest.
 gũgũe, gum, in turning; change; fr. gũ, v.

H.

H before w is very probable only one sound frequently found in Ayigbe and expressed by Missionary Schlegel through *w*; comp. § 2: Sounds.

- ha, v. G. th. s. to cover; to plunder.
 hã, inf. hãm, G. th. s.; v. to give; aor. neg. hĩ, G. hãã.
 hã due, inf. duehãm, v. to give „due! due!“ (a comforting word) to comfort; trösten, sein Beileid bezeigen; Gã th. s.
 hao, inf. haom, v. to trouble; to be troubled; G. th. s.
 haolo, n. troubler.
 haom, pl. haomhĩ, haomĩ, n. trouble, Gã: haomo, n.
 hara, inf. haram, v. G. hala, tao, na; to choose; to seek; to find; Ot. tā, fife, v.
 haram, n. choosing, choose; G. halamo; seeking; G. tao-mo; finding; G. namo.
 haram, n. front; G. hãmo; gũ haram, to go in front; Gã: tšõ hamo, v.
 he, v. G. th. s. and here, to receive; to take; to accept.
 he-fõ si, double v. to cut down.
 he no, G. here no, Kr. Dial. to answer; s. to he, th. s.
 he, n. G. th. s., self; body; outside, the contrary of mi; Ot. hũ, hõ; place; Ot. ba, G. he; used as he, hewo in Gã, as a postposition; dše he; G. dše or dše hewo (to come), therefrom; therefore; bu he, v. to cover one's self; du he, G. dšu he, v. to wash one's self; la he, Gã: ladše he, te he, v. to loose or to conceal one's self; tši he = to he in Gã, to answer; tšo he = tšu he in Gã; inf. hetšom, to purify one's self etc.
 he dšo, G. th. s., inf. hedšom, v. to have rest, peace.
 he hĩa, v. inf. hehĩam, to be in distress; G. th. s. and he dšra, v.

- he tšo, v. inf. hetšom, to be clean, pure; G. he tše; to be
 or go off; G. he tšě, v.
 he wa, inf. hewam, v. to be strong; G. th. s.
 he ye, v. to be sick?
 hē, adj. new; G. th. s., other; G. kroko; s. also muno, adj.
 hē, inf. hēm, v. to carry in hand; G. hīe, v. th. s.
 hē, hīe, G. hīe (Ot. ani, anim), n. face; countenance;
 front; etc. used as hīe in Gā; f. i. kpata hē or hēm,
 inf. hēkpatam, hēmkipatam, to destroy; G. kpata hīe, v.
 th. s.
 hē ba no, v. to remember. G. th. s.
 hē or hēm pe yā, G. hīe fe yā, v. to be astonished; inf.
 hēmyapem; ahēm pe yā, G. amehīe fe yā, they are
 astonished.
 hē kā, inf. hēkām; v. to live; Gā: hīe kā, v.
 hē hī, inf. hēhīm, lit. the face remains; to live.
 hē nē, v. th. s.
 hē tšě, v. inf. hētšēm, to awake; Gā: hīe tšě; but tšě hē
 or hēm, G. tšīe hīe, to awaken.
 hebem and
 hebebe, G. henoho, n. passover; *das Vorbeigehen*.
 heblo, n. allowance; privilege; plenipotence; Gā: hegbe.
 heblodšām, n. giving of allowance; G. hegbehāmo, n.
 hebu, hebuom, n. hair about the body; G. hetšoi, n.: comp.
 yibu, n.
 hebōm, n. Kr. Dial. th. s.
 hehām, n. distress.
 hēkālō, n. a living person.
 hēkām, n. life; G. hīekāmo.
 hēm mō šī, v. = Gā: hīe me, to be content.
 hēmkipatam, n. destruction; G. hīekpatamo, n.
 hemuno, G. hekroko, n. an other place; s. muno, adj.
 hene, pron. G. heni, where, whence.
 henowom, n. honour; G. henowomo, n.
 hesitem, n. arousing; fr. te he si, v.
 heto, n. G. th. s. answer; fr. to he.
 hētšēm, n. awaking; awakening.
 hetšolo, n. G. hetšelo, n. pure, holy person.
 hetšom, n. cleanness; purity; holiness; fr. he tšo, v.
 hewam, n. G. hewale, strength; power.
 hewamwom, n. encouragement; empowering.
 hī, inf. hīm, v. to sit; Gā and Ot. ta, tra; te; to re-
 main; Gā: hī, to dwell etc. hīe hī, hē hī, v. to live.
 hī mi, hīm, v. to sit into; to remain in s. th.

- hĩ nọ, G. ta nọ, v. to sit upon; to ride.
 hĩ si, hĩ ši, G. ta ši, hĩ ši; v. to sit down; to remain to live etc. Ot. te ase, v.
 hia, hie, inf. hiam, hiem, v. to suffice, to reach; Gã: še, fa, v. Comp. also ye, v.
 hĩa, v. G. th. s., to be needful, wanting, troubling, ehĩami, I am in trouble.
 hĩe, v. to continue; G. hĩ, and hĩe mli, v. Comp. hẽ, v. hie, Kr. Dial. = ye in the C. Dial., G. kwe, v. to look. hie, adv. here; Ot. ha, G. bie.
 hĩo, pl. hĩohĩ, n. sickness; G. hela; hĩo nu = v., he ye in Gã: to be sick; eñẽ hĩo nui, he is sick.
 hĩo, n. G. nyomo; debt, price; wo hĩo, G. wo nyomo, v. to pay; inf. hĩowom.
 hiom, hyom, n. heaven; high; adv. on high; up; G. ñwei, n. hiomi ši = Nyommo ši in Gã: v. to thunder.
 hiomišim, n. thundering.
 hĩotše, pl. hĩotšeme, n. sick person; G. helatše.
 hĩowolo, n. payer.
 hĩowom, n. paying (of a debt); payment; G. nyomowo, n.
 ho, v. aor. neg. hoi, hui, hwi to go, to come, to pass, to go; Gã: ho, ya, ba, v.; dše - ho, double v. = G. yin-te, v. to start, be off.
 ho (hwo, wo, wo), n. honey; G. wō.
 holañu, holoñu; also hulañu (Ay. hotfi), n. cowries; s. also trema (G. and Ot.).
 holami-dše, n. and monthly wages.
 holami-dšenii, n. th. s. Gã: nyõndšenii, th. s.
 holañutše, pl. -tšeme, n. possessor of cowries; rich man; trematše, th. s.
 hram, K. Dial., = haram, Gã: hamo, n. advance; adv. in advance.
 hre, here, inf. hrem, herem, v. to receive; to save; G. here, v.
 here or hre wanam; inf. wanamhrem; v. to save (one's life); Gã: here wala.
 hre yiwana, inf. yiwana, v. th. s. σωζειν; G. here yiwala, v.; Ot. kye ñkwa, v.
 hrem, n. reception; saving.
 hũ, Gã: hũ, moñ, adv. also; though; again.
 hue nọ, neg. hui nọ, G. wo nọ, v. to exalt.
 hũe, pl. hũeme, n. friend; G. šientše, n.
 hũhũ, v. to murmur; G. th. s.

- hūhūhū, adv. murmuringly; tū munyu —, v. to murmur,
 G. wie hūhūhū, v.
 hūhūi, adv. aloud.
 Hūlà, pr. n. Keta?
 hulami, holami, n. moon; month.
 hulamidše, -nii, monthly wages; G. nyōnniiyenii; comp.
 hwalami.
 hūno, n. husband; Ot. kunu, Gã: wu (perh. the Ad. =
 wuno).
 hūo, adv. again; s. hū, adv.
 hūo, n. hunger; G. hōmo, Ot. okom; hūo ye noko, v. inf.
 hūoyem, to be hungry; hungern; hūo yemi, I am hungry;
 eš hungert mich; to want in general.
 hūoyelo, n. hungry person.
 hūoyem, G. hōmoyeli, n. hunger; hungering; want.
 hwalami or walami, n. G. ñulami (fr. hyom-la-bi; G. ñwei
 la-bi), star.
 hwe = hūe, n. friend; s. also nōhwetē, n.
 hwo, wō, G. wō, n. the next day; to morrow; adv. th. s.
 hwo se = G. wō se, adv. after to morrow; n. future.
 hyowe, n. heaven.
 hyom, G. ñwei, n. heaven; adv. above.

I.

As in Gã the vowel „i“ does not initiate words; but it is used in the Krobo-Dialect for the pronominal subjective and possessive augment first person sing., i-, I, my; f. i. iba, I came; ibi, my child. In the dialect of the coast the former becomes „mi, m, ñ, n“; the latter „ye“; s. § 4 of the Appendix. Besides it terminates words = ni, ñ in Gã, instead of the v. dši; f. i. anokwai, it is true.

- imi, indep. pron. 1. pers. sing. in the K.-Dial., I; C.-Dial.
 ami, mami; G. mi.
 imi ne, as for me.
 imihū, I also.

K.

- Ka, v. th. s. as in Gã, to fix; to try etc.
 ka, n. trial; fixing; ambush, wo -, inf. kawom, v. to lie in
 ambush; G. th. s.
 ka, v. or ke, v. G. ke, to be long.

kã, v. to lie, as in Gã; ñõ-kã, or ñẽ-kã, double v. to lay;
 ñõ-kã nõ, v. to lay on.

kã, v. G. tamõ, Ot. sa, se, to be like; used as aux. v. like
 „tamõ“, „tamõ ake“, „take“, „ake“; = like, like as, as;
 f. i. kã yõ ko, G. tamõ yõ ko, as a woman.

kã, kẽ, verbal conj. = G. ake, Ot. se, se; as; that; because;
 = Gã: ke, kedši, Ot. se, if; but comp. also „dšikune“,
 conj. edemi kã ebama, he told me that he will come;
 G. ekemi ake ebaba; kã ope kike one, abagbeo, if thou
 do this, thou wilt be killed! G. ke ofe neke ne, aagbeo!

kadra, n. bill-hook; G. adeda; Ot. adare.

ake-ekome in Gã (which is also used), num. one.

kalo, n. tryer; apprentice; disciple = kaselo, n.

kase, inf. kasem, v. to learn, to imitate; G. th. s.

kaselo, pl. kaseli, kaselome, kaselohĩ, with def. article: ka-
 seliome, kaseloome, n. disciple; apprentice.

kasem, n. learning; imitating; imitation; apprenticeship.

ke, G. th. s. v. inf. kem, to present, grant; give a present;
 ekemi nihĩ, he gave me presents.

ke (kẽ), inf. kem; G. ke, v. to say, to tell; comp. de, dro,
 v. th. s.

ke, v. as in Gã: to be long; s. also ka, v.

kẽ, kẽ, aux. v. as in G. to take, to be with; used to ex-
 press communion and therefore to unite two subjects
 or objects or their definitions under one notional
 verb; f. i. akewo ba or akewo ma, they came with
 us; G. amekewo ba; besides that it is as in Gã connected
 with verbs as ñõ, ñẽ, to use those which are intransi-
 tive transitively, f. i. ke-ba, ke-ma, to come with, i. e.
 to bring; ke-hĩ ši, to sit down with, to set down; etc.
 or to indicate an instrumentality, f. i. ke-pe, to do with;
 to make with; comp. kẽ, v. in the Gã-Vocab. and § 28
 in the Gã-Sketch.

kẽ (kẽ), G. ke, kedši, Ot. se -a; verbal conj. if (comp.
 „gesetzt“, „gesagt“ in German, also used as conditional
 conjunctions).

kẽ (kẽ, kã, ade), conj. G. ake, Ot. se, se, that; saying used
 as the hebr. אֲנִי, greek ὅτι.

kẽ, pron. even the same, adv. put after the verb, comp.
 kẽne, as in Gã: still; ema kẽ, he came still.

kẽ-kẽ, adv. interrog. pron. G. te-ten? Ot.-den? how? kẽ
 ape kẽ? G. te ape ten? te afe ten? Ot. eye den? how
 is it?

kedši, conj. if; as in Gã; neg. kedši.

- ke-ho = G. ke-ya, v. (to go) to.
 ke-basu, G. ke-baši, v. (to reach) to.
 keke ne, G. keke le, conj. then.
 kake and
 keke = krēkrē, G. klenklen, adv. in the beginning.
 kekē, kekei, n. length; fr. ke, v.; G. kele, n. tšele, n.
 kēkē, adv. = kīkē, G. neke, so, thus.
 kelo, n. talker.
 kem, n. talk, saying; G. kemo, n.
 kēne, G. kēle, adv. still, kēne ema, still he came; or:
 ema kē, th. s.
 keša, G. lolo, keke, adv. still; only; la kenye nē boboyo
 keša, the light is with you a little white only; „la
 kenye ye fio keke“ in Gā.
 ketiapopoe, n. circumcision, fr. po ketia, v. to circumcise;
 G. ketiafō, n.
 kēkē, pl. kīkēmei, kīkētšemei, adverbial pron. such; these;
 so; G. neke.
 kīno, kūno, n. cock; G. wonū, n.
 ko-, kō-, = Gā ka-, aux. v. or prefix of the neg. pot.
 or imperative mood; f. i. kope, moko! don't (thou)!
 nyekope! don't (you)! — Also used as prefix of a sub-
 junct. mood; s. Table II. and specimen.
 kō, v. G. th. s. to bite.
 kobe, kōwe, kope (Ay. kofi?), n. G. and Ot. akrowa, plan-
 tation-village.
 kōli, n. shoulder; G. kōñ.
 kōlino, n. upper shoulder.
 kōlisi, n. under shoulder; armhole.
 'kome, G. th. s. num. one; pl. komei, some; einige; nīhī-
 komei or nīhīkome, some persons or things; G. mei-
 komei, nīikomei, nokomei, nibii komei; comp. kake, num.
 kōmo, G. and Ot. nīkomo, n. sadness; ye-, to be sad.
 komoyeyei, n. sadness; sad state; mourning.
 konē, conj. G. koni, that; daḡ, damit; gr. *iva*; comp. kē,
 kē, kã, conj.
 koñ and
 konō, pl. konōhī (perh. from the dan. „kong“) n. king;
 ye —, v. to be king; but comp. mātše, n.
 konōyem, n. kingdom; government.
 koron, kroñ; G. kroñ; adj. single, simple, genuine, pure;
 holy.
 kotekote, adv. exactly; G. ketekete.
 kotokroboe, n. a kind of bark, used as spices; G. kroboo, n.

kpa, v. to do once more, to repeat; used as an aux. v. to express the iterative mood, as „sa“ in Gã; f. i. ekpa epe, or ekpape, s. Table II., he again did it, akpa epe, th. s. comp. akpa, and esa efe and asan efe in Gã.

kpā, inf. kpām, kpākpā, kpākpāi, v. to cry; to blow; to sound etc. Comp. kpā, bo, blo, gbē, v. in G.; pe in Adn.; and pai in Ot.

kpā, G. gbo (H. kpon?) n. stranger, guest.

kpakpa, adj. good; G. th. s.

kpakpa, adv. truly = nine!

kpaka, inf. kpakam, v. to drive.

kpakalo, n. driver; dragger.

kpakam, n. driving; dragging.

kpale, inf. kpalem, G. kpale, gbale, kū se; v. to return; to turn in somewhere; comp. kpa, v. to repeat and kpa, v. in Gã; Ot. pa, v.

kpale se, G. kū se; v. to return.

kpalelo, n. returner.

kpalem, n. return.

kpālo, n. cryer.

kpām, kpākpāi, n. cry; sound.

kpe, G. th. s., v. inf. kpem, to meet.

kpe yō, v. inf. yokpem, to meet a woman, to marry; to wed; s. kpe yō and wye yō, v. in Gã.

kpemhe, n. G. kpehe, meeting-place.

kpe, n. and

kpeti, G. teñ; n. middle, midst; adv. in the middle; amidst, s. also ti, n.

kpe, v. inf. kpem, G. gbē, to sound.

kpem, n. sound.

kpetekple, adj. G. kpetenkle, great.

kpla, v. G. kula, kua, to kneel; - ši, v. to kneel down.

kple, G. kpleke, v., inf. kplem; to descend.

kple ši, inf. šikplem, v. to descend, come down; G. kpleke ši, v.; comp. App. § 1. 3.

kpīñ, adj. and adv. G. th. s. sound, well; soundly; well; wholly; entirely.

kpō, G. th. s. and he, v. inf. kpōm; to take from; to redeem; ñkpō ñē edem, G. mihe ye eden, I took it from his hand.

kpō, v. inf. kpom, G. th. s. to break off; to crumble off.

kpō, n. lumb; knot; hill; island.

Kpom, G. Kpon, pr. n. of a town, at the river Volta, about 50 miles up from its mouth, on its western shore near

Mount „Yogāgā,” where the river turns from a due southern to a south eastern direction and is full of rocks. The town was founded some 50 years ago by a man called „Tete Wyim“ and is called so by the Akwapim-people still; it soon got large by the addition of many fugitives, slaves, debtors etc. who found abundant protection in the many „islands“ („kpo“ = island) of the river and abundant labour and food in the latter too. Though inhabited by a mixed and rough set of people, the town is thriving, having the best river canoes, the greatest share of the salt- and palm-oil trade and enjoying the neighbourhood of the rich and thriving Krobo-country. The language of the town is half Adānme, half Ayigbe.

Kpom, Kpoñ, G. Kpoñ, pr. n. (hill, s. Akropoñ, Mam-poñ in Ot. Kpoñkpo in Gã), of a sea town betwixt Tema and Gbugbra (in the Maps: „Pony“).

kpulu, G. and Ayigbe the s., jug; mug; cup.

krêkrê, G. klenkleñ, adj. and adv. first; at first; in the beginning.

krêkrêkrê, th. s.

krombi, G. kromobi, n. firstborn.

kû, v. inf. kûm, G. th. s., to break.

kûkû, red. verb, G. kûmokûmo, v. to breack repeatedly; many things etc.

kuku = kolo, v. in Gã: to gather, take up; akuku atûi, they took up their guns.

kuma, G. kumai, n. thirst; kuma ye, v. to be thirsty; kuma yem, eš dŭrstet mich; I am thirsty.

kumaku, n. a kind of bread.

kumayem, n. thirsting.

kûno = kôno, G. wonû, n. cock.

kwô, neg. aor. kwê, inf. kwom, v. to assend, to climb.

L.

La, v. inf. lam, G. la, ladše, v. to hang, to hook; to loose; to be lost; to err; to be concealed; to conceal; to disappear, to vanish etc. Comp. also te, v. in G.

la blo, inf. blolam, v. to loose the way.

la he, inf. helam, v. to conceal one's self.

la hê, v. to vanish before s. b. G. ladše hîe, v.

la mi, v. to be lost in s. place; to conceal one's self in s. place.

la no, n. G. šiu no, to cover, conceal; to deny.

la, n. fire.

ladã, n. G. ladšõ, spittle.

lafa, num. hundred, pl. th. s. and lafai, Ay. th. s. lafa ete, three hundred; G. and Ot. ohá.

lahũe (lawẽ?), n. dove, pigeon; G. okpó, n.

Lawe, pr. n. of males.

le, G. th. s., v. inf. lē, neg. li, to know.

le, n. pl. lehĩ, vessel, ship; boat, canoe; G. lele, pl. ledši.

le, pron., 1. indep. = Gã: le; he, she, it; 2. objective terminational augment, as in Gã: -le, him, her (it). Comp.

§ 4 of the App. and -o, one, ne, pron. in Adñ.

lebe, G. be, n. time. Comp. also lebi, legbu in Gã; and le, v. in Ayigbe.

ledšei, ledše, G. dšei, pl. ledšeme, adv. pron. there, thence; comp. hie. Comp. le, v. in Ayigbe = ñẽ in Adñ.

lenitše, pron. G. ledientše, lenientše (lit. „he the author“) he himself, himself; comp. ankasa in Otyi.

li, neg. voice of the verb le, to know; nli, I don't know; ali, it is not known; they don't know; s. alĩnõ, adv.

ligbĩ, G. gbĩ, n. day; comp. lebe, ledšei, etc. and G. lebi.

ligbĩlabo, G. gbĩlabo, adv. and conj. as long as.

ligbĩoko, adv. G. gbĩkogbĩko, ever, always; with neg. voice never; je, nie.

loko, adv. dāni in Gã: before.

lolo, adv. G. dā, before; G. th. s. still; nođ; ebe lolo, he has not yet (or „still“ not) come.

loko, adv. = G. ko, once; also used to express the neg. voice of the perfect tense.

lolo, G. no; that.

lolohe, conj. therefore; G. nohewo.

lolo se, after that.

lowe, n. G. bulu; fool.

M.

M is in Gã sometimes hardened into „b“ and changes also with other liguids, as n, ñ, l.

M' - (before labials; comp. n -, ñ -); G. th. s. and mi -, pronominal subjective augment (scarcely used possessively, s. ye -), 1. pers. sing. I; mba, mma, I came; mpe, I made etc. Comp. also: i, mi, and imi, ami and mami, pron.

-m' = mi, G. mli, n., Ot. mu, m'; Ay. me, m', inside;
s. mi, n.

-m' = mi, obj. pron. me.

ma- (and mba, miba-), pronominal augment m' and tempus-augment of the fut. tense „a“ combined, as in Gā: I will - I shall-; mape, I shall do it; mahi si, I will sit down.

ma, inf. mā, neg. aor. me (sometimes ba); G. ba, Ot. th. s., Ay. fa, v. to come; auxil. v. of the fut. tense; mape, shall or will do.

mā, n. coming.

ma ši, inf. šimā, or

ma si, inf. simā, G. ba ši, v. to come down, to be humbled; ma noko si, to humble s. b.; G. ba m. k. ši, v.; to come down, descend = yi ši in Gā.

mā, v. to build, to set; as in Gā; aor. neg. mẽ.

mā, pl. mähī, n. town; people; tribe; nation; land etc. as in Gā; mǎñ, th. s.; mām and mǎñm, G. mǎñ, Ot. mǎñm, inside of the town, inner town; adv. in town.

mahe, n. sleep, G. wō; but see wō, v.

māku, n. G. mǎñku, n. part of a town, quarter; tribe.

mām, s. mā, n.

mami- = ami-, indep. pron. and pronominal possessive augment, but seldom used, comp. ye, of the 1. pers. sing. my.

mami, n. pl. mamime; = nyemi, brother or sister; Geschwister; maminyumu, n. brother; mamiyo, n. sister; but perh. = my brother, my sister; comp. nyemi.

mǎñm, s. mā, n.

mǎnye, n. queen.

mase, G. masei, n. side.

māse, G. mǎñse, n. far country; adv. far away.

matre, n. whoredom; adultery; = adfamǎñ, n.

mātše, pl. matšeme, n. king; G. mǎñtše, n. Comp. konō, n.; ye mātše, v. inf. mātšeyeye, to be king; to reign.

mātšeyeye, n. kingdom; reign; government; G. mǎñtšeyeli, n.

mātšeyeyehē, n. place of a kingdom.

mawetše, pl. -tšeme, n. master, Lord; s. awetše, nyontšo, n.

Mawu, Ay. th. s. G. Nyonmo, Mawu Nyonmo, Ot. Nyame; Nyanköpon, pr. n. of God; used as Nyonmo in Gā, which see; comp. also hiom, n.

mayo, n. G. wō, sleep, = mahe.

me, v. G. me, v. to wait; to expect; neg. aor. mī.

me, pron. third pers. pl. = ame in Gã: they.
 -me, obj. pronominal augm. of the third pers. pl., Gã, ame, them; pl. termination of persons; G. -mei; with the definite article -ome, f. i. kaselo, pl. kaselome, with def. article kaseloome; comp. in Ot. „nom“ after some plural nouns.

mehedše? G. mehewo? why? (lit. from what it came?)

memle, n. wild fig-tree; G. agbamitšo, n.

mēnē? int. pron. G. namo? who? G. meni? when? see also: nē?

menehe? int. pron. G. menihowo, why?

metfā = amefiā, they all.

mī, neg. v. to be not in want of; s. me, v.

mimi and

mi, m'; G. mli, n. Ot. mu, m; Ay. me, m'; inside; contrary of he; used very frequently as gram. subj. or obj. as mli in Gã, which see. Connected with verbs as their object it is sometimes taken together with them in the termination m (G. n, Ot. m, Ay. m); as: nē mi, nēm, to be in, to be so, to be true; Gã, yeñ; Ot. wom; Ay. lem; ba mi, ma mi, bam, mam, v. to come in, to be fulfilled; G. ba mli, bañ etc. Comp. also nouns as mām, inside of town; mukulim, — of belly; yim, — of head etc. G. mǎñ, musuñ, yin etc.

mi flim, mimi flim, v. G. mli fli, v. to exult; to rejoice.

mi fū, inf. mifūm, v. to swell inside, to be angry; G. mli fū, v.; s. mukulim fū, v. th. s.

mibam, n. fulfillment; fr. ba mi, v.

mimam, n. th. s.

miflim, n., mimiflim, n. exultation; joy.

mifūm, n. anger; G. mlifū; Ot. bofu, n.

miši, misi, n. G. mliši, n. bosom; Schoß.

mlem, G. he, n. loins.

mlemi, G. mliteñ, n. th. s.

mlemle, adj. G. kwonkwon; high; deep; s. also gāgā, adj.

mo, indep. pron. sec. pers. sing. G. bo, thou; it is generally also used in the imperat. mood sing. mope! = G. femo! do it! moho, go! it is also used subjectively and objectively besides „o“ etc.

modenboboe, n. diligence fr. bomodeñ, v. G. th. s. to be diligent.

modenbolo, n. diligent person.

mohū, G. mon, adv. ɜ̌mar; though; truly etc. Ot. mom.

molū, n. morning; adv. in the morning.

- mone, n. to day; adv. th. s.
 monemone, adv. this very day. G. ñmene, ñmeneme,
 ñmeneñmene; comp. also: dŕeenmo, adv. in Gã.
 mu, inf. mum, to breathe; G. th. s.
 mu, G. bu, n. hole, cave.
 mu (and nu) = G. mō, v. to catch.
 mukuli, n. G. musu, belly.
 mukulim, G. musuñ, in the belly; inside; -fũ = mi fũ, v.
 to be angry; inf.
 mukulimfũm, n. anger.
 mum, mumi, n. breathing; breath; spirit; G. mumo, n.
 muno, pl. munohĩ and munokome, adj. other; G. Kroko.
 munyo, munyu, n. G. wiemo, word; language; tũ-, v. inf.
 munyũtũm, to speak.
 munyũtũlo, n. speaker.
 munyũtũm, n. speaking; speech.
 musubolo, n. blasphemer.
 musuboboe, n. blasphemy; G. musubo, fr. bo musu, v.
 (Ot. G. and Adñ. th. s.).

N.

The letter „n“ or „ñ“ before palatals, becomes „m“ before labials and changes besides with l, r, and d.

- N-, ñ-, pronominal subjective augment of the 1. pers. sing.
 = mi, in Ot. and G., l; but only used in the Dānme
 of the Sea-coast; in Krobo it is „i-“, and m-, connected
 with a following formative vowel; f. i. nle, Kr.-Dial. ile,
 G. mile, I know; ñke, Kr. ike, G. mike, I said; etc. but
 comp. maba, I shall come, in Dānme and Gã.
 -ñ and n (as m) may occur in the middle of a word (by
 combination) = mi, inside, in; as in Gã, Ot. and Ayigbe;
 though not as terminating word, when „m“ is preferred
 (Gã, ñ).
 na, v. G. th. s., Ot. hu, to see; = G. nina, to overtake.
 The word seems not quite regularly conjugated, f. i.
 nē! lo, behold; neg. aor. ne, saw not; neg. perf.
 nawe, has not seen. As in Gã it is used as a perfective
 and oblique aux. v.; s. na, v. in G.; but comp. also
 nya, v.
 na mi, inf. minam, v. to get with child; G. na musu; ño
 ho, v.
 na nya, G. na na, v. inf. nyanam, nyanahe, nyanae, nya-
 nanae, to understand; lit. to see the end.

na, pl. nahi, n. G. tšina, Ot. nantyi; cow, ox; Hind.

Ayigbe: nyi (one of the Doŋko-languages: tši).

nabi, n. calf.

nanyumu, n. ox.

nawomi, n. cow-hide.

nayō, n. cow.

ñā, v. G. th. s., to press: to shut etc.

ñā nōko yi, inf. yinām, v. (G. ñā moko yi); to shut one in; to press upon one's head; to command, urge s. b.; einen anherrſchen.

ñā, n. field (G. th. s.).

ñā nō, n. th. s.; adv. on or in the field. G. th. s.

nane, pl. nanehi, n. foot. G. th. s.

nanemi, nanem, n. = Gā: nādšiañ, lit. in the feet; place, stead; adv. instead.

nawe, s. na, v.

ne, ñě, G. ni, conj. and. Ay. th. s.; Ot. na.

ne, ñě, G. nì, rel. pron. who, what; conj. that, daß, damit (comp. kã, kê, kē).

ñě, interrog. pron. = namo? meni? me? ñě? in Gā, who; what? Comp. also: beně? meně? th. s.

'ne, ene, G. th. s. pl. neme, netšemei, dem. pron. this; these.

ne, one, Gā: le, Ot. no; in the Krobo-Dialect only -o (added to the last word); dem. pron. or def. article „the“, but only used to define whole sentences, after which it follows; comp. o, le, pron. and tò in Greek.

ñě! interj. (irreg. imperat. sing. of na, v. to see) lo! behold! G. na. Comp. also hie! and ye! G. kwe! Ot. fye (fe)!

ne, neg. aor. of na, to see.

ñě, v. irreg. neg. voice „be“ (G. be); employed, esp. as an auxiliary; it is used for the Gā: ye, Ot. wo, Ay. le; to be somewhere, somehow; to have etc.; and for the Gā: ñō, also used in Adñ. (Ot. de), to take; which are to be compared. Besides the extensive use like the Gā ye and ñō, its use as an auxiliary of the present tense (G. mī, mīm, m-, ñ-, n-, Ot. re- = de; Ay. le-me, le-m') is especially to be observed; comp. § 6 of the Append. and be, aux. v., as also the following instances: Krobo-Dial.: ñě noko pehe, Coast-Dial.: ñě noko pee or pei, to be s. th. making, fr. the verb pe, to make (G. fe, comp. „mūnfe“); pehe or pei may be called a participle. The neg. voice, at the same time

- that of the fut, is then: be pehe, be pei, to be not making, doing; comp. pewe, to have not made and pī, did not make, do, was not, is not. Comp. also nō, v., kē, v.; hī, plē, pe, v. which three latter must as in Gā, supply the fut. tense, „ñě“ being defective.
- ñê hionu, v. to be sick.
- nene, rel. pron. pl. niame, nihi ne; G. moni, noni; meini, niini; who, what, that; dem. pron., G. mone, none, this person; this thing; ind. pron. G. mo, no, some body, some thing.
- ni, v. = dši, G. th. s., to be (something); Ot. th. s.
- nihi, pl. n. from nō, G. nii, nibii; mei; things, persons, people; comp. nimli and nōmli fr. nōmlō, n. and nii, pl. of nō, n.; also nime = nihi.
- nihikome, pl. n. of nōkome; some persons, some things; G. meikomei, niikomei.
- nii = nihi, pl. n. things, persons; G. nii, nibii; mei.
- niiami, niam, n. G. niaan, lit. inside of things; place; comp. bedšeme-niam, G. dšemei-niaan, thereabout.
- niame, pl. rel. pron., G. meini; who; Kr.-Dial.
- niiatše, pl. -tšeme, n. G. th. s., rich person.
- niienyi, num. G. mei enyo, two persons.
- niikome = nihikomei, pl. n.
- niime or nime, irreg. pl. of nōmlō, n. man. Comp. this; with def. art. niome.
- nimli, pl. n. th. s. men, people.
- niilele, or nōlele, n. G. niile, knowledge.
- niilelō, nōlelō, pl. -li, -lome, with def. art. -liō, -loome, -lomeo, n. G. niilelō, wise, knowing person; sage.
- ninē! G. leleñ! int. truly! certainly! amen! comp. ekpakpa! th. s.
- nine, pl. ninehi, n. G. th. s. hand, arm.
- nini, n. shadow; soul; G. susuma; Ot. sunsum, sunsum, sunsuma.
- niipem, with def. art.: niipemio, pl. niipemhi, niipemi; niipehi, n. doing; deed; act; G. niifemo.
- niiyelō, n. G. th. s., eater.
- niiyeyē, n. G. niiyeli, fr. ye nii, v. eating; food.
- nitše (tše = father, author), G. dientše, nientše; n. and pron. pl. nitšeme; self, selves; aminitše, myself; lenitše, (he) himself, etc.
- ñme, v. to set, lay; G. th. s.
- ñme nō, v. = boĩ in Gā, to begin.
- ñmētsu, n. chaff; s. tutru; G. tutu.

- ñmle, pl. ñmlehi, n. bell; -fia, v. to strike the hour.
 ñmlefiām, n. striking of the bell; hour, time; G. ñmletfā, n.
 no, dem. pron. as in Gā: that; pl. nome, nohi; but more
 used is „lolo“, th. s. Kr.-Dial.
 nō, n. and indef. pron., G. mo, nō; person; thing; Jemand,
 Etwas; pl. nii, nime, nihi; with def. art. niome; nihio
 etc. This word is as much used, especially in compounds,
 as the two corresponding words in Gā, though persons
 and things are not so plainly distinguished by it; as f. i.
 not only the personal pl. form nime, but also the more
 impers. pl. form nihi, nii is applied to persons.
 nō, n. G. th. s. surface, cover, upper part; contrary of si,
 sisi; used as adv. and postposition = on, upon, up
 (comp. hyom, hiom) etc. ba nō, ma nō, v. to come on;
 bu nō, v. to cover up; hī nō, v. to sit upon, etc.; with
 their respective personal and impersonal verbal nouns,
 as: nōbum, covering; nōhīlo, onsitter, i. e. rider etc.
 -nō, answering the Gā -nyo, n. = man; used as a per-
 sonal masculine termination; Krobonō, n. a Kroboman;
 pl. Kroboli, Krobome; Krobomen, -people.
 nō = G. nyō, v. to fall; inf. nōm; nōe, nōhe, nōnōe.
 nō si, G. nyo ši, v. to fall down.
 ñō, v. G. th. s., to take; to be agreeable; used as aux. v.
 = ke; f. i. ñō-pue nō, G. ñō-fie nō, v. to go on; to
 go forward; ñō-hā, v. to (take and) give; ñō-pe, v. to
 take and make; ñō nōko pe nōko, v. to make s. th. or
 s. b. into s. th. or s. b.
 ñō ho, v. G. th. s. to conceive; s. na mi, v. th. s.
 ñō, n. G. th. s. neighbourhood; nearness; adv. and post.
 at, by, near etc. Comp. also mase, n.
 nōdfalo, n. G. dšrayelilo, merchant, trader; s. dfa, v.
 nōdšēlo, n. doubter; disputer, G. ñwanedšēlo.
 nōdšēm, n. doubting; doubt; dispute; fr. dšē nō; G. dše
 ñwane, v.
 nō-nyo (f. i. nōmlo nō-nyo, two persons) num. perh. =
 yi enyo in Gā, two (persons or things; comp. niienyi,
 num. th. s.
 nōgbogbo, n. G. gbonyo, mogbonyo, a dead person; corps.
 nōhe, G. mohewo, nohewo, for whose sake; therefore;
 wherefore; s. also: dšāhe, conj.
 nōhwelē, Kr.-Dial., n. friend.
 nōkake, num. G. mokome, nokome; one person or thing;
 s. nōkome, th. s.

nōko, adv. pron. G. moko and noko; somebody, s. th.; pl. nihikome; niikome.

nōkome (pl. nihikome), G. mokome, nokome; numb., one (thing or person); some; comp. also: nōkake, th. s.

nōkotoma, pl. -mame; with def. art. -mameo and maome; grandee; old person; elder; G. onukpa, n.

nōkpā, n. (G. gbo; acc. to Hanson: mokpoñ), stranger, guest.

nōlelo, n. = niilelo, n. wise man.

nōmlo, n. pl. nōmli, nimli, nime, G. gbomo, mo; person, man; comp. also nō, n.

nōmlotšo, pl. -tšohi, G. gbomotšo, n. body; human body.

nōmlotšu, n. European; white man; G. blofonyo, Ot. broni.

nōne, pron. rel. = moni, noni in Gā: who, what; that; dem. = mone, none in G. this; pl. nihine, Kr.-Dialect: niiame; also used as conj. = kone, that; daß, damit.

nōsasesa, nōsaisa, G. mofēmo; every (body); comp. nōtflanō, n.

nōtflanō, G. nōfēnō, nōfianō; mofēmo, mofiamo; every thing every body. Kr.-Dial. nōtšoanō, nōtšōnō.

nōsuomnō, n. something wished for or loved; some body loved; wish, will; comp. suomonanō, pl. suomonanii, th. s.

nōyayampem; pl. -pemi, pemhi; with def. art. -pemiome, G. nōšafemo, n. sinful deed, act; ἀμαρτημα.

nra, inf. ñram, v. to dream; G. la, v.

nam, n. dream; G. lamo, n.

nu, v. inf. num, G. mō; to catch.

nu, n. G. mu, oil; po-, v. to anoint.

nupom, n. anointing.

nu, v. to drink, G. th. s., inf. num, nunui.

nulo, n. drinker.

num, and

nunui, n. drinking.

ñua, ñue; s. ñwa, ñwe.

nuntšo and nuntšo, n. s. nyontšo.

ñwa, pl. ñwahi, adj. great; large; G. wulu, adj.

ñwe, pl. ñwehi, n. finger; toe; G. wao, n.

ñwe goleku, n. thumb.

nya, v. Ot. th. s., Gā na, to get; to reach; comp. also na, v.

nya, G. na, Ot. āno, n. mouth, opening; etc. used as grammat. subj. and obj. as in Gā: f. i. nya tšo, inf. nya-tšom; G. na tše, v. to have a pure mouth; to speak

purely; etc. and gbe nya, inf. nyagbem, nyagbe, nagbe-gbe, to finish; G. gbe na; na nya, inf. nyanam, to understand etc. etc.

nyabam, n. sharpness; fr. nya ba, v. to be sharp; G. nabā. nyagbē; nyagbem; nyagbegbē, n. finishing; end, aim etc.

G. nagbe; fr. gbe nya, v.

nyagbelo, n. finisher; Boffender.

nyagolo, n. liar; G. amalelo.

nyanalō, n. understanding person.

nyanam, n. understanding.

nyāsā, n. G. adesa, tale, fable.

nyatšolo, n. person speaking purely.

nyatšom, n. pure language, speech, fr. na tšo, v.

nyē, v. G. th. s., to be able.

nyemi, pl. nyemime, n. brother or sister, Geschwister; G. th. s.; comp. also mame and mami, n. th. s.

nyeminyumu, n. brother.

nyemiyō, n. sister; pl. with def. art. nyemiyiome, sisters.

nyimi (pl. of nyoñma, num. ten); nyimi ewe, nyimi ewyie, Kr.-Dial. forty; etc. But nyoñmai seems also to be used; comp. § 8, App.

nyimi enyo, twenty.

nyimi ete, thirty.

„ ewyie, forty.

„ enuo, fifty.

„ ekpa, sixty.

„ kpago, seventy.

„ kpanyō, eighty.

„ nē, ninety.

nyō, nyōm, G. nyō, nyōñ, n. night; adv. at nighttime.

nyom? = hyom, n. heaven; G. ñwei; adv. above.

nyōgue, nyogwe, G. nyōñ, n. slave.

nyontšo, G. th. s., pl. -tšome, n. master, Lord; comp.

mawetše, awetše, wetše, n. th. s.

nyu, G. nu, n. water.

nyumu = G. nubu, n. water hole; waterwell.

nyũmũ, pl. -mũi, n. G. nũ, man, male.

O.

The vowel „o“ (subjective, possessive and objective pronominal augment of the sec. pers. sing., „thou, thy, thee“) does not in Adāñme initiate so many words, as in Gã, the former being generally shorter; but where

it appears, it seems to be a personal augment of nouns. Words not found under it must be sought for under the next consonant.

O-, pron. augm. „thou, thy;“ sometimes „mo“ is used for it; Gã „o.“

-o, pron. augm. thee; sometimes -mo.

-’o, pron. obj. augment = wò, G. th. s. us.

-o, pronominal augment expressing the def. article, G. le, Ot. no, Ay. la, a; „the.“ It is either terminating the words or is inserted in plural nouns and pronouns before the plur. form; esp. before -me; f. i. kaselo, pl. kaseli, kaselohi, kaselome; with def. art. kaselio, -lohio; kaseloome, kaseliome; or „ome“ may be taken as the plur. form, of the art. itself; comp. „nom“ after some nouns without pl. form in Otyi. If affixed to the impersonal verbal nouns ending with m, mi, they accept generally the latter form; f. i. mum, with def. art. mumio. The full form of it is „one“ and it appears sometimes so, especially after sentences, when it is affixed to their last word; but also „o“ or „ne“ alone are used; the former more frequently in the Krobo-, the latter in the Coast-Dialect; f. i. „bene emao“ or: „bene emao_{ne}“ or: „bene emane“, when he came; Gã: beni eba le.

-oo, obj. pron. augm. -o and def. art. o affixed to it; G. -wo le.

obakã (lit. „wilt thou say“), interrog. particle initiating questions, f. i. „obakã esuo?“ Does he really love thee?

odanta, n. G. th. s. Ay. odada, underdress of women; see also boi, n. in Gã.

ohĩa, n. poverty, need; G. and Ot. th. s., fr. hĩa, v.

ohiatše, pl. -tšeme, n. poor man.

okplo, pl. -me, n. G. th. s. table.

one, dem. pron. or def. art. shortened into o’ and ’ne, G. le, Ot. no; the; also used, as „le“ in Gã, to define sentences; s. -o, def. art.

oso, ’so, Ay. th. s., very probably a word of one of the Donko Languages from the interior; horse; Ot. oponko, G. okpongo.

osofo, Ot., n. priest.

osofonōkotoma, n. high-priest; G. osofonukpa.

P.

The letter p, which is in Gã frequently softened into f, or strengthened into „kp“, if initiating words, is found in the Dãñme far more frequently; it changes besides with f and b in Gã.

Pa, v. G. th. s. and fa, v. to suffice.

pa, n. G. fa, by old people: pa; river, brook.

pã, adv. G. fãñ, openly.

padoku, n. scar.

pali, n. G. fã, šišifã, root.

pamkpo, n. river-iland.

pãñ, v. G. and Ot. th. s., to conjure; to make a covenant.

panya, G. fana, n. river-shore; river-bank; esp. region about the Volta, which is the only known large river in the neighbourhood.

panyanihi, - nime, - nimli, n. people about the river.

panole, n. river-vessel; - canoe.

panonyielo, n. traveller on the river.

panonyiem, n. river-journey.

panoniitšom, n. business on the river.

pe, inf. pem, pepei, pepē, pehe; neg. aor. pī; G. fe and pe, v. to do, to make, to be (used as „ye“ in Otyi).

The verb is as extensively used as in Gã, compare it there.

pe emu, G. ye emú, v. to be whole.

pe, inf. pem, pei, pepei, pehe; G. be; blo; bo; to cry (but comp. kpã, v.); to quarrel.

peë, pehe, pei, n. doing; deed.

pei, G. bei, n. quarreling; quarrel.

pelo, n. doer; maker; G. felo.

pelo, n. G. belo, blo; cryer; quarrelsome person; enemy.

pêlê, v. s. plê.

pem, pemi; n. doing; making; deed; G. pemo, femo.

pêne, inf. pênem, G. pêne and fêne, v. to open, unloose; comp. bli; G. gble; and bue, v.

pênelo, n. opener.

pênem, n. opening.

pepei, pepē, n. doing, making; deed. fr. frequent. mood of pe.

pete, adv. G. th. s. openly; comp. pã.

pete, v. G. kpete, to cleave.

pete si, inf. sipetem, to cleave or stick to the ground.

pī, aor. neg. of pe; used as dšē, Gā: dšee, to be not; adv. not; pīmi, not I; aor. neg. of pie, v. to suffice; to be insufficient.

pī, adj. and adv. G. and Ot. th. s. much; many.

pia = fia, fya, v. G. tfa, pl. tfia, to strike, cast.

pia si, v. G. tfa ši, to be cast down; to cast one's self down; - - - away; to be an outcast.

piani, plane, G. fane, n. noon; daylight; day; daytime; Ot. awyia. Contr. nyō, nyōm, n.

pie, inf. piem, aor. neg. pī, G. šē, fa; to suffice; G. fe, to want, pie boboyo, G. fe fio, it wants little; i. e. nearly.

piem, n. sufficiency; want, fr. pie, v.

piokē, piokēne, adv. G. bene, biane; now; immediately.

pioso, adv. G. biane, amrō, quickly; soon; now; just now.

pīopīo, pīopīopīo, adj. and adv. pointed; -ly; G. šōšōšō.

plē, v. to turn; to overturn; to pour out; to become; Gā: tšō, butu; fose; fie ši. Comp. also ple, kplē in G., pēne, v. in Otyi.

po, inf. pom, popoe, pohe, G. fo, po; to cut.

po nya, inf. nyafom, v. to cut off; G. fo na.

pode, v. to lie.

podem, n. lie.

poku, n. = pali, G. fā; root.

pū, v. inf. pūm, pūpūi, pūhe, G. fū; to bury.

pue, inf. puem, puepuē, G. fie, v. to cast out, to pour out.

pue nō, G. fie nō, v. inf. nopuem, to go on; to go farther; Ot. gu so, v.

pue si, v. G. fie ši; inf. sipuem, to pour out, down; to be poured out, to the ground.

puem, n. outpouring; outcasting.

pūm, n. burial.

pūmhe, n. burial-place.

pūpūi, n. burial.

S.

The consonant s changes frequently with š, and before the vowels i and e they are used promiscue in Adāñme, being more frequently s near the mountains; where, in the Otyi-Language, š is not purely to be found.

Sa, v. inf. sam, sahe, sasae, G. sa; to be fit, right, worthy; neg. aor. sē; to esteem; to fit, to prepare. Comp. also: sa, se, v. in Otyi.

- sa nya, v. G. sa na; to taste.
- sa, v. G. ša, to snatch; to winnow; to angle.
- sa fo, v. G. ša foi, to run.
- sã, v. G. šã; to burn; to draw (f. i. a sword).
- 'safo, asafo, n. G. and Ot. th. s. company; troop.
- sake - fõ, double v., G. še - fõ; to cast away.
- sam, G. samo, n. preparation.
- saminyā, adv. G. odšogba, well, good; right; saminyā! all right! very well!
- sañmayo, pl. -yi, n. G. oblayō; girl; young woman; virgin.
- satšine, n. G. šatšene, a large callabash used for winnowing.
- se = si, ši, conj. Gã: ši; but; for.
- se and se, n. G. se, back; adv. back; behind; used as gram. subj. and obj. as in Gã; f. kpale se, v. to return.
- segbā, C. Dial., n. G. šikpong; earth; comp. sugbā, n.
- sekpalo, n. person returning.
- sekpalem, n. return, fr. kpale se, v.
- sewe, n. G. tšese; a wooden vessel of size and form of a large dish; carved of one piece of wood.
- si and ši, v. inf. sim, G. ši; Ot. si, to knock; to leave.
- si and ši = se, conj. G. ši; but; for.
- si and ši, n. G. ši; ground; bottom; time, f. i. si kake, once; adv. down; away; used as gram. subj. and obj. as in Gã; f. i. sa si and sra ši, v. to take a walk; G. šra ši; kple si, v. to descend; G. kpleke ši; su si, and su si - tã, v. to arrive; to be at hand; G. še ši and še ši - tã; fia si, G. tfa ši, v. to cast one's self away, be an outcast; te si, to arouse, to arise; hĩ si, to sit down etc. etc.
- sidam, n. standing fr. da si, to stand; thank; fr. da si, to thank.
- sifiam, G. sitfā, n. abjectedness; fr. fia si, v.
- sikplem, sikplehe, n. descending; descent, G. šikplekemo; fr. kple si, v.
- simā, n. humiliation; fr. ma si, v.
- simām; n. standing; laying; fr. mǎ si, v.
- sina, v. to dislike?
- sinõ, pl. sinõhi, n. G. šinõ and onufu; serpent; snake. G. th. s.
- sĩnya, n. G. šĩna, door.
- sipām, n. root, developement, meaning, signification, fr. pǎ si, G. fǎ ši, v. to bring forth; to come out.

- sisā, sisahe, sisasae, sisram, n. walking, walk; fr. sa si and sra si, v. G. šra ši, to take a walk; Ot. pase, v.
- sisi, G. šiši, n. ground; bottom; reason; meaning; signification etc. adv. down. Used as gram. subj. and obj. as in Gā.
- sisitšōm, n. interpretation fr. tšō sisi, v. G. šišitšōmo.
- sisum, n. arrival; sufficiency, fr. su si. v.
- siyihe, siyim, n. G. šiyimo, descend; descension.
- sō, v. G. šō, to snatch from s. b.
- so, oso, n. Ay. th. s., very probable a word of one of the Doñko Languages from the interior (perh. orig. from 𐏃𐏃); horse; G. okpongo; Ot. oponko.
- soñ, G. th. s., adj. and adv. pure, genuine, entire; entirely; still.
- soū, adv. th. s.
- sonyumu, n. male horse; stallion.
- soyo, n. female horse, mare.
- su, v. G. še, to reach; to arrive; to be at hand; neg. aor. sue, sui.
- su si, v. to reach down, entirely; to arrive; G. še ši, v.
- su - tā, G. še - tā, and
- su si - tā, double v., G. še ši - tā, to arrive, to be at hand; to be near.
- sugbā, Kr. Dial. (s. segbā), n. G. šikpoñ, earth; ground.
- suluenapopoe = ketiapopoe, n. G. ketiafō, n. circumcision.
- sum, n. arrival.
- sumò, v. to serve; G. th. s., Ot. som.
- suò, inf. suom, v. G. sumò, Ot. pe, to like, to love; to wish, to will; aor. neg. sumē.
- suòlo, n. lover; G. th. s.
- suom, n. love; liking; will; wish; G. suomo, n.
- susu, v. Ot., G. and Ay. th. s., to think, to measure.
- susum, n. thinking, measuring; thought.
- susuhe, susue, n. arrival.
- susulo, n. thinker; measurer.

Š.

Š cannot be considered as a proper initial Adāñme sound or letter; it appears frequently, but promiscue with „s“; f. i. sa and ša, sā and šā, si and ši are heard; words therefore, beginning with š, may be sought for under „s“ f. i. „šiši“ under „sisi“; „ši“ under „si“ etc.

T.

Ta, v. to touch. G. th. s.

tã, v. to be done; Ot. sa, G. tã; su-tã, su ši-tã, double
v. to reach; to arrive; G. še-tã, th. s.

ta or tã, tam, n. law; G. kitã and mla; but s. also mra, n.
and dam, da, n.

taku, n. lake; G. kpakpo; lagune.

tãmi, n. scourge, whip; G. kplebii.

te, v. G. th. s. to arise.

te si, inf. site; G. th. s., to get up, arise; G. ya ñwei, to
go up, ascend.

te, pl. tehi, G. th. s., n. stone.

tenyubue, n. stony water jug.

Teši, pr. n. of a town.

Tešitšeme and Tešili, pr. n. people from Teši; Tešipeople.

tfa, adj. C. Dial., G. fiã, Kr. Dial. tšo, tšoa, all; betwixt
the reduplicated noun = every; nōtfānō, every body;
— thing; te tfa te, every stone.

tĩ, v. to give, = hã, v.

ti = kpē, kpeti, n. G. teñ, Ot. ntam, middle, midst; adv.
amidst; among.

to, pl. tohi, n. small cattle, sheep or goat.

tobiyo = G. tobi, n. kid or lamb; comp. boboyo, adj.
dšekweyo, n.

tokota, n. G. th. s., sandals.

toro or tro, inf. torom, trom, v. C. Dial. to carry (on the
head) = G. tere, tre, v.

torom, trom, n. carrying; load; G. dšatšu, n.

tšapĩ (?), neg. v. to be not at all (comp. pĩ, neg. v. of pe,
and dšĩ, neg. of dšĩ, v.).

tšatše, n. C. Dial. my father, G. ata, mitše; Kr. Dial. itše;
pl. tšatšeme.

tše, v. G. th. s. to go off, to loose.

tšē, v. inf. tšēm, G. tšē and tšie, v. to come away, off;
to take off, out; to pluck; to awake; to waken.

tše, inf. tšēm, v. G. th. s., to call.

tše, pl. tšeme, n. father, possessor, author; inhabitant etc.
just as in Gã.

tše, conj. = ke, kedši, if; G. ke, kedši; though, G. th. s.

tšebene, conj. G. tšebele, nevertheless, notwithstanding;
übrigenš, doch.

- tši, v. to mention; G. tši ta, v. to answer; G. to he, v. which is also used.
- tšie, n. to conceal; G. and Ot. siu; comp. la, v.
- tšo, n. pl. tšohi, tšihi, tšii, G. tšo, pl. tšei; tree, stick; stem; stalk; tšohitšotšo, every tree.
- tšo, G. tšu, tše, tšě, v. to send; to work; to be pure; to purify; to go off, to loose; to pluck; he tšo, inf. hetšom, to be pure, holy; tšo he, v. inf. hetšom, to purify; to sanctify. Com. also tše, tšě, v.
- tšō, inf. tšōm, G. th. s. v. to show, to teach; comp. also: gū and gbu, v.; and plě, v.
- tšō nya, inf. nyatšōm, G. tšō na, v. to show the price; to offer for sale.
- tšō, adv. G. th. s., much, too much.
- tšō, tšo, tšoa, Kr. Dial. = tšā, C. Dial. and fiā, fē, in Gā: adj. all; every; s. tšā; tšo tšō tšo, every tree; nōtšōnō, every thing or body.
- tšoboti, n. G. tšokpoti, club of wood.
- tšolo, pl. tšolohi, tšoli; with def. art. tšoliome; G. tšulo, niitšulo; bofo; servant; labourer; messenger; angel, apostle; fr. tšo, v.
- tšōlo, G. th. s. n. teacher.
- tšom, n. wock; purity etc. fr. tšo, v.
- tšōm, n. doctrine; turn, etc. fr. tšō, v.
- tšowi, adj. bibiō.
- tšui and
- tšuhi, pl. n. heart; G. tšui; Ay. tši, n.
- tū, v. G. to, v.; to lay, to order; Gā: wie, v. to speak; G. dšadše, v. to explain. Comp. to in Ay. and Ot.; and tū, v.
- tu fo = du fo, v. G. dšo foi, Ot. tutu miriká, to run; to run away, to flee; comp. sa fo, hě fo, th. s.
- tū munyu, v. G. wie, tši tā, v. to speak; to mention.
- tū he munyu, v. to speak about.
- tue, n. G. toi, ear; bo tue, G. bo toi, v. to listen, obey; to be obedient.
- tueboboe, n. listening, obedience.
- tuebolo, n. obedient person.
- tu, pl. tuhi, G. tšu, n. room; house; s. we, n.
- tūm, n. speaking; speech; G. wiemo; — ke tšōm, n. G. dšadšemo ke tšōmo, n. admonition.
- tutru, n. G. tutu, chaff.
- tutūtu, adj. G. trōmō; even, plain, smooth.

V.

The letter and sound „v“ (like the engl. „v“) does not belong to the Gã-language and I met only with it in one word in Adãñme besides the few mentioned under it in Gã proper; very probable all from the Ayigbe or Ewẽ. The word is:

via, n. G. ñma, Ot. hwam; sweet sense; sweet odour.

W.

Wa, v. inf. wam; G. th. s., to be hard, heavy, strong; = G. da, v. to be large; to be grown; dfa wa = G. dšra wa, v. to be dear; precious. The word is modified by gram. subjects and objects combined with it, as in Gã; f. i. he wa, v. to be (bodily) strong, well; inf. he-wanam and hewam; hẽ wa, v. to be hardfaced, hard, covetous etc. etc. and wa he, v. to have pain; wa yi, v. to treat cruelly; etc. Comp. he, hẽ or hĩe; mi; mukuli; nya; nɔ; si, sisi, tšui, yi etc.

wa -, subjective and possessive pronominal augment of the 1. pers. pl., we, our; Gã: wɔ; comp. also: - wɔ, obj.

wahe, n. our-selves; about us etc. G. wohe and wohewo. wahẽ, our face.

wami, wom', our inside.

wanõ, our thing or person; ours.

wanɔ, our surface etc.

wanya, our mouth etc. etc.

wanam, n. G. wala, life.

wati, our midst.

wayi, our head.

we, aor. neg. of wa, v.

we, n. G. th. s. and šĩa, Ot. fi; house, home; weom, inside of the house (heaven?).

wenyum, n. male domestic.

weyo, pl. -yi, n. female domestic.

webihi, webii, with def. art. webiome, pl. n. G. webii, domestics.

wetše, awetše, pl. -tšeme, n. housefather, housemaster, master, lord = nyontšo and mawetše. Comp. šiatše and nyontšo in Gã.

wetšo, pl. -tšohi, -tšihi, n. lit. housestem; family, tribe; Stamm; G. weku; akutšo, n.

wetšombihi, wetšombiome, pl. n. members of a family, tribe etc.

wī, aor. neg. of wo, v.

wo, v. inf. wom, wowoe; aor. neg. wī; G. th. s., to lift up; to take, to carry, of heavy things; to exalt, honour; often combined with gram. subj. or obj. as: he, hē, mi, nya, nō, si etc.

wo nō, v. to lift up, exalt; G. th. s.

wo si, inf. siwom; G. th. s., to promise; G. bō kōkō, v. to warn, threaten.

wō, G. th. s., n. buffalo; Büffel, wilder Dchse.

wo, n. Ay. wu, G. wušō, nšō, Ot. po; sea; comp. woyalo, n. and G. wolenyo, n. and ya wō, v.

wō, n. G. wōñ, fetish, idol; demon. See „wōñ“ in the Gā-Vocab.

wō, indep. pron. we; G. th. s.; and

- wō, - 'ō, obj. pronom. augm. G. th. s., us.

wō, v. to sleep; comp. mahe.

wō, n. sleep.

wolo, woyalo, pl. -li, n. fisherman; G. wolenyo, pl. wolei.

womi, n. skin; parchment; paper; book; letter; Gā: wolo, Ot. ahuma.

womblo, n. seaway; seaward; south; G. nšongbe, n.

wodšalo, n. from dša wō, v. and

wotšolo, wotšulo, n. fr. tšo wō, tšu wō, v., fetish-servant; idolater; G. wōndšalo, wōntšulo, n.

wosi, n. east (under-sea?); G. boka; nādšiaši, n.

woyalo, n. pl. woli; fisherman; s. wolo, n.

wu? s. wo (Ay. wu), n. sea.

Ŵ.

The aspirated ŵ or hw appears in a few words perhaps of Ayigbe or Ewe-origin, as:

ŵalami or hwalami, n. star; s. also: godoi and ñulami in Gā; comp. hyom; holami, n.

ŵo or hwo, G. wō, n. to morrow.

ŵue, ŵe and hue, hwe, n. friend. etc. etc.

Y.

The semi-consonant „y“ changes with the liquids as well the aspirata.

Ya, v. G. th. s., aor. neg. ye, to go; comp. also ho, also used as auxil. verb as in Gã in combination with verbs; s. Table II. and comp. § 28 in the Gã-Sketch.

yā = yara, G. th. s., n. funeralcostum; Todtenflage; see ya, yara in the Gã-Voc.; pe -, v. to perform this ceremonies.

yā, n. astonishment, wonder; hĩ pe yā; pe yā, v. to be astonished, to wonder.

yakanoke, n. G. th. s., free present; grace (only used by W. Hanson in his translation of the Gosp. of Mat. and Joh. into Gã).

yapem, n. burial-ceremony; astonishment; s. yā, n.

yaya, adj. G. efoñ, bad, evil.

yayam, n. G. efoñ, eša; Ot. bone, evil, sin.

yayampelo, n. sinner.

yayampem, n. sinful act.

yayampepei, n. sin.

ye, inf. yem; v. G. th. s., to eat, to enjoy; to use etc. etc. As extensively employed as in Gã, which see. Aor. neg. yĩ.

ye dase, inf. daseyem, v. to bear witness; G. ye odase, Ot. di adanse, v.

ye no, inf. noyem, v. to rule; G. th. s.

ye, eye, indep. pron. 1. prs. sing. I, = imi, ami, mami; G. mi.

ye - (Coast-Dial. = Kr. Dial. „i“), poss. pronom. augm. my; f. i.

yenō, my thing or person.

yese, my back; behind me, after me.

ye, C. Dial., v. to look, behold; G. kwe; Kr. Dial. hie, Ot. fye or fe, v.

yelo, n. eater, user; ruler.

yelo, n. beholder; overseer = kwelo in Gã.

yem, yeyē, n. eating; using; use etc. fr. ye, v.

yĩ, v. to come down from above, G. th. s.

yĩ si, v. to descend; G. yĩ ši.

yĩ, n. head, G. th. s., as extensively used as in Gã, which see.

yibli, pl. yiblihi, n. fruit of trees; G. yibii.

- yidšiem, yidšem, n. praise, fr. dšie or dše yi, v. G. yidšiemō, n.
 yim, n. inside of head, brain; mind, reason, as „yiñ“, n. in Gã and as extensively used.
 yiwam, n. strength of head, hardness; G. yiwale.
 yiwanam, n. life; here nōko —, v. to save s. b.; σωζειν; comp. yiwala, n. in Gã.
 yiwanamherelo, n. saviour.
 yiwanamherem, n. salvation.
 yō, pl. yī, n. woman, female; also used to distinguish the gender of men and animals; s. nyumu; G. th. s.; wife, G. ñã, n.; ñō yō, v. and kpe yō, v. to marry.
 yo, yoku, n. mountain; G. gōñ; yo gāgā or yo ñwa, a high mountain.
 Yogāgā, n. pr. of a high mountain at the river Volta on the boundaries of Krobo and Akwamu; having the form of a resting lion.
 yohūno, n. G. ayemforowu; Ot. ayemforokunu, bridegroom.
 yokpem, n. wedding; s. yokpemo in the G. Voc.
 yonōe, yonōm, n. wedding; taking of a wife, marriage.
 yono, n. top of a mountain.
 yoyikpeti, n. th. s.
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F. X. BEER
kgl. Hofbuchbinder
in
MÜNCHEN
Lederergasse N° 25.



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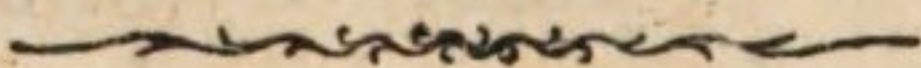
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